WEATHER FORECASTS

Victoria and Vicinity—Fresh to strong westerly and southerly winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.
Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

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RUSSIA WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

Promise Made on Behalf of His Country by M. Tereschtenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Reply to Address by Mr. Root—Two Democracies Hand in Hand

MEMBERS OF U. S. MISSION ARE CORDIALLY WELCOMED

Objects of Mission Eloquently Set Forth by Mr. Root—Message From Government and People of United States to New Democracy —President's Words Recalled

PETROGRAD, June 16.—"The Russian people consider war inevitable, and will continue it. The Russians have no imperialistic wishes. We know that you have none. We shall fight together to secure liberty, freedom and happiness for all the world. I am happy to say that I do not see any moral idea or factor between America and Russia to divide us. We two peoples—Russia fighting tyranny and America standing as the oldest democracy hand in hand—will show the way of happiness to nations great and small."

These ringing words, expressing the attitude of the Russian Government toward America and the American Mission, headed by Hon. Elihu Root, were voiced tonight by M. Tereschtenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs, responding for the Council of Ministers to Mr. Root's address of sympathy and goodwill on the part of the American Government.

The American ambassador, Mr. David R. Francis, presented the Root mission to the Ministers in the Marinsky Palace, explaining that the members of the Mission had come to Russia to discover how America can best co-operate with its Ally in forwarding the fight against the common enemy.

The presentation was very informal, only a few Russian officials and the members of the American Embassy attending. M. Kerensky, the youthful Minister of War, just back from the front, wore the khaki blouse of a common soldier.

Plain Declaration

The Minister listened with rapt attention to Mr. Root's address, which was an impressive utterance both in substance and matter. M. Tereschtenko rose from a sick bed to attend the presentation. He said that Russia's revolution was based on the wonderful words uttered by America in 1776. He read part of the Declaration of Independence, and exclaimed:

"Russia holds with the United States that all men are created free and equal."

M. Tereschtenko sketched the history of the Russian revolution briefly, saying that the Russians, enslaved for centuries, threw off all of the old order just as the wind blows autumn leaves from the forest. Russia now faces two problems, said the Minister, the necessity of creating a strong democratic force within its boundaries and the fighting of an external foe. Then he declared for war and expressed unbounded confidence in the power of Russia to meet the situation.

Voice of United States

Mr. Root spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and Members of the Council of Ministers: The mission for which I have the honor to speak is charged by the Government and people of the United States of America with a message to the Government and people of Russia. The mission comes from a democratic republic. Its members are commissioned and instructed by a President who holds his high office as chief executive of more than 100,000,000 free people by virtue of popular election, in which more than 15,000,000 votes were freely cast and fairly counted pursuant to law, by universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage.

"For one hundred and forty years our people have been struggling with the hard problems of self-government. With many shortcomings, many mistakes, many imperfections, we still have maintained order and respect for law, individual freedom and national independence.

"Under the security of our own laws we have grown in strength and prosperity. But we value our freedom more than wealth. We love liberty, and we cherish above all our possessions the ideals for which our fathers fought and suffered and sacrificed that America might be free.

Power of Democracy

"We believe in the competence of the power of democracy, and in our heart of hearts abides faith in the coming of a better world, in which the humble and oppressed of all lands may be lifted up by freedom to a heritage of justice and equal opportunity.

"The news of Russia's new found freedom brought to America universal satisfaction and joy. From all the land sympathy and hope went out to the new sister in the circle of democracies, and this mission is sent to express that feeling.

"The American democracy send to the democracy of Russia a greeting of sympathy, friendship, brotherhood, godspeed. Distant America knows little of the special conditions of Russian life which must give form to the government and laws which you are about to create. As we have developed our institutions to serve the needs of our national character and life, so we assume that you will develop your institutions to serve the needs of Russian character and life.

"As we look across the sea we distinguish no party, no class. We see great Russia as a whole, as one mighty, striving, aspiring democracy. We know the self-control, essential kindliness, strong common sense, courage and noble idealism of the Russian character.

"We have faith in you all. We pray for God's blessing upon you all. We believe you will solve your problems; that you will maintain your liberty, and that our two great nations will march side by side in the triumphant progress of democracy until the old order everywhere has passed away and the world is free.

One Threatening Force

"One fearful thing threatens the liberty of both nations. The armed forces of a military autocracy are at the gates of Russia and the Allies. The triumph of German arms will mean the death of liberty in Russia. No enemy is at the gates of America, but America has come to realize that the triumph of German arms means death to liberty in the world; that we who love liberty and would keep it must fight for it, and fight for it now, when the free democracies of the world may be strong in union, and not delay until they may be beaten separately in succession.

"So America sends another message to Russia—that we are going to fight, and have already begun to fight, for your freedom equally with our own, and we ask you to fight for our freedom equally with yours. We would make your cause ours and our cause yours, and, with a common purpose and mutual helpfulness of a firm alliance, make sure of victory over our common enemy.

President Wilson's Words

"You will recognize your own sentiments and purpose in the words of President Wilson to the American Congress when on the second day of last April he advised a declaration of war against Germany. He said:

"'We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government (the German government) following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretentions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included, for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.

"'The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when these rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.'

Russia's Great Change

"And you will see the feeling toward Russia with which America has entered the great war in another clause of the same address. President Wilson further declared: "'Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia. Russia was admired by those who knew her best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life.

"'The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood, and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character or purpose, and now it has been shaken off and the great generous Russian people have been added, in all their naive majesty and might, to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a League of Honor.'

"That partnership of honor in the great struggle for human freedom the eldest of the great democracies now seeks in fraternal union with the youngest. Practical and specific methods, and the possibilities of our Allies' co-operation, the members of the mission would be glad to discuss with the members of the Government of Russia."

ARTILLERY ACTIONS ON BALKAN FRONT

Infantry Operations Apparently Confined to Patrols—French Advance Through Thessaly

PARIS, June 16.—The War Office statement says:

"Eastern theatre—In the neighborhood of Shlop, south of Gievgeli, patrols were active. There was intermittent artillery action along the whole front. French aviators bombed enemy positions near Lake Malik.

"Thessaly—Our cavalry has occupied Kalabaka, Trikhala, Kardista, Sophraden and Demirli. Our infantry has occupied Volo. (Volo was occupied by cavalry several days ago). The advance south continues without difficulty. The populace at Larissa has enthusiastically adhered to the Venizelos government."

Petrolito's Men All Safe

WASHINGTON, June 16.—All the crew and naval gunners of the American tanker Petrolite, sunk by a German submarine near Gibraltar, now have been accounted for and are reported well.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS OF BREMEN

Kiel Newspaper Says She Has Not Been Heard of Since She Left Hamburg Last August

LONDON, June 16. — The Neueste Nachrichten, of Kiel, according to The Hague correspondent of The Daily Mail, at last admits the loss of the commercial submarine Bremen with its valuable cargo. The newspaper says:

"The commercial submarine Bremen left Hamburg last August, and since then, unfortunately, has not been heard of. She carried a large parcel of American securities. The owners of part of these shares have applied to the railways in question and have asked for duplicate shares, on the ground that the Bremen had been lost with her whole cargo.

"The railway companies have made out fresh papers after the deposit of suitable guarantees."

Riots in Germany

AMSTERDAM, June 16.—Rumors have reached Winnerswyk, near the German frontier of Holland, that grave riots broke out yesterday in several German towns, says The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant today.

ALLIES TO HELP GREECE'S PEOPLE

High Commissioner Jonnart Issues Reassuring Proclamation—Constantine Leaves Greek Territory.

ATHENS, June 16.—M. Jonnart, the High Commissioner representing France, Great Britain and Russia, who recently brought about the abdication of King Constantine, has published the following proclamation addressed to the Hellenes:

"France, Great Britain, and Russia, desired the independence, greatness, and prosperity of Greece. They intend to defend the brave little land they have liberated against the united efforts of Turks, Bulgarians, and Germans. They are here to checkmate the manoeuvres of the hereditary enemies of the kingdom. They will put an end to the repeated violations of the constitution and of the treaties, and the deplorable intrigues which led up to the massacre of soldiers of the Allies.

Berlin Foiled

"Yesterday Berlin was in command of Athens, and was gradually leading the people under the yoke of the Bulgarians and Germans.

"We resolved to re-establish the constitutional rights and unity of Greece. The protecting powers, therefore, demanded the abdication of the King. They have no intention of tampering with constitutional prerogatives. They have other aims, namely, to assure the regular and constitutional progress of the country, to which the late King George had always been faithful, but which King Constantine has ceased to respect.

"Hellenes: The hour of reconciliation has arrived. Your destinies are closely associated with those of the protecting Powers; your ideals are the same as theirs; your hopes are identical. We appeal to your good sense and patriotism.

"Today the blockade is raised. Any reprisal against Greeks, to whatever party they belong, will be pitilessly repressed. The liberty and prosperity of everyone will be safeguarded.

"This is a new era of peace and labor which is opening before you. Know that, respectful of the national sovereignty, the protecting Powers have no intention of forcing upon the Greek people general mobilization.

"Long Live Greece, united and free!"

King and His Clique Gone

Former King Constantine, who abdicated the Greek throne last Tuesday, now has left Greek territory. Both the Government and the High Commissioner representing the Allies, are taking every measure to avoid disorders. The general commanding the first army corps has ordered the temporary closing of the Military Club, where royalist officers were accustomed to meet to discuss the situation. The authorities at Piraeus have posted notices in the streets, summoning all those who possess arms to deliver them to the authorities by tomorrow. More Allied troops were landed at Piraeus today.

The food situation is improving. A steamer is discharging a cargo of wheat at Piraeus. Other wheat cargoes are expected to arrive within 24 hours. Normal conditions of navigation in Greek waters are gradually being resumed.

NURSES' ASSOCIATION

Officers Elected at Convention Held in Montreal—Miss Gunn, of Toronto Chosen as President

MONTREAL, June 16.—Miss Jean Gunn, superintendent of nurses in the Toronto General Hospital, was elected president of the Canadian National Association of Trained Nurses at the business meeting held yesterday at the Windsor Hotel in connection with the nurses' convention. The other officers are:

First vice-president, Miss Fairley, Montreal; second vice-president, Miss Grey, Winnipeg; secretary, Miss Johns, Winnipeg; treasurer, Miss Des Brisay, Montreal; councillors, Miss Randall, Vancouver; Miss Hersey, Montreal; Miss Gilroy, Winnipeg; Miss Dickson, Toronto; Miss Brown, Regina, and Miss Potts, Toronto.

Japanese Destroyer Torpedoed

TOKIO, June 16.—While Japanese destroyers were attacking an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean on June 11, the destroyer Sakaki was torpedoed and damaged, says an announcement issued by the Admiralty here today. The damaged craft was towed to port. It is believed many of the crew were killed or wounded.

WILL NOT HAVE SEPARATE PEACE

Proclamation Issued by Russian Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates Makes Position Plain.

REJECTING OFFERS OF CENTRAL POWERS

Determined Against Being Separated From Allies—Troops Are Exhorted to Fight for Democracy.

PETROGRAD, June 16.—A stirring proclamation placing the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates on record as irrevocably opposed to a separate peace was adopted by the council today. The proclamation was prompted by Austrian efforts to lure Russia into a separate peace. It exhorts Russians "to rally round the banner of revolution and increase the energy of the military power for the defence of freedom."

Deceptive Overtures.

The proclamation cites the receipt of a wireless telegram from Prince Leopold of Bavaria, commander of the German armies on the Russian front, asserting that the Central Powers are ready to conclude peace with Russia and asking Russia to send delegates to confer with them. The reply of the council is a declaration of its attitude. Minister of War Kerensky has caused it to be sent to all troops on land and sea, and it has been widely circulated throughout the country.

"Prince Leopold says he offers a peace which need not necessitate a break with the Allies. He says that because he knows an offer of separate peace with Germany will be rejected by our troops," reads the proclamation.

Discussing the projected truce with Austria, the delegates declared that they have not forgotten the Stokhod and Kuskin.

"Leopold has forgotten. The Russians know to what places German divisions have been transferred—the Russians hear the roar of the bloody fighting on the Franco-British front, know that the wreck of the Allies means the wreck of the free armies of Russia—that it means not only new graves of our brothers but the wreck of revolutionary freedom."

Will Foil German Plans.

The proclamation declares that Russia will solve its own way to a general peace in spite of provocatory efforts and says: "Russia has undertaken to unite the democracies of all fighting countries in the struggle against world autocracy, but her plan never will be realized if German imperialism is able to utilize Russia's longing for peace, to disunite her from her Allies, and ruin her army.

"The revolutionary democracy of Russia is seeking a route to peace through an appeal by the government created by democratic Russia to the governments of its Allies and by means of an international conference of Socialists.

"Let the army by its energy and courage give power to the voice of democracy."

While the foregoing dispatch refers to Austrian efforts toward a separate peace with Russia, and mentions Prince Leopold, a German prince, it is probable that Leopold acted as intermediary for the Austrians. A recent dispatch, later denied by Vienna, reported that Austrian officers had entered the Russian lines in an effort to take up peace proposals with the Russians.

ZEPPELINS RAID ENGLISH COAST

Giant Airships Visit East Anglia and Kent — Bombs Start Fire in One Town — Raider Destroyed.

LONDON, June 17.—German airships made a raid on the east and southeast coast of England early this morning. (Sunday.)

One zeppelin was brought down in flames, according to an official announcement, after one of the raiders had dropped bombs in Kent.

The official statement reads:

"Early this morning some enemy airships approached the east and southeast coasts. About 2 a.m. two airships came a short distance inland, one crossing the East Anglian coast and the other coming over Kent for a few minutes. Bombs are reported to have been dropped from the latter airship. Some damage was done, and fire broke out in a coast town. No further details are yet to hand.

"Later one zeppelin was brought down in flames."

New Hungarian Cabinet

AMSTERDAM, June 16.—According to Budapest newspapers, Count Moritz Esterhazy has completed the formation of a Hungarian cabinet in which all the opposition parties are represented. Count Esterhazy will be Premier and Minister of the Interior.

Only Slight Damage Reported

PETROGRAD, June 16.—Artillery fighting on the Western front and skirmishing on the Roumanian front are reported today by the War Office.

KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN

SPANISH ARMY GROWS MUTINOUS

Infantry Committee Defies Government and Forces Release of Imprisoned Men—Unrest in Many Places.

LONDON, June 16.—Under the heading, "Curtain has fallen on Spain," The Evening Standard comments that for three days no cablegrams or telegrams from Spain have been received in this country. The latest letters delivered in London are dated June 9.

Intense speculation as to what is happening has been aroused. The Evening Standard says it was informed at the Spanish embassy yesterday that Senor Merry Del Val had received no news bearing on the situation. There was a disposition in Spanish diplomatic circles to discount reports of the existence of a revolutionary movement. This view, however, is not shared by the heads of big English business interests in Spain.

Army Versus Government

"The question at issue goes to the very roots of national life," said a high diplomatic authority. "The movement is distinctly between the army and the government. Since the Moroccan campaign there has been trouble with the infantry regiments who repeatedly put forward demands for reform. The dissatisfaction has increased rather than diminished. On top of that has come grave economic unrest in Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid, Cadiz and other important centres. The greatest centre of unrest is undoubtedly Barcelona, where effective power has undoubtedly passed from the civil authorities. Now there is the strongest reason for stating that the Madrid garrison is actively supporting the infantry committee in demanding drastic and immediate military reform."

The Times prints a special dispatch, dated Madrid, June 6, which tells how General Alfau had been deputed to suppress the infantry union committee of defence before it became too popular with the army. Gen. Marina was sent to Barcelona to replace him and smash the movement, but was confronted with an ultimatum from the army that complained of the disastrous termination of the colonial campaign and continued:

"We have been sacrificing ourselves for twenty years in order that other departments of national life which claimed a preferential place in the minds of the ministers should be reconstituted. Even those who obtained the highest posts have confessed in parliament and outside that our sacrifices has been useless, for the springs of national life have not been regenerated and the administration has not improved. The army which still finds itself utterly disorganized and dispirited."

The ultimatum proceeds to complain that the army's superior committee, having complained, was arrested and summarily condemned. It demanded the immediate release and reinstatement within twelve hours of all the garrisons throughout Spain.

The Times dispatch concluded:

"Gen. Marina's feelings on reading this remarkable pronouncement are said to have been indescribable, but he soon found, and convinced himself, on inquiry among the Barcelona regiments, that there was nothing to do but submit. The officers were determined to release their comrades by force if necessary. His conclusion was telegraphed to the King, and before twelve hours had expired the arrested officers were released. This astounding defiance of constituted authority by practically the whole army has deeply impressed public opinion, and the press is cautious and sparing in its comments."

It is not known at the time of forwarding this dispatch whether a revolution is actually in progress, or what influences led up to it after the conclusion, apparently satisfactory, of the negotiations mentioned above.

Big Elevator Burned

MINNEAPOLIS, June 16.—Fire caused by a terrific explosion in the top of an elevator of the George C. Bagley Elevator Company, Minneapolis, tonight destroyed the building and its stock of wheat, threatened the lives of 20,000 persons who refused to move away from endangering tanks containing 5,000 gallons of gasoline, and caused a property loss of $300,000. Following the statement of soldiers and employees of the company that the explosion could not have been caused by wheat dust, State and city fire marshals immediately began an inquiry. The wheat stored alone was valued at $50,000.

ADDITIONAL GAINS MADE BY BRITISH NEAR YPRES

Some Prisoners Taken in Raid—Enemy Attacks on Positions Won on Friday Are Repulsed—Germans Killed or Captured in French Trench They Had Temporarily Held

FEAT OF BRITISH TROOPS EAST OF MONCHY-LE-PREUX

Three-Quarters of Mile of Trenches on Infantry Hill Stormed and Captured in Two Minutes—Enemy Surprised at Breakfast —Guns From War Vessels

LONDON, June 16.—On the battle front south of Ypres, in Flanders, British troops made additional gains today and took some more prisoners, says the official report from British headquarters tonight. Fighting occurred during the day, the statement adds, in a sector of the Hindenburg line northwest of Bullecourt, where the British made an advance on Friday.

The repulse of a German attack after heavy artillery preparation on the positions captured by British troops south of the Ypres-Comines Canal, was announced today by the War Office.

French Retake Ground

PARIS, June 16.—The official statement issued by the War Office tonight says:

"Artillery duels were quite violent north and south of the Aillette River, as well as in Champagne and in the sector of Carnillet and Mont Blond. In the region of Courcy we retook a trench element where an enemy group had gained a foothold this morning, the occupants all being killed or taken prisoner.

Belgian statement: "There was light artillery activity on the Belgium front except near Steenstraete and Het Sas, where it was quite lively last night."

French troops repulsed several raids in the region of Hill 304, on the heights of the Meuse, last night, the War Office announced this afternoon. The artillery fire around Craonne and Mont Carnillet was lively.

BERLIN, June 16.—The text of the War Office statement today reads:

"Western front—The fighting activity in Flanders again increased during the afternoon. The region of Hollebeke and that west of Warneton was subjected to heavy bombardment. At the latter place a British attack was suppressed by concentrated fire from our batteries.

"At several places on the Artois front stubborn engagements developed. After their failure of Thursday evening the British again attacked yesterday morning east of Loos. The Anhalt and Altenburg battalions repulsed to enemy and drove him back after close range fighting at the points where he had penetrated.

"Also northwest of Bullecourt the British who during the early morning had advanced into our second trenches, were driven out by vigorous counter-attacks. Early this morning fresh engagements developed at this point and to the east of Monchy.

"Front of the German Crown Prince—Along the Aisne and in the western part of Champagne the artillery fire increased during the evening and remained lively at several places during the night.

"Front of Duke Albrecht—Reconnoitering advances on the Lorraine plain resulted in the capture of a number of prisoners."

The supplementary statement issued by the German War office this evening says:

"On isolated sectors in Flanders and on the Artois front, also on the Aisne and in Champagne, the artillery fighting was livelier. Attacks by the British during the forenoon near Moncy-le-Preux and in the neighborhood of Croisilles were repulsed and led to no change in the situation."

Two-Minute Battle

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, via London, June 16.—(By the Associated Press Correspondent.)—The war's latest development is a two-minute battle.

It took the British just that long to capture three-quarters of a mile of trenches on Infantry Hill, east of Monchy-le Preux, on Thursday morning. The time for "going over the top" was set for 7:25, and at 7:27 rockets signalled the fact all along the line attacked that the objectives had been taken.

The British stole out of their trenches in broad daylight without a single shot of artillery preparation having been fired, rushed across No Man's Land, surprised the German garrison at breakfast and took three officers and 175 other prisoners without the slightest effort. It was only after they had accomplished all this that the British barrage was placed behind the German positions in order to cut off any possible relief or immediate counter-attack from that direction. There were only two British casualties, and, owing to the surrender, comparatively few Germans. Two enemy machine guns captured had not fired a single round during the attack.

Surprised at Breakfast

One party of German officers at breakfast in a dugout refused to take seriously the sudden appearance of the British Tommies at the entrance to their underground dining-room and their demand of surrender, and made for rifles and pistols. A hand grenade tossed among them closed the incident. Later in the day the Germans were seen assembling for a counter-attack. The British waited until they had assembled in large numbers, and then turned a terrent of artillery fire upon them, inflicting heavy losses. It was not until Friday morning that the Germans attempted of another counter-attack, and they succeeded only in taking a small outpost which had been established in front of the newly won positions.

Guns From German Warships

On the Messines front comparative quiet reigns, the Germans having fallen back to a line running due north from Warneton. This absolutely flattens the Wytschaete salient, in which the Germans established themselves in October, 1914, and which completely protected the curving Messines-Wytschaete ridge, from which the enemy made life miserable in the low-lying Ypres salient held by the British.

Artillerymen recently taken prisoner say that many long range guns now being used by the Germans have been taken from warships. One prisoner said his guns were from the Kaiser Barbarossa, while many others were from the same class of ships. The feeling between the German infantry and artillery is becoming more intense, and there is general complaint of insufficient guns.

LITTLE STATE WITHIN RUSSIA

Provinces of Livonia and Esthonia, Near Petrograd, Set Up Republic of Their Own—Problem of Former Czar.

STOCKHOLM, June 14, via London, June 16.—Among the interesting odds and ends of Russian news reaching Stockholm through uncensored channels is a report that a virtual republic exists in Livonia and Esthonia—a little state within a state, as the Swedish informant puts it. The republic's power rests on trusted Livonian and Esthonian regiments, which, as a reward for having thrown themselves on the side of revolution among the very first Russian troops to be won over, were permitted to return to their homes with all their arms.

Stockholm learns, too, that the problem of what to do with the former Czar is still causing brain rackings. It is reported that while the Provisional Government continues to treat him well, the garrison of Tsarskoe Selo protested against him being permitted to have wine, among other things, and that considerable quantities of champagne were thrown by the guard into the Neva. At a recent meeting the question was discussed of moving the former Czar to the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress, and though no decision was reached, it was said the meeting was stormy, some calling for a rope for the Czar and others proposing to send him to the Siberian mines. Still others suggested Kronstadt.

According to another report, true democracy now prevails in St. Peter and St. Paul fortress. The guards declined to attend the former ministers who are interned there on the theory that equality should prevail, and that the ministers must be treated like ordinary prisoners, with no special favors shown to them.

Stockholm hears further that Petrograd is being rapidly evacuated by the well-to-do, and attaches significance to the report because the reason back of the move is said to be, not physical fear of another revolutionary outbreak, but the apparent difficulty of getting adequate food supplies to Petrograd. Hence there is a considerable exodus to small towns in the provinces, so as to be near the source of food.

ALASKA MINERS STRIKE

Men Working for Kennecott Corporation Demand Increase in Wages and Walk Out at Once

CORDOVA, Alaska, June 16.—Two hundred miners in the Bonanza and Jumbo mines, the property of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, walked out this morning. The men demand wage increases of 15 to 50 per cent, depending on the market price of copper.

The company was allowed three days in which to comply with their demands, which had to be submitted to officials in New York. The men refused an offer of arbitration.

The strikers had established headquarters at the Blackburn Road House. Special deputies have been sworn in by the marshal, and all saloons have been closed. About half of the mine employees, including the shop, mill, bleaching plant and construction men, refused to strike.

The increase now demanded is the third within a year. Previous demands have been granted.

Conditions in Butte

BUTTE, Mont., June 16.—Sixteen hundred miners, it was announced today, are members of the Metal Mine Workers' Union, which was formed a week ago. The union's speakers at an open air meeting that was attended by more than 3,000 miners, appealed to the miners to continue to keep away from the mines. The union officials said that over 2,000 miners have struck. No disturbances were reported to the police today, but several arrests were made for distributing without a license circulars issued by the union attacking the local newspapers, and urging all miners to join the union. The mining companies reported all the mines working, but with reduced forces.

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NEW PREMIER OF P.E.I.

Hon. A. Arsenault Succeeds Mr. Mathieson, Who Has Been Appointed Chief Justice

MONTREAL, June 16.—Ottawa dispatches have confirmed the report that Hon. Mr. Mathieson, Premier of Prince Edward Island since December, 1911, has been appointed Chief Justice of the island province.

His successor as premier of the province and leader of the Conservative party will be the Hon. Aubin Arsenault, member for Summerside, who was a member of the Mathieson Government without portfolio.

The new premier is of Acadian descent. He was the son of Senator Arsenault, who died in 1897. Premier Arsenault is a lawyer by profession and a Roman Catholic.

Strike Riot Quelled

FORT McNICHOL, Ont., June 16.—About 150 of the foreigners among C.P.R. freight handlers here went on strike on Wednesday. On Thursday night about ten o'clock while the men who had remained at work were on their way home from the docks, under escort, the strikers attempted to mob them. The constables thereupon let off a few shots with the purpose of intimidating the strikers and the latter immediately dispersed. One of the strikers was wounded in the shoulder. The strikers were all paid off yesterday.

WAGE DISPUTE IS NOT SETTLED

Coal Companies and Miners Differ Over Proposed Clause in Agreement—International Condemns Strike.

CALGARY, June 16.—R. F. Green, M.P., who was appointed a special commissioner by the Dominion Government to settle the strike which has been under way in Mining District No. 18, comprising Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, for many weeks, has failed. Matters came to a head this afternoon when the Western Coal Operators' Association formally notified Mr. Green that while they submitted to his decision in respect to the amendment of the wage schedule, and also in regard to the appointment of a tribunal to adjust the wage schedule during the life of the proposed agreement, they would not consent if the agreement did not contain a clause against the stoppage of work.

The proposals of the miners' policy committee, which were submitted by Mr. Green to the operators, but not to go into effect until ratified by a referendum vote by all the workers, were in effect as follows:

Proposed Terms.

That the wage scale in the agreement recently negotiated between the executive of the miners and the operators, but rejected by referendum vote of the men, be amended, increasing the same by 7½ per cent.; that a commission should be constituted, with one representative each from the miners, the operators and the Dominion Government, to make inquiry every four months on the application of either party as to the increased or decreased cost of living, and then within thirty days to amend the wage scale to make the schedule conform with such increase or decrease; that all clauses of the previously negotiated agreement be incorporated in the new agreement, except the one calling for the clause against the stoppage of work.

On Friday Mr. Green formally asked the operators to operate their mines under the above conditions, and on Saturday they refused to do so, without the inclusion of the clause against stoppage of work, declaring in their letter to the commissioner that the appointment of a tribunal to adjust the wage scale at short intervals would procure for the miners the relief which it was stated the clause against stoppage of work might prevent, and that further insistence on the elimination of this clause from the agreement could only be put forward by persons who did not propose to act in good faith. They further stated that the conditions proposed would submit the mine managers in every instance to the dictation of the men, which dictation, if accepted, would be enforced by stoppage of work, for which there would be no resource.

Insisting on Clause

"It must be plain to you," the letter continues, "that the object of the committee in insisting upon the elimination of this reasonable and necessary protection is to secure the means of violating the proposed agreement with impunity whenever it suits their purpose to do so."

Then follows the absolute refusal to agree to the elimination of the clause.

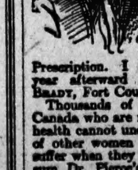
A copy of a circular signed by President John P. White, and the vice-president and secretary of the International Mine Workers, advising all unions on the continent to refuse aid to the strikers of District No. 18 because they had refused to comply with the laws of the union, reached Calgary today. The circular said District No. 18 had been appealing to local unions and districts for aid, but these appeals had not been authorized or endorsed by the International Union. Aid would only be given by the International Union, the circular concluded, when the instructions of the executive were complied with and the miners returned to work.

TO BE FOOD CONTROLLER

MONTREAL, June 16.—"W. Sanford Evans, chairman of the Georgian Bay Canal Company, has been requested to accept the position of Food Controller for Canada during the war," the Gazette's Ottawa correspondent telegraphs.

"The order-in-council defining the duties and powers of the controller has been submitted to Mr. Evans, who will make any recommendation he considers necessary to insure the success of the proposal to regulate prices and distribution of food supplies."

WOMEN OF CANADA.



Fort Coulonge, Quebec.—"I am happy to tell you that your medicine did me wonderful good. I was troubled with weakness and I tried wines and other things but received very little benefit. I was young at the time and knew very little about medicines till a lady friend came to me with a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I became strong and a year afterward had twins."—MRS. J. BRADY, Fort Coulonge, Quebec.

Thousands of women right here in Canada who are now blessed with robust health cannot understand why thousands of other women continue to worry and suffer when they can obtain for a trifling sum Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which will surely and quickly banish all pain, distress and misery and restore the womanly health.

Young mothers who preserve the charms of face and figure in spite of an increasing family and the care of growing children are always to be envied. "Favorite Prescription" gives the strength and health upon which happy motherhood depends. It enables the mother to nourish the infant life depending on her, and enjoy the happiness of watching the development of a perfectly healthy child.

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Send fifty cents (or stamps) for mailing charges to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and enclose this notice and you will receive by return mail, all charges and customs duty prepaid, this valuable book.

Canadian Casualties

OTTAWA, June 16.—The list of casualties announced tonight follows:

Infantry.

(Killed in Action.)

Pte. R. Chatterton, Brighouse, Lulu Island, B.C.
Cpl. E. Mayer, England.
Lt. C. Lawson, Truro, N.S.
Pte. W. S. Forsythe, Ireland.
Gnr. V. Keller, Montreal.

(Died of Wounds.)

Pte. M. V. Person, West Calgary.
Pte. L. R. Smailes, England.
Pte. T. H. Bates, Winnipeg, Man.

(Previously Reported Missing; Now Believed Killed.)

Capt. A. S. Allen, Yarmouth, N.S.

(Died.)

Pte. C. B. Davis, Melrose P.O., R.R. No. 1, N.B.
Pte. J. F. Dobson, Scotland.
Pte. E. E. Brackett, Manitou, Man.
Pte. W. Campbell, Bloomfield, Ont.
Pte. E. Latour, Montreal.
Lce.-Cpl. A. C. Abbott, Picton, Ont.
Pte. H. Kinchin, Toronto.
Pte. R. C. James, Lachine, Que.
Lt. A. F. Craig, Truro, N.S.
Pte. J. Duell, Brockville, Ont.
Pte. P. Rodgers, not stated.
Pte. A. E. Crabb, Norwich, Ont.
Pte. P. Hoggar, England.
Pte. S. E. Curiston, Semans, Sask.
Pte. A. J. W. Law, Dauphin, Man.
Pte. M. W. P. Dent, Calgary.
Pte. G. B. Davis, Melrose, N.B.
Sgt. F. Critchley, Edmonton.
Pte. J. A. Akam, Aldershot, Ont.
Pte. C. C. Alward, Simcoe, Ont.
Pte. R. Johnson, Grimsby, Ont.
Pte. D. A. Chisholm, Blind River, Ont.
Pte. J. R. Denison, Grimsby, Ont.
Pte. A. W. Lawson, Sunbury, N.B.
Pte. F. H. Brooks, Fesserton, Ont.
Pte. F. Brownell, Oxford, N.S.
Pte. J. D. Deacon, Fort William, Ont.
Pte. C. R. Anderson, Winnipeg.
Sgt. J. A. Campbell, Vancouver.
Pte. J. A. Campbell, Calgary.
Pte. J. J. Anderson, Vancouver.
Pte. J. S. Benoit, Tracadie, N.S.
Pte. R. Cameron, St. James, Man.
Pte. R. Curry, Ireland.
Pte. W. H. Sewell, Brandon, Man.

(Presumed Died)

te. R. Arnold, Montreal.
Pte. R. T. Bullen, Deerfield, Man.

(Seriously Ill)

Lce.-Cpl. H. Wall, England.

(Dangerously Ill)

Pte. H. C. Lake, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Pte. G. Maltby, England.
Pte. J. C. Penny, not stated.
Pte. D. Sillers, Scotland.
Pte. M. H. Fulton, Winnipeg.
Pte. H. Chapman, Greyston, Ohio.
Pte. E. S. Rippingale, Ireland.
Pte. L. R. Green, Rose Isle, Man.
Pte. T. Medlicott, England.
Pte. S. Coto, Japan.
Pte. J. Cosen, England.
Pte. F. H. Lepper, Calgary.
Pte. J. M. Warwick, Seaforth, Ont.
Pte. E. J. Marceau, Lyster Station, Que.
Pte. H. H. Hole, England.
Pte. R. T. Rigall, Winnipeg.
Pte. G. Major, Montreal.
Pte. C. M. Johnston, Toronto.
Pte. W. G. Moffatt, Seneca, Ont.
Pte. W. C. Andison, Carleton Place, Ont.
Lce.-Cpl. A. D. Manuel, Innisfail, Alta.
Pte. G. B. Varty, Tugaski, Sask.
Pte. H. B. Godick, Gloucester, Mass.
Pte. E. Davies, England.
Pte. G. Hamilton, Saskatoon.
Pte. A. Nation, Montreal.
Pte. C. S. Gauld, Scotland.
Pte. J. H. Allardyce, Calgary.
Pte. P. Forbes, Yarmouth, N. S.
Pte. W. J. Fisher, Winninpeg.
Pte. J. K. Webster, Cartwright, Man.
Pte. A. S. Sewell, Toronto.
Pte. J. W. Ogiltree, Toronto.
Pte. A. H. Ryciuk, Calgary.
Pte. G. A. Taylor, England.
Pte. J. Legrys, England.
Pte. A. McBride, Winnipeg.
Pte. J. H. Coyle, Magrath, Alta.
Pte. J. S. Quigley, Calgary.
Pte. G. R. Goodman, Kandahar, Sask.
Pte. H. Dugrender, Eastman, Que.
Pte. A. C. McGill, Cambridge, N. S.
Pte. W. Jenkyns, Cobalt, Ont.
Pte. L. J. Sullivan, Cobden, Ont.
Pte. J. Wilson, Toronto.
Pte. T. A. Spinks, Treherne, Man.
Sergt. F. C. Sims, England.
Pte. A. Maclean, Scotland.
Pte. J. Parker, England.
Pte. W. A. Clark, England.
Pte. F. G. Thomas, Holmfield, Man.
Pte. C. H. O'Reilly, Hastings, Ont.
Pte. A. J. Miller, Clayburn, B. C.
Pte. E. Little, The Pas, Man.
Pte. Wm. Duncan, Scotland.
Pte. E. C. Field, Winnipeg.
Pte. W. J. Ross, Verna, Sask.
Pte. G. L. Robb, Scotland.
Pte. L. E. B. Allison, Winnipeg.
Pte. J. W. Sleight, England.
Pte. C. A. Rounds, Rabbit Lake, Sask.
Pte. D. D. Lindsay, Scotland.
Pte. J. Clark, England.
Pte. C. A. Adams, Victoria Road, Ont.
Pte. J. H. Roberts, Glenbush, Sask.
Pte. C. J. Passmore, England.
Pte. K. R. Verge, Montreal.
Pte. T. A. Colett, Gloucester, Mass.

(Wounded Accidentally)

Pte. J. Scholes, Toronto.

Mounted Rifles

(Died)

Pte. F. H. Daze, Walsh, Alta.

(Killed)

Pte. E. M. Duton, Gilbert Plains, Man.
Pte. H. Magowan, Edmonton.
Pte. C. F. Murley, England.
Pte. T. E. Ryckman, Brandon, Man.
Pte. G. Shand, Melita, Man.
Lce.-Cpl. D. McIsaac, Scoland.

(Wounded)

Pte. G. D. A. Kennedy, Alexandria, Ont.

Artillery

(Killed)

Gnr. V. Keller, Montreal.

(Wounded)

Gnr. W. E. Roberts, England.
Gnr. M. McKinnon, Orillia, Ont.
Gnr. N. C. Brown, Toronto.
Cpl. W. Downes, Montreal.
Gnr. E. C. McKay, New London, P.E.I.
Driver G. S. Ramsay, Antler, Sask.
Driver J. Davidson, Scotland.

Services

(Killed in Action)

Cpl. S. J. Cliff, England.

(Wounded)

Pte. P. M. Fennelly, Ireland.
Pte. H. Chambers, Sylvan Lake, Alta.
Sapper J. P. Payton, England.
Sapper J. Chinchariuk, Russia.
Pte. H. S. Brookfield, Simcoe, Ont.

Medical Services

(Wounded)

Pte. A. W. August, Homewood, Man.

AFTERNOON LIST

Infantry

(Killed in Action)

Pte. S. Teal, Toronto.
Pte. G. E. Kilford, England.
Pte. J. W. Jakeman, Woodstock, Ont.
Lance-Sgt. E. T. Cleaver, Oak River, Man.
Capt. J. S. Laycock, Toronto.
Pte. H. King, Calgary.
Pte. J. Bulbick, Vawn, Sask.
Pte. A. Macdonald, Scotland.
Pte. R. Dalsell, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Died of Wounds)

Pte. F. W. James, Cochrane, Ont.
Pte. A. J. Broadbant, England.
Pte. A. Greenwood, England.
Pte. L. B. McNamse, Cochrane, Alta.
Lieut. A. J. Matthews, England.
Pte. L. Landman, England.

(Missing)

Pte. J. Smith, England.

(Officially Reported Prisoner of War)

Pte. W. Sinclair, Regina.

(Unofficially Reported Prisoners of War)

Pte. A. J. Baxter, Elm Current, Ont.
Pte. S. Dempsey, Brandon.
Pte. G. A. Dinwoodie, Lavoy, Alta.

(Wounded)

Lance-Cpl. T. Richards, Nanaimo.
Acting-Cpl. W. Cusack, Vancouver.

Mounted Rifles

(Kiled in Action)

Pte. J. Leyland, Fernie.
Pte. W. A. Thorburn, Kettle Valley, B.C.
Pte. W. P. Eat, England.

(Died of Wounds)

Cpl. Booker, Scotland.
Pte. E. Reeve, Chatham, Ont.

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ITALIANS TAKE HIGH POSITION

Alpine Detachments Overcome Enemy in Strong Fortifications at Altitude of Over Ten Thousand Feet.

ROME, June 16.—The text of the official statement today reads:

"East of the Adamello massif, in the western Trentino, Alpine detachments of the Val Baites battalion and skiers advanced over very difficult ground, notwithstanding the furious resistance of the enemy, and attacked the strongly fortified positions of Corno Cavento at an altitude of 3,400 metres.

The position was carried. We captured what was left of the enemy garrison, two 75 millimetre guns, one trench mortar, four machine guns and a large quantity of supplies and ammunition.

"On the front of the Asiago plateau the enemy's artillery continued to show great activity. Patrol attacks on our positions on Hill 2101 were again attacked with extreme violence. From 2:30 o'clock onward the enemy, continually reinforced, redoubled his efforts, but they all failed in the face of our firm resistance. We inflicted severe losses on the enemy, repulsing him completely and capturing 52 prisoners, including four officers.

"In the San Pellegrino valley, a hostile attack upon our advanced positions on the massif of Costabella was repulsed. On the southern slopes of Mount Rombon we occupied by surprise one of the enemy's advanced posts and maintained the same in spite of concentrated fire of the enemy.

"On the Julian front the artillery fire was especially noticeable in the Tolmino sector and on the heights north east of Gorizia. Columns of enemy motor lorries were dispersed, and troops assembled east of Castagnavizza were shelled.

"Our battleplanes, supported by scout machines, dropped 1,800 kilograms of explosives on enemy hutments and camps in the St. Lucia zone (Tolmino), and in the Bezza valley. All our machines returned safely."

FIRE IN WINNIPEG

Several Firms, Including Telegram Publishing Company, Lose Through Burning of Building

WINNIPEG, June 16.—Fire which broke out at 12:40 this morning gutted the three-story brick veneer building at 246 McDermot Avenue. The firms interested are Reid & Eibner, loose leaf and stationery; Goldie & McCulloch Company, safes and vaults; the Power Light Company; the International Supply Company, sanitary supplies; Wylie & Smith, cabinet makers; E. S. Robbins, grocery jobbers. The total damage by the fire is $40,000.

The Telegram Printing Company, whose premises adjoin the structure to the east, also suffered considerable loss, the cellar of their building was flooded, and about $2,000 worth of news print which was stocked in the basement will be more or less damaged.

The motor pits in the basement of the building were flooded with water, and Mr. Roland, general manager of the company, stated that there would be considerable damage to the machinery.

Germany has lost her African colonies. The full meaning of that fact is to be understood only when one recalls such passages as this, which appeared in an official report in 1909. "The great aim of German policy in German Southwest Africa as regards the native is to reduce him to a state of serfdom, and, where he resists, to destroy him altogether."

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SEASONABLE GOODS
Screen Doors and Windows, Hammocks and Refrigerators at lowest prices.

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Phone 718 for lowest prices on Carpet Cleaning and Laying.

WINDOW BLINDS AND AWNINGS
See us for these goods. Estimates cheerfully given. Our prices are right, and we guarantee our work to be first-class in every respect. Now is the time if you intend having Awnings. We make them for the home, store or office.

SMITH & CHAMPION
1420 DOUGLAS ST. — THE BETTER VALUE STORE — NEAR CITY HALL

Nova Scotia Coal Miners

SYDNEY, N.S., June 16.—The Provincial Workmen's Association and the United Mine Workers, the organizations which have been working independently and somewhat at cross purposes among the miners of Nova Scotia, have arrived at a settlement of all grievances and amalgamated under the name of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia. The new union will remain in a provisional stage for six months, when a permanent organization will be made and grand officers elected by referendum vote.

NEW INDICTMENT OF GOVERNMENT

London Spectator Offers Criticism That Gravity and Solidity Are Lacking in Mr. Lloyd George's Regime.

LONDON, June 16—Under the heading, "Gravity and Government," The Spectator publishes a remarkable article, whereof the following are extracts:

"The outstanding lesson of the last six months, the period during which the Lloyd George administration has been in power, is that gravity, weight and due sense, not only of responsibility, but of dignity and solidity, are absolutely necessary in the government of a great empire in a great crisis like the present. The Government has done well in certain matters, and especially well on the negative side. There can be no question that they have not interfered with the military policy, and it has been conspicuously successful in supplying the financial sinews of war. It has also shown commendable alertness and activity, and, what is perhaps best of all, a high spirit. It has refused to be depressed or to allow the nation to be depressed by the difficulties or by enemy bluff. But after we have made all allowances for its good qualities and good intentions, we are bound to realize that there has been a certain levity. We do not, of course, use the word in the popular sense of frivolity, but as an opposite of weight and steadiness, a certain irresponsibility, a certain fuss and hurry and confusion in all its doings.

Sees Lack of Gravity

"It has laid itself open to the charge of raising every sort of problem but of solving none, of applying emolients and counter-irritants, either mixed or laid alternately; here a soothing syrup and there a mustard plaster; here a poultice and there a cautery; here a styptic and there an application of leeches. It is, if you will, a well meant, passionate, eager clinic, but at the same time a mighty maze, and quite without plan, or if not without one there is such infusion and suffusion of plans that the original schemes have been lost, strayed or mislaid in the jumble of new inventions which always spring up.

"Though we did not desire to see the old coalition government upset, and deprecated very strongly the manner in which it was brought to the ground, we were willing, when Mr. Lloyd George accepted power, to support him and his Government and to encourage the nation in giving him every chance to do his work. But to speak frankly, one of the chief considerations that induced us to take up this line, in spite of certain strong misgivings in regard to Lloyd George's levity, flightiness and general lack of gravity, was that we were told that the new plan of a supreme war cabinet would provide exactly the check upon his political defects which is required at a time of national crisis. We are bound to say that the part of the scheme which so much attracted us, and, we believe, won for the Government the support of a large section of the serious men of the nation, has proved a failure. We see little sign of the controls being at work. The wild elephant is out on his own and the tame elephants are standing helplessly by or else trotting painfully miles behind him, while he goes tearing and trumpeting through the forest."

Lord Northcliffe

The Spectator refers to the national service failure and that of the Food Controller's department, and continues.

"Take the next case of the appointment of officers of prime importance. Here again levity ruled supreme. We only quote one instance—the appointment of Lord Northcliffe. We are not going to say a word against the abilities of the person appointed, now that he has been made Mr. Balfour's successor. The definition is Lord Northcliffe's own. We sincerely hope Lord Northcliffe's powers will enable him to do good service for the state; he has many good qualities which should make for success. What we object to is the amazing levity in the manner in which the appointment was made. It is one in the region of foreign affairs, that is, in the department of Mr. Balfour, but the Government apparently did not wait for Mr. Balfour to come home, though such waiting would only have delayed the appointment by four or five days."

RETURNED SOLDIERS

Dr. Adams, of Conservation Commission, Condemns Placing Them on Land Under Present Conditions

MONTREAL,—June 16.—"The placing of returned soldiers on the land, under present conditions, will be a fatal policy," said Dr. T. R. Adams, of the conservation commission, Ottawa, at the public health session of the Canadian Medical Association convention here yesterday. The soldiers do not want to go on the land, he said, not so much because they object to farming, but because under present conditions farming does not pay, and most areas available for settlement are too remote from the markets.

Dr. Adams stated that the conservation commission had found that conditions in the slums of the cities were no worse than in many rural districts. This was due largely to land speculation, he said.

The convention, which concluded last night with a smoker given by the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, was addressed by medical men back from the front, and there was a discussion on the effects of shellshock, poisonous gas and trench nephritis.

BECOMING DEMOCRATIC

Change of Political Sentiment Observed in Holland—Civilian for First Time Is War Minister

THE HAGUE, June 16.—Jonkherr de Jonge, chief of the cabinet at the War Office, has been appointed War Minister. He is the first civilian who has ever been appointed to this post.

The democratic spirit is fast gaining in Holland. The provincial states councils proceeded yesterday to elect the first chamber and today fifty electoral districts are choosing their representatives in the second chamber.

The great question will then be the revising of the constitution, and if it is confirmed Holland will have universal suffrage, proportionate representation and obligatory voting, with a proposal of suffrage for women also. Bills for the revision of the constitution are to be definitely put through.

EYES BLINDED TO REAL DANGER

Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Russia Insists on Playing Into Hands of Germany.

PETROGRAD, June 12, via London, June 16 (by Herbert Bailey).—The most important and decisive comment on the French, English and American notes to Russia which has yet appeared is in a leader in Isvetia, the bulletin of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Speaking today of President Wilson's note it says:

"Mr. Wilson is mistaken if he thinks that such considerations can find reception in the hearts of a revolutionary people. The Russian revolutionary democracy knows very well that the road to the passionately awaited universal peace lies only through a united struggle of the laboring classes with the imperialists of the world. It is quite easy to understand what feelings will be called forth by the strange pretence of describing as another German intrigue the ever-growing spirit of brotherhood and peace among the international Socialists. The French and English notes will undoubtedly not call forth enthusiasm among revolutionary democrats."

Finds Fault Generally.

The paper then remarks that the Russian people and government stand firm for the principle of "peace without annexations and indemnities," and says that "the Russian democracy does not see the incarnation of this principle in the notes of France and England. Along with the recognition of the principle in inverted commas is the tendency to insert underneath it old aims which contradict it."

The British note quoted in inverted commas the following extract from the Russian government proclamation to the Russian people:

"Free Russia does not purpose to dominate other peoples, or to take from them their national patrimony, or forcibly to occupy foreign territory."

The journal then proceeds to attack M. Ribot, whom it describes as the old leader of French imperialism, for his suggestion that the principle of peace without annexations did not arise in Petrograd, but was introduced from without, and for his refusal to give passports to the French Socialists to travel to the conference at Stockholm.

"Such actions," it says, "show only too clearly how hateful to imperialists is this fierce tendency of the international proletariat toward international peace."

Finally, discussing the question of the revision of treaties, it insists on the elimination of anything in which imperialism might find refuge.

Vain Peace Prattle.

Such views of the most powerful organization in Russia only serve to purport what correspondents have always maintained—that the council is not to be trusted, and that it is willing to listen to any compromise so long as it brings immediate peace. It is evident (and the correspondent wishes particularly to emphasize this fact, because it is based on evidence not generally known) that nothing will satisfy the council but an offer of peace to Germany on the basis of the airy and undefined principles which the council cherishes. It wants the Allies to take the initiative, and even to grovel on their knees to the Hohenzollerns, rather than prolong the struggle, but at present its policy will be not to insist on a separate peace. Whether this policy will endure no one can tell.

ARE INCITING TO REBELLION

Anti-Conscription Speakers in Quebec Province Go to Extreme Point — Mr. Marcil Would Use Violence.

MONTREAL, June 16.—Although the edge of intense interest and excitement in regard to the gathering of anti-conscriptionists in this city has long been worn off with the cessation of violence, meetings continue to be held, and Tancrede Marcil remains the leading figure as a speaker. Mr. Marcil addressed a fair-sized audience last evening in Hochelaga, his hearers being gathered in a vacant lot on a street corner. In his speech last night he paid considerable attention to Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. Frank Cochrane, besides denouncing conscription and Sir Robert Borden. He declared his belief that "fools and demagogues though they might be, they had scared the Government into delaying its conscription bill," and he was certain that there would not be conscription.

"I am not one of those who say, 'Be calm, my poor Baptiste. They have robbed you and indebted you for millions, and may take your children from you, but be calm, Baptiste, be calm,' he said. "'It is your skin they want, they have already taken your spirit, but be calm. They are throwing you into the streets and have brought 'blokes' here to replace you, and also Chinamen, but say nothing, be calm.'

Violence Proposed

"It is necessary to oppose violence with violence," he declared. "The result of the work of fools as they call us, is that our politicians are afraid, there is no coalition, no union Government; and we will not have conscription. I hope that Laurier, who represents the people more than do the ministers, will take means to defeat the bill, and also to get rid of the clique about him who were eager to become ministers, even if they had to join the Borden Government. In 1837 the people rose because it was a tribute of money that was exacted. Today it is a tribute of blood. If in 1837 our forefathers did what they did, then their sons today can do as much to save the country.

"It is necessary to have an organization, to be ready for all eventualities, and for that reason I have founded the league of 'The Sons of Liberty.'"

Hon. Mr. Meighen was attacked for his "last dollar—last man" speech, and Hon. Mr. Cochrane for tearing up the rails of the Transcontinental and being willing to tear up all the railways of Canada for the same cause—"and the rails torn up still at Three Rivers."

Mr. Marcil told his audience that the Borden bill meant not 100,000 men, but everyone between the ages of 20 and 45 as might be necessary to make up four divisions at the front.

Fancies Danger

TERREBONNE, Que., June 16.—L. A. David, M. P. P. for this county, addressing an audience last night on some of the acute questions of the day, dealt with the conscription issue and the developments that brought that question about. Mr. David made it clear that he had always accepted the principle of voluntary contributions to aid in the war, but had not believed that these offerings would be extended to mean what was demanded tday. He claimed that "Canadians should decide our issues."

"Our opposition to the conscription bill must be based on something more than a mere French-Canadian point of view, or a racial spirit," he declared.

"The greatest danger of compulsory service," he said, "even if the law should ever be applied, is that the principle of it would be accepted. It is only one means of establishing here, and through the English world, military imperialism, economic imperialism, the result of which would be that being only a small part of the Empire, and entitled to only a small number of delegates, we would be at the mercy of 700 or 800 representatives of the other parts of the Empire.

"There are one of two things: Canada will survive as an autonomous colony by remaining free, politically, militarily, and economically, or in the years to come, will determine the natural goal of its aspirations by following the direction of its public spirit towards the national instinct of a people to remain free."

I WAS somewhat peeved
LAST NIGHT. George got
SENTIMENTAL about my hair
AND I told him that having
NICE HAIR was a duty
BUT THAT having something
UNDER THE hair was in a
MEASURE A privilege
AND I felt myself
IN THE privileged class.
I BELIEVE that men don't
THINK OF anything but a woman's
LOOKS, BUT I thought
GEORGE WAS different.
Yours for beautiful hair,
Herpicide Mary

"The Fashion Centre"

Burberry Coats — **Angus Campbell & Co. Ltd.** — Burberry Coats

1008-10 Government Street

High in Favor Are These New Cotton Gaberdine Outing Suits

Suits possessing a greater measure of Summer-like beauty it would be difficult to find. And the various styles displayed very comprehensively foreshadows the tendency in Summer Fashions. Hair-line stripes and large coin spots of Oriental colorings on white grounds are the materials from which these attractive Summer Suits have been developed. We cordially invite you to view these Suits Monday.

Prices Range $21.00 to $25.00

VIEW WINDOW SHOWING

Special Showing Monday of New White Lingerie Waists at $2.50 to $6.50

Bathing Suits and Accessories for Women and Children

More fascinating than ever are the new Bathing Costumes being shown Monday. There is a large and varied range of one and two-piece styles to select from in gay and dark colorings.

Cotton Stockinette Bathing Suits for Women at....$1.50

Wool Knitted Bathing Suits for Women at $3.75, $4.75 and $5.00

Children's and Misses' Bathing Suits at $1.90 and $4.25

Rubber Bathing Caps at $1.00, 75c, 65c, 50c and 35c

Bathing Shoes and Sandals at, per pair, 60c to $4.25

Women's High-Grade Taffeta Suits Monday at $27.50

Despite Transportation Difficulties You Can Always Rely on the Telephone

Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster relied on the telephone when the street car men went on strike. That people relied on their telephone service was shown by the great increase in the number of calls handled daily.

When the street cars failed to run, the company put its motor vehicles into commission, and established a transportation system of its own to bring its employees to work and to take them home again.

Even if the electrical workers went on strike, the telephone service would go on as usual, for the company has emergency equipment all ready to generate its own power. This was installed years ago, but has never yet been used.

Every provision is made so that the telephone service, relied on so serenely, should be continuous.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Notices of [illegible], political, suffrage, patriotic, lodge, society, club or church meetings and services, concerts, socials, etc., inserted under special headings of "Meetings" on classified pages at one cent per word per insertion. As reading matter under heading of "Announcements" on news pages at three cents per word per insertion.

Sunday, June 17, 1917

PEACE ON EARTH

It is probable that when some years ago there gathered at the Hague representatives of all the great nations with the idea of discussing and establishing a world-peace, all of those representatives, with the possible exception of the delegates from Germany, were sincere. And thus it is not too much to say that this tribunal was the greatest in all history, for it was the first of its kind to represent practically the whole world in that world's desire for peace. Yet, while in a sense it was without precedent, the peace convention was far from being the first embodiment of the idea. That is as old as the ages. It shines down through time like a torch which, held now in strong hands, now in hands that are weak, flares bright and steady, or, fluttering, goes almost out, but whose light, clear or dim, is always there. Peace upon earth has been the ideal of the wisest administrators of every generation. Very true, the facts of history do not seem to bear this out, but the bare facts of history are very often not representative of history at all. To know and understand our own nation's making, or the making of any nation, it is necessary to look behind the great wars and their resultant treaties, behind political leagues and their mighty issues, behind religious controversy and its establishments, and come face to face with the men who were instrumental in producing the lasting things of their day. It is Goldwin Smith who says the only way to study history is to study the men who make it, and when one has done this and has come in touch with the past, it is to realize that the spirit which animated the hearts of the greatest men has embodied the ideal of universal peace.

Nationally and individually we all have our Gethsemanes. We must struggle through the passion of sorrow and sacrifice to attain any goal worth the strife. No people, as a people, desire war. If, in the course of their nation's progress they have felt called upon to fight it was always with the ultimate end in view that an abiding peace might come. It was necessary for the establishment of British democracy as it exists today, that Oliver Cromwell should for a time have held the destiny of England in his hands. It was necessary for the purification of France that she should pass through the throes of the Revolution. Cromwell hated war, and the noblest leaders of the French during the early days of the Revolution, before the Reign of Terror—when men little better than beasts held all authority—were actuated only by singleness of purpose and the highest patriotism. If the noblest among our princes, our warriors, our statesmen, or others, who represented the highest aims of the people, have deemed it impossible in the light of their best judgment to abstain from war, they did not fight for war's sake. The men who have lived purely for conquest or aggrandizement, national or individual, are not men of the people. They stand aloof, apart from what makes history a living, vital thing, and we feel no kinship with them. But with those others, who have taken for their battle-cry that command of Peter the Hermit, "Forward, God wills it," and who deemed nothing personal too precious to sacrifice for the common good—with those others who have fought since the beginning of history that right should triumph over might, that men might be free to worship God in their own way, and for the enfranchisement of the common people—these are the men whose hands we reach back through the ages to grasp. These are the men who are one with us today and for all time.

For, after all, we only reverence in others qualities which in embryo we possess ourselves: and so it is that the greatest heroes of all time are typical of the longings and aspirations of the world in which they lived. King Arthur and King Alfred represented the ideals of the Englishmen: Charlemagne stood for the ideals of France, while the Cid was the embodiment of those of Spain. The spirit of these men, the spirit of all great souls who struggled for the advancement of the nation and the race, is just as much alive today as it was yesterday or a thousand or two thousand years ago. It lives in us now and impels us, almost whether we will or no, to struggle on through pain and sacrifice that we may eventually reach the goal they set themselves, and which can be no better expressed than in the words: "Peace on earth and good will towards men."

We are fighting today in the noblest cause for which man ever enlisted. Never before in all the wars which have been fought has there been such a people's war as this. Never before were any Allies so undivided as to the issue. We are all fighting for our own freedom that peace may come upon earth. Years ago there were visionaries among us who looked forward to a linking together of all English-speaking peoples in a league to keep peace. Vastly more than that has been accomplished. The English-speaking world is united as never before, and with us we have the sympathy, active or passive, of nearly every nation on earth. We believe it is only because there are some so shut away by compelled ignorance that our cry cannot go out and reach them that the world does not stand together today. If our designs, the holiness of our aspirations could be made known to the great mass of people suffering under Prussian dominance, we are convinced that there is not a man among them who would not lay down his arms rather than fight against us.

The trouble in Germany today is that those in authority do not represent the true ideals of that people. The latter have been kept under a military regime so long that they have lost sight of their own best interests. It is for us to open their eyes to the truth.

And let us do it in acts so noble, in courage so high, in sacrifice so great, in patriotism so undivided, that the mass of the German people must be brought to see the light, and to understand that in this greatest war of all time we are nearer the establishment of universal peace than ever before. For we are fighting, not for conquest, not for aggrandizement, and not alone for the freedom of the little countries, or that we may keep our national honor unsullied, but we are fighting for the German people themselves, for their release from oppression, that when the war is over and victory won, "each man may take his brother by the hand," and we may unite in establishing a condition which has never before existed in the history of mankind.

A VOICE FROM AMERICA

Mr. Elihu Root is a splendid ambassador from the United States to Russia; no better could have been selected. He speaks with the voice of a free people to a nation that is groping in the dark, seeking to evolve a regime of freedom from the ruins of an autocracy. His speech to the members of the Provisional Government leaves nothing to be desired. It was a masterpiece such as could only have been delivered by one who combines in a high degree the qualities of a statesman and diplomat.

In the crisis in Russia, if there is any outside nation that can exert a potent influence, it is the United States. America has pledged her aid to the full and is fighting that freedom shall not perish from the earth. Her ideal, therefore, should appeal to a people struggling to establish what we have learned to know as democracy. Had Russia freed herself from the shackles of Czardom at a time when she and the rest of the world were at peace, her path to freedom would have been paved with few difficulties. What has made her task so difficult now is the problem of bringing about internal reforms at a time when all her energies should be devoted to the war. Her difficulties are further complicated by the intricate and opposing elements at work throughout her political, social and military systems. Pro-Teutonic, bureaucratic, Socialistic, militarist, and pacifist forces are in conflict, and throughout it all there are strong and apparently irreconcilable lines being drawn on the country's war aims. The economic situation has added to Russia's difficulties.

In considering the Russian enigma there is a feature apt to be lost sight of, especially by those who live far away from the maelstrom of Europe. In times of peace German and Russian commercial relations were close and highly profitable, in fact, the prosperity of each country has been to a large extent dependent on its great neighbor. Whatever truth there may be in all we have heard about the pro-German influences surrounding the late Czar, it would be erroneous to say that it was because of these the Romanoff dynasty fell. The causes long ante-dated the war and were purely of internal origin. With these we have no intention of dealing at this time except so far as the application of the remedies for the abuses of the past is interfering with Russia's part in the war. If Mr. Root is successful in proving to the Russian people that the triumph of German arms will mean the death-knell of their new-found liberty, he will have accomplished a great task for humanity. That, obviously, was the point he sought to make in his speech at Petrograd.

The Russian mind, if we can judge by the manner in which President Wilson's note on America's war aims was greeted, is not in a receptive mood, and ideals, except so far as they have application to the personal needs of the moment, may exert no away. The forbearance of the German armies on the Eastern front during the last few months has done more harm to the Allied cause in Russia than if those armies had taken advantage of our Eastern Ally's temporary weakness and marched to Petrograd. The truth is that the Prussian menace does not seem such a hydra-headed animal, seen in the guise of inaction. It is this illusion that Mr. Root is endeavoring to dispel, and he could hardly have tried in better-chosen words. The fact that the fortunes of 100,000,000 people in the new world are indissolubly linked with the forces in Europe in the struggle for freedom, and that the United States, herself immune from attack, has pledged her all on victory, should, if anything can, serve to solidify the divergent views which are paralyzing Russia's efforts.

POSSIBILITIES IN THE WEST

Greater events are happening on the Western front than the dispatches relate. Day after day the British are biting into the Hindenburg line, giving the enemy no respite from the North Sea to St. Quentin, while his lines of communication and depots in the rear are being harried by an aerial offensive which is growing in intensity as the Summer advances. Developments are beginning to indicate that the victory of Messines Ridge is destined to exercise a powerful influence on the positions occupied by the belligerent armies when the present fighting season ends. There have been reports for the past few days of a German retirement between St. Yves and the Lys River, coupled with a suggestion that the retreat may spread to a greater extent of front. The paucity of news about the actual happenings is a hopeful feature of the situation, because a similar lack of details has in the past invariably preceded a great thrust.

The steady and unrelenting pressure by the British and the ease with which they are now able to consolidate their gains are significant, the first because it shows there is no lack of munitions and the latter as an indication that the Germans are realizing at last the futility of counter-attacks in which they suffer terrible casualties without any compensating advantage. The operations south of Ypres, east of Loos, and in the direction of Queant are all designed with a view to loosening the German grip on Flanders and forcing the evacuation of Lille. There is no movement on the Western front that would have more significance than the rolling back of the German armies which sought so stubbornly in the early months of the war to force the gate to Calais and the other Channel ports. Such a retirement would, we believe, automatically cause the enemy to retreat from Zeebrugge and Ostend, free a considerable portion of Belgium, yield back to France one of her greatest industrial districts, and imperil the entire German position on Allied soil in the West. These are results that may be brought about before Winter comes if the British man-power in the West is sufficient. They do not take into account what the French may accomplish in the meantime, only premising that Britain's great Ally will continue to keep the same number of German divisions engaged as she has during the past few months.

SPAIN'S TROUBLES

It is no easy task to speculate on what is happening in Spain without more information than has been made public. Labor unrest has been serious for some months past. Spanish colonial policy has proved a failure. The high cost of living had led to repeated food riots. A German element in the population, estimated at 80,000, with powerful connections and unlimited money for the purposes of a propaganda, has been active in insuring that Spain maintains her neutrality. Whether any or all of these causes contributed to the present happenings may not be known for some time. The bulk of public opinion in Spain favors the Allied cause, and it may be that the formation of the new cabinet, pledged to neutrality, has aggravated this feeling, already aroused by the gallant part Portugal is taking in the war. Whatever is the outcome of the unrest, it cannot but prove favorable to the Allies unless it develops into anarchy.

It is rather humiliating to have it stated by a Winnipeg newspaperman that the two nations which have quit in the war are Russia and Canada.

A man who is standing firmly behind Sir Robert Borden in his conscription policy is Dr. Michael Clark. He is one of the most eloquent men in the House of Commons, and in the old days in England used to be on the platform with John Bright.

Our American friends view some things from a different standpoint to Canadians. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "Fling out the flag and let every day be a Flag Day." The people of the Dominion are not much given to parading the flag, perhaps because its history is so lengthy that we have learned to take its meaning for granted.

Zeppelins have been over England again. Germany has derived encouragement from her slaughter of civilians in the last airplane raid. One of her airships was brought down this morning, so that her enthusiasm for indiscriminate slaughter is, to that extent, chastened.

It will be generally regretted that Mr. E. J. Chamberlain, president of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, has been obliged, through illness, to retire. He succeeded Mr. Hays, who went down on the Titanic in April, 1912. At a time when the Grand Trunk was branching out extensively, he was naturally largely responsible for its policy.

The Calgary News-Telegram expresses a sentiment which is not sufficiently appreciated. It says that all governments are socialistic, for the very reason that Socialism is another name for Government, and that is the reason why we realize instinctively that the country is best governed which is governed least.

Sir Douglas Haig is one of the commanders in this war who up to the present is not credited with making a mistake. Even Napoleon made mistakes, and a general who can go through a great war unscathed is, to say the least, "lucky." Sir Douglas, even before this war, has had the adjective as a prefix to his name.

Vancouver Island Briefs

DUNCAN

North Cowichan Red Cross workers are now being organised as the North Cowichan committee of the Victoria branch of the Red Cross. This plan of organisation is being carried out under the advice of Mr. F. W. Jones, president of the Vancouver Island branches, who points out that under this organisation the smaller Cowichan branch will be able to buy its materials and do its shipping through the larger organisation at reduced rates. At the same time, however, Cowichan will not lose its identity as its goods will all bear its label and work will be credited to it in the Dominion reports. The branch will be responsible for the raising of all Red Cross funds within its boundaries and for the use of the Red Cross emblem and to see that all regulations of the Red Cross are carried out within its boundaries. The decision to take this step was reached at the annual meeting of the Cowichan committee. Major Mutter presided and besides Mr. Jones, Mr. Charles Williams, secretary of the Vancouver Island branches, and Mrs. Fleming, who has charge of the work committees, attended. The general committee was re-elected and this committee elected Major Mutter as chairman, Mr. W. H. Elkington as vice-chairman, Mr. R. Musgrave, secretary, and Mr. F. J. Norie, treasurer. The treasurer's report showed $7,800 raised during the last two years. Although there were fewer members obtained and fewer subscriptions paid, ordinary collections from tag days and entertainments were greater, as was also the output of work. Especially good showings were made by Chemainus, Cowichan Lake, Somenos, Quamichan Lake and Koksilah.

The Duncan and North Cowichan school boards have made arrangements with the Provincial Department of Education through Mr. J. W. Gibson, director of elementary agricultural education, to introduce a course of agricultural education into the schools throughout the district. Koksilah, Cowichan Station and Glenora school boards are also making arrangements to include the course, which will commence in August. The Government pays the salary of the instructor for the first five years while the school boards provide the ground, the class rooms' equipment, and pay the traveling expenses of the instructor.

Despite a drenching rain, Roman Catholics of the Cowichan district carried out their annual Corpus Christi procession last Sunday morning at St. Ann's, Tzouhalem. High Mass was sung by Father Ronden, of Saanich, Father Lemmens acting as deacon and Father de Weert as sub-deacon. Father Francis was master of ceremony. Mons. Leterme, V. G., of Victoria, presided, and preached the sermon. The choir was under Father Scheelen. After the mass a procession of 400 Indians and white people marched through the Blessed Sacrament to St. Ann's Convent, where the band of Kuper Island Industrial School under Father de Weert played. At the convent the choir was under Mr. F. Sehl, of Victoria, and Mr. J. L. Gubbins, of Somenos. Persons attended from Ladysmith, Victoria and other parts of the Island. At the afternoon sports the Cowichan Natives club and the Kuper Island school boys played a football game which resulted in a score of 1-1. In the baseball game Saanich was beaten by the Cowichan team, the score being 13 to 11. The batteries were: Cowichan Natives: Henry and Edwards; Saanich: Sam Henry and F. Underwood.

Mrs. Rudd, of Victoria, demonstrated before some eighty members of the Cowichan Women's Institute at the Cliffs school, Duncan, on Tuesday, the canning of fruit with cold water. Mrs. Blackwood-Wileman gave a paper on "Citizenship." "Moonbeam Fairies," a play was presented by pupils of the Cliffs schools with Miss Winifred Calvert as queen. Mrs. Rudd's instructions for the cold water canning of fruit calls for thoroughly clean and fresh jars with good sound rubber rings. Pack the fruit or vegetables in the bottles and set the bottles in a bucket. Then pour water on the fruit from a tap or hose and continue until all the air bubbles are excluded. The water must go on with a force in order to pack the fruit tight and exclude the air. Put the cap on under water, seal and invert the bottle to test if it is tightly sealed.

This method holds good for all firm fruits and vegetables. Economy jars are not suitable as they require heat to seal them. Any other brand which has a tight sealing rubber ring will do.

The membership of the Cowichan Women's Institute has now reached 151.

The library committee of the Cowichan Women's Institute has received $25 since May 8 and $7.60 for the support of their adopted prisoner of war, Pte. John Page.

Acting Magistrate Greene, of North Cowichan, has been granted three weeks' leave of absence to enter the officers' training class at Work Point.

The North Cowichan Council has cancelled the road contract let to Mr. George Henderson, of Duncan, last year, as there is no indication of Mr. Henderson completing the work.

Forty acres in range 4, section 4, Chemainus, which was obtained by the North Cowichan council through a tax sale, is being put up for sale by the municipality. Mr. Albert Holman, of Westholme, has offered $5 an acre for the property. The land is assessed for $25 an acre. Councillor Boudot says it is not worth even $5.

NANAIMO

The board of examiners for coal mine officials for British Columbia met in Nanaimo last night and announced the names of the successful candidates at the recent examination, as follows: First class—J. B. Depart, Coalhurst, Alberta; T. B. Williams, Canmore; William H. Moore, Nanaimo; J. C. Hughes, Nanaimo. Second class—Alex. Ewart, Merritt; P. M. Ramsay, Canmore; Robert Laird, Nanaimo; A. W. Watson, Ladysmith; John Bell, Coal Creek. Third class—Alfred Ball, Natal, B.C.; Wm. Morgan, Coal Creek; Paul Leynard, Nanaimo; Wm. Devoy, Nanaimo; Daniel Campbell, South Wellington; John Marrs, Nanaimo; E. H. Ward, Fernie; William Lindsay, Nanaimo; George H. Perry, Nanaimo; J. Rutherford, Wellington; W. Watson, Extension; Ernest Kelly, Nanaimo; William Wilson, Nanaimo, and J. McArthur, Nanaimo.

Mr. J. T. Waggett, of Nanaimo, who had three ribs broken by a fall of rock while at work in the mines yesterday, was removed to hospital and at latest reports was doing nicely.

Herbert Collishaw, of Harewood School, Nanaimo, has been selected from among boy scholars of the various schools of the Nanaimo district as their representative at the Vancouver Exhibition Association during progress of the exhibition from August 19 to 25. Collishaw was chosen yesterday morning from among the candidates sent up for this honor by the several schools.

Mrs. Catherine Crowe was not of sound and sane mind when she made her will in May, 1912, according to a judgment just handed down by Mr. Justice Morrison after hearing the case in the Nanaimo Spring assizes. The evidence was that Mrs. Crowe was habitually intoxicated during the later years of her life. Judgment is given for the husband, the defendant in the suit brought by the executor to establish the will. The previous will of June 9, 1909, is admitted to probate.

St. Andrew's Church is going to have the assistance in future of a deaconess in the person of Mrs. Mary Macdonald of Vancouver, who will enter upon duties this week.

The Rev. S. J. Thompson, Victoria, is spending a few days in Nanaimo as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Morton, Machleary Street. He will occupy his old pulpit at Wallace Street church today both morning and evening. He leaves soon for his new charge at London, Ont.

Messrs. William Carmichael and W. Saunders, who have been representing the Black Diamond Lodge of Nanaimo at the sessions of the Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., at Chilliwack, have returned home.

Mr. Phillip Syers has returned from his honeymoon on the Mainland with his bride, who was Miss Meredith. They will make their home in Nanaimo.

The official poll tax collector at Nanaimo is to be Mr. A. Forrester.

The Nanaimo Kennel Club will hold its annual show in connection with the exhibition of the Agricultural Society in September. The dogs will be benched on September 12 and 13.

Mrs. Challinor, Mrs. Priestley, Mrs. Irvine and Mrs. McMillan, who have been representing Nanaimo at the W.C.T.U. Convention at New Westminster, have returned home.

The Nanaimo Gun Club will hold the second of its series in the handicap for the trophy of the Hercules Powder Co. this morning.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dobeson, of Nanaimo Townsite, met at their home Friday night and celebrated the tenth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Dobeson.

Sapper Richard Foreman, of Nanaimo, who left Quebec on June 13, is expected to reach Nanaimo on Monday, according to word just received by Alderman Ferguson and Mr. A. E. Planta, of the Nanaimo Returned Soldiers' Committee.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. William Carmichael, Irwin Street, was the scene of a joyous gathering Friday night, when some fifty friends gathered to help them observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. Mr. Carmichael was presented with a meerschaum pipe and Mrs. Carmichael with a case of silver. The presentations were made by Mr. Robert Parry, along with this address: Mr. and Mrs. Carchael. Dear Friends,—We have met here tonight in order to congratulate you on attaining the 25th anniversary of your wedding day. Today you have reached that stage in your journey where the clouds vanish and the silver lining of a useful life stands out in bold relief. You have lived together for twenty-five years, having the usual cares and trials which beset all our paths through life, but you have united to meet them with a stout heart and with a smile, and today you have your reward in the knowledge that you have done your best. You are to be congratulated on having all your family with you at this time who are now reaching man and womanhood, and we feel sure will prove worthy citizens and be a credit to their training. A few of your many friends unite on this occasion in wishing you a continuance of the good health that you now enjoy, and trust that you may look forward from your silver wedding day with renewed vigor that will carry you through the years till you reach your golden anniversary. All of which your many friends sincerely endorse. (Signed) R. C. Barrie, David Gray, Thos. Gold, W. B. Walker, William Fulton, L. Barrie, Jno. Swan, J. B. Hamilton, Con. Reifel, Jas. Gillespie, P. McAlpine, J. Kirkpatrick, A. F. Williams, J. M. Quinn."

Mr. F. A. Hanna, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at Nelson, has arrived at Nanaimo to take charge of the branch there.

CHEMAINUS

Forty-four cars of lumber were shipped to the Prairies last week from the Chemainus mills and two scowloads of big timbers to Victoria.

Mr. A. Mitchell, one of the expert filers at the Chemainus mills, has moved to the Genoa Bay mills.

As a result of the tea and raffle of the Angelus piano-player held by the Agnes Keyser Chapter, I.O.D.E., at Chemainus on June 6, $100 has been voted to the Red Cross in Victoria. The remaining $57 will be used to buy jam tins and sugar to make jam and other comforts for the soldiers.

Chemainus farmers are now busy shearing sheep. The wool crop is said to be extra good this year.

Miss Hill, of Ladysmith, has been visiting in Chemainus.

Mrs. J. Smith, who has been ill, has returned here from the Ladysmith Hospital.

Continued on Page 16.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The Colonist, June 15, 1867)

The Municipal Election—The poll yesterday resulted in the return of Mr. John Banks by a majority of seven over "Tommy" fnnis, and fourteen over Mr. Fell.

Female Suffrage—At least two of the states of the American Union have set an example to the world by removing the disabilities that have prevented women from exercising the right of franchise. Why should not women vote? Their presence in public life would elevate and improve the tone of public men and insure us honest and efficient public servants.

Awarded—The contract for building the new Holy Trinity Church at Westminster was finally concluded with Mr. Trounce on Monday.

The Peace That Passeth all Understanding

By request The Colonist reprints today an editorial written some years ago by its late revered Editor, Mr. Charles H. Lugrin, whose funeral took place yesterday. The editorial, typical of his style, his deep Christianity, and the range of his thought is as follows:

THE XXIII PSALM

You may not recall it by the number. It is the Psalm beginning: "The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want." Perhaps you may not even recall it now, and if you cannot, that is to say, if you are not sufficiently familiar with the Psalms of David to be able to recall at least some parts of them, you have missed one of the greatest opportunities that are open to men. Experience is the best of all teachers, so we are told, but it need not be our own experience. If we are wise we will try to profit by the experience of others, and nowhere will you find a better record of the mental, moral and spiritual experience of men than in the Book of Psalms. If you are fond of literature, there you will find something unsurpassed elsewhere. Take the psalm just referred to. Take that magnificent expression of faith beginning, "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." Take that other expression of confidence uttered in the depths of despair, the conclusion of which is: "Why art thou cast down, O my soul, and why art thou disquieted within me. Hope thou in God, for I shall yet praise Him, who is the help of my countenance and my God." There is nothing in Shakespeare, Homer, or any of the secular poets, which can compare with the immortal writings of the great Hebrew.

But some one may say that it is well enough to talk to women and children about the Lord being their shepherd, but that such thoughts need no place in the mind of a vigorous man. There never was a more foolish error. A business man may lead a very strenuous life, but compared with that of David the careers of most of us are commonplace. David was a self-made man. He was a shepherd boy and he rose to be king. He was full of personal courage of the quality we call pluck. He was a splendid soldier, an accomplished musician, a man of great personal attractiveness. Many people are misled in their ideas of David, because the story of his life is told in the Bible, and they fancy that his career was one in which miracles and other mysterious things played the most prominent part, he himself being only like a chip carried along on the irresistible current of divine decrees. Dismiss all this sort of thing from your mind. Read what he wrote just as you read what Kipling writes. Read it, not because it is in the Bible, but in the Psalms one of the strongest characters, whose name is to be found in history, tells the experiences of a life crowded with stirring events, and at the same time one which covered almost all gradations from deep grace to sublime spirituality.

Now what is the lesson which he teaches us in the XXIII. Psalm? The editors of the King James version, or some other authority, give as a subtitle to this Psalm: "David's Confidence in God." That is correct enough, but it puts the lesson too far away. When you come to think of it, if there is a God, every one must have confidence in Him. It would be rank absurdity to suggest lack of confidence in the Power, "in whom we live, move and have our being." It would be as absurd as it would be not to have confidence in the law of gravity, and be afraid to drop a stone for fear it might fly up instead of going down. The lesson of the Psalm is nothing so self-evident as that men should have confidence in God. It is a statement of actual experience, not the propounding of a theory. The responsibilities of life are burden enough as they come up from day to day. When you have done your best, throw all thought of the matter aside, so that your mind will be fresh to tackle the next problem. There is no living man, who can fight over again all his battles of the past, fight in advance all the possible battles of the future and be in good trim to fight the battles of the present. Wellington would not have won at Waterloo if he had gone back to fight Quatre Bras over again.

The Psalm referred to misleads some people. They get an idea that if they wait and worry long enough some power will lead them into "green pastures and beside still waters." But David does not say anything about that. He does not tell about something that is going to happen to him, but of something that is actually happening—something which he calls restoration of soul. Let us take an illustration: Somewhere in a forgotten corner is a picture. It is covered with dust and cobwebs. To all appearance it is worthless junk. But some one takes it, cleanses it from the accumulations of years, and the result is that, instead of merely a spoiled piece of canvas, we find we have a masterpiece of art, which catches the sunlight and glorifies everything near with its wondrous coloring. The soul of the picture has been restored. So may the soul of man be restored. It may be cleansed from corroding care; it may be freed from the cobwebs of disappointments; it may be fitted to catch the sunlight of divine love and shed a radiance around it. This seems to us to be the lesson of the Psalm—restoration of soul. When we have attained this, then the whole world will look different to us. Then we will see that we are being led into green pastures and beside still waters, and we can look unmoved even upon "the valley of the shadow of death." Then we can exclaim with David: "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life."

Now this restoration of soul is not a very difficult thing. It is attained not through any miraculous process. It does not call for the laying on of hands or any other ecclesiastical function. It is derived from the subordination of self. Put yourself in the background. Do not worry about yourself at all. Of course you have had disappointments. The man has not lived who has not had many of them. Of course you have been badly used. Until we reach the millennium, to be ill-used at times will be the common lot of men. But the worst ill-usage is that which we give ourselves; the worst disappointments are those which we conjure up out of our own imaginations. As a rule we are better off without the "what-might-have-beens" of life. Live in the present. That is the best recipe for restoration of soul. Bend your thoughts and energies on today's work, on today's claims upon your love, upon today's opportunities for doing good. Then shall your soul be restored. Then shall you see around you pastures green with hope and waters still with "the peace that passeth understanding."

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS

Quotations From German Writers on Aspects of the War

"The German is most merry when he is at war, and he rusts when he rests." Prof. Carl Meinhof in "Deutsche Erziehung" (German Education).

"All creation is the work of war, and this is the ordering of the universe—that the strong shall be victorious and that the weak shall perish." Staff-Capt. von Michaelis in "Die Vorgeschichte des Weltkrieges" (Events Leading to the World War), 1915, p. 3.

The Family of Haig.

A story about the family of Haig, Washington Irving and Sir Walter Scott, is told apropos of the British commander-in-chief and the latest ally. When Washington Irving visited Scott at Abbotsford, in August, 1816, he was shown, near Dryburgh Abbey, the tower of Bemerside, the baronial hall of the de Hagas, the Haigs, one of the oldest of the Border families. Scott took the opportunity of reciting the couplet of Thomas the Rhymer:

"Betide, betide, whate'er betide,
Haig shall be Haig of Bemerside."

Irving states that Scott fully believed the prophecy, and gave him evidence to prove that "through all the feuds and forays and sackings and burnings, which had reduced most of the castles to ruins, and the proud families that once possessed them to poverty, the tower of Bemerside had remained unscathed, and was still the stronghold of the ancient family of Haig." "Tenacious" is one of the adjectives describing the de Hagas, which their descendant in Flanders today is fully justifying.—Christian Science Monitor.

Tribute to Major Redmond

OTTAWA, June 16.—Last week, when the Prime Minister received the tidings of Major Wm. Redmond's death, he sent the following cable of condolence to Mr. John Redmond: "Your gallant brother has died fighting in a great cause. His heroism, his devotion to duty, his splendid eloquence, exerted so nobly a few months ago for unity and co-operation in this terrible struggle, will give him a notable place in history. Pray accept and convey to his family my deepest sympathy."

This Is the EDISON Way

An artist's voice is Re-Created by processes that are practiced ONLY in the Edison Laboratories.

THE VOICE RE-CREATION is placed on the New Edison. The artist stands beside the instrument and sings. Suddenly and without warning the artist ceases singing, and the New Edison takes up the song alone.

MARK THIS WELL

The Re-Creation of the artist's voice must be so perfect that those who listen, with eyes closed, cannot tell when the artist has ceased to sing.

Such is the test imposed by Mr. Edison, who personally supervises every detail of his new art—Music's Re-Creation. Tests of this sort have been made in public by thirty different artists before five hundred thousand music lovers, and the music critics of nearly five hundred leading newspapers admit in their own papers that they could not tell when the artist ceased to sing. In other words, they were unable to distinguish the real voices of the artists from the New Edison's Re-Creation of their voices. Remember, too, that the artists were not attempting to imitate the instrument; they were singing with absolute naturalness.

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They are easy and the price is right.
We are giving specials for Friday. See window.

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Canada's Best Flour 49-lb. Sack **$3.25**

NEW ZEALAND ONIONS Extra quality ..... 6 lbs. for 25c

Gouda Cheese Mild, creamy, per lb.. 40c | Ingersoll Cream Cheese, ½-lb. pkt..... 25c

"DIXI" CEYLON TEA, best value on the market. Per lb., 40¢; ..... 3 lbs. for $1.10

Laundry Starch 3 packets for ..... 25c | Old Dutch 3 packets for 25c

ARMOUR'S HAMMER SOAP, a good laundry soap, bought before the rise ..... 5 bars 25c

Phone or Mail Orders Receive Special Attention — **DIXI ROSS'** "Quality Grocers," 1317 Government St. — Phones 50, 51, 52, 53 Liquor 52

LECTURE

At

Princess Theatre
Yates Street

Subject:

"The Holy Spirit"

The speaker will deal with the operation of the Holy Spirit from the Creation of the World to the time when the Kingdom of God will be established on earth.

He will also examine the doctrine of the Trinity in the light of God's word.

Speaker,

Clifford Roberts, Bible Expositor

THIS EVENING AT 7:30
Auspices Associated Bible Students.
All welcome.
SEATS FREE — NO COLLECTION

Millinery

Specially Marked for a Quick Sale

French Ribbons, Feather Mounts,
Flowers, Fruits, etc.
Silk and Bead Ornaments in all new colors.
Hats or Bonnets Made to Order
Women's Summer Dresses in large variety
Middies and Separate Wash Skirts, also
Cotton Suits in assorted colors
Silk Wool and Cashmere Sweaters in many colors and sizes

Seabrook Young
622-5 Johnson Street
Between Gov't and Broad
Phone 4740

SAANICH 1915 TAXES

Lists Being Made Up for Forthcoming Tax Sale—Large Saving to Be Made by Early Payment

Announcement is made by Mr. R. R. F. Sewell, assessor for the Saanich Municipality, that his staff of clerks is now busy compiling the tax sale list of those delinquent in 1915 taxes, and it is expected to be ready for the printers not later than June 25.

Mr. Sewell states that property owners who do not intend to allow their property to be sold will save a very considerable sum if they pay the arrears before the lists are closed, as the costs added to the taxes are frequently higher than the whole sum in arrears, these costs being made up by a flat charge of $2.00 per lot, with five per cent of the value of the property.

Mr. Sewell pointed out that a great many properties are in arrears for no larger sum than one dollar per lot, and in such cases the costs to be saved by payment are well worth while.

HONOR CONFEDERATION

Special Service at Westminster Abbey Is Authorized at Which the King and Queen Will Be Present

During the first week of July there will be a special service at Westminster Abbey, which will be attended by the King and Queen. The service will be to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Confederation of Canada. At the same time it is the intention of the authorities that the ceremony shall be a tribute to the memory of those Canadians who have fallen in the war.

Canada has been much in the thoughts of England of late, and it is expected that there will be a very large attendance.

When Money is Tight

Practically all classes of investments—bonds, stocks, debentures, real estate—depreciate in value to a ruinous extent. Investors are often forced into bankruptcy at such times through conditions over which they have no control.

But an Imperial Life policy never depreciates. On the contrary, it continues to increase in value from the day it is issued until its maturity, no matter what financial conditions may be.

If you would like to know more about this "panic-proof" investment fill out and return the coupon below. We'll send you some interesting literature by return mail.

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WILL FORCE C.N.P. TO COMPLETE CONTRACT

Province Sets Time Limit for Railway Company to Proceed With Work on Branch Lines.

Action to force the Canadian Northern Railway Company to complete its lines in the Province will be taken by the Provincial Government. Unless the company gives the Province assurances by July 1 of its intention to proceed forthwith with the Victoria-Barclay line on Vancouver Island as well as the branches in the Okanagan section, on none of which has steel yet been laid, but for which bonds guaranteed by the Province have been issued and sold by the company, legal action will be taken.

Hon. John Oliver, Minister of Railways, has contemplated such action ever since the control of the company's lines in British Columbia was taken from the Province by the order-in-council issued by the Federal Government declaring all the company's lines in British Columbia to be works for the public advantage and placing them under the control and jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners, thus removing them from the control of the Province. Before he left on his recent trip over the line of the P.G.E. Railway Company the minister gave full consideration to the matter and it was one of the first matters he took up after his return to the city on Friday.

The final date on which the company, under its agreement with the Province, is called upon to complete its undertakings in the Province is July 1, the extensions hitherto asked for by the company on the Island and Okanagan branches having been granted by the present Government in February last.

Recently Hon. Mr. Oliver, on behalf of the Government, made application to the Board of Railway Commissioners when that body sat here urging that since the Federal Government had seen fit to take the company's lines in British Columbia out of the control of the Province and place them under the board, the board should order the company to proceed to complete the contract it entered into with the Province.

Hon. Mr. Oliver stated yesterday that the Government, unless it received some definite and satisfactory assurance from the company that it would proceed with the work, would take legal action to enforce specific performance of the contract. The bonds guaranteed by the Province and sold by the company would, of course, he stated, continue unimpaired, the Province's liability thereunder being recognized. He pointed to the fact that various industries on the Island and in the Okanagan section have made representations to the Government urging that the lines be completed, as without them such industries are materially handicapped. For instance the shipbuilding industry in Victoria would be greatly benefited if it were possible to secure lumber from the up-Island points rather than having to go further afield. The Victoria-Barclay line, if completed, would tap some of the finest timber areas in British Columbia and afford every facility for securing the required supplies at the cheapest possible rates.

Relative to the rumor from Vancouver that there is a likelihood of a settlement being reached between the Government and the P.G.E. Railway Company, against which company and those gentlemen interested therein the Government recently initiated legal action to recover some five millions alleged to have been made by Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart and other amounts claimed to have been illegally overpaid by the late Government, Hon. Mr. Oliver stated yesterday that the Government did receive an offer of settlement from the company about the end of the recent session of the Legislature, but it was such as the Government could not see its way to accept. The Government is still open to consider any offer of settlement that will protect the interests of the Province, but there is none now before it which it feels justified in accepting at the present time.

PROVINCIAL CHAPTER ORGANIZES JAM GIFT

I. O. D. E. Would Send Home-Made Luxuries to Soldier Boys in Trenches at the Front

The Provincial Chapter I.O.D.E. in B.C., is again organizing a gift of home-made jam to be forwarded for the use of our men in trench or hospital in Europe. Such a gift will be more than ever appreciated this year, when sugar is almost prohibitive, and fruit likely to be very scarce in England. The I.O.D.E. in Vernon, Kamloops, Cranbrook, Chilliwack, Ladysmith and Chemainus have already signified their intension of contributing. Tins by the dozen, with labels and cases complete for shipping forward, may be obtained from Mrs. Hasell, Provincial Secretary I.O.D.E., who will also supply these in smaller quantities, locally, to individual friends, receiving back the same, when filled, and packing for transportation overseas. Orders will be taken every morning between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the Provincial Headquarters, Temple Building, Victoria. Will every "housewife" help? Our men need this addition to their rations.

PATRIOTIC AID

The following are among some of the recent subscriptions received by the Victoria Patriotic Aid Society:

Times employees, $28; employees P. Burns & Co., $30; employees V. & S. Railway Co., $10.50; employees F. R. Stewart & Co., $12; employees B. C. Electric, $59.04; employees Victoria Gas Co., $4.38; Colonist News Room employees, $41.60; employees Sayward Block, $8.70; employees Canadian Explosives, James Island, $100; employees Dominion Immigration Department, $31; employees E. & N. Railway Co., $262.45; Victoria Teachers (per Mr. A. B. McNeil), $140; crew of Whaling Co. ss. Gray, $17; Northwestern Creamery and employees, $10; staff of Bank of Toronto, $10.25; C.P.R. Freight Department, $4; C.P.R. Telegraph, $7.90; lineman, C.P.R. Telegraph, 90c; and employees B. Wilson Co., Ltd., $16.50.

No need to be without a reliable watch now a high grade 7-jewel movement, in dust-proof case, can be purchased for $5 at Haynes, 1124 Government Street.

CPL. HARRY A. BAKER

Who died last week at Borden Camp from complications which set in following overexertion from running after a falling aeroplane. He was 24 years old and before leaving here with a draft for the Mechanical Transport Corps was engaged at No. 8 Fire Hall. Previous to that he drove an auto for hire. He leaves a widow and child at 1706 Bank Street, the widow being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Manson, 1565 Burns Street. He was a member of the A. O. F. Burial will be made here with full military honors, the funeral leaving the Sands Chapel at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.

CONSCRIPTION TO BE TAKEN UP BY COUNCIL

National Government by Biggest and Brightest Men in Country Advocated by Alderman Sargent.

The Victoria City Council is to be given its opportunity on Monday night to follow the lead of other councils of Canada and pass a resolution calling upon the Dominion Government to bring into force in this country conscription on a selective basis.

Alderman Sargent, who has drawn up the resolution for the Council, asks for the formation of a National Government, "composed of the biggest and brightest men from the Atlantic to the Pacific." He also wants conscription of natural resources, wealth, the speeding up of production, the curbing of the spirit of overcharging, and the control of transportation.

The full resolution that the aldermen will be asked to pass is:

"Resolved, that this Council of the Capital City of British Columbia views with satisfaction the introduction in the Canadian Parliament by the Prime Minister of a measure for the selective conscription of the man power of the nation;

"Resolved further, that Canada's prime interest in the coalition of democracies now wrestling with the stupendous energies of despotic aggression demands forgetfulness of party politics, political bickerings, and personal betterment in the formation of a National Government composed of the biggest and brightest men from the Atlantic to the Pacific, regardless of party, men imbued with the necessity for marshalling every energy in one comprehensive win-the-war-and-have-it-over campaign. Government with a policy embracing, not only selective conscription of men, but also of natural resources and wealth, the first draft of which might be from accumulations of war profits, a policy that will speed up production and curb the spirit of overcharging, control transportation, and so organize every effort that while measuring out a fair deal to those at home will energize our men at the front with the knowledge that everything possible is being done in order that their exertions shall culminate in a speedy victory, and the establishment of 'Peace and good will among men.'

"And further, that a copy of this resolution be telegraphed to Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and G. H. Barnard, M.P."

WILL INSPECT CROPS

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Will Make Tour of Farming Sections—Sheep District Organized

Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, will leave shortly to attend the dairymen's convention to be held at Kelowna, and after that meeting will make a visit to the Thomson Valley, the Okanagan and Kootenay sections, to make a general survey of the farms and crops and consider the best methods of assisting the farmers in the harvesting of their crops, etc.

An order-in-council has been passed creating the first sheep district under the provisions of the Act passed at the last session to protect sheep flocks from the depredations of dogs and providing that in a sheep district any dog not bearing a Government tag may be shot on sight. The district covers the southern end of Vancouver Island, extending from the boundary of the Sayward district to Victoria, and includes practically the whole of the settled portion of this portion of the Island.

Mr. Scott stated yesterday that through the co-operation of the Government and various organizations the wants of the fruit growers of the Province in the way of labor for the picking and packing of this year's fruit crops at Gordon Head and in the Mission-Hatzic and Okanagan sections will be well provided for. About 2,000 women and girls have signed up in Vancouver for work in the fields, and about 700 in Victoria. This number, because of the fact that it will be possible to work them as the various fruits mature, will be sufficient to meet requirements, Mr. Scott states. He also stated that reports reaching the department indicate that the crop of large and small fruits will be larger than ever, and the present condition is excellent. What is now wanted is sunshine, as there is plenty of moisture in the ground.

"CALIPH OF BAGHDAD" IS HUGE UNDERTAKING

Army of Volunteer Workers Busy in Many Departments Making Ready for Big Patriotic Performance.

As the days go by, interest in the forthcoming production of "The Caliph of Baghdad," to be given during the week of July 2 at the Royal Victoria Theatre, steadily increases, according to the story told by the sale of seats which has been going merrily on at the Superfluities shop during the past week.

At the same time the stupendous work of marshaling the innumerable details, great and small, which go to make up the perfect tout ensemble, goes steadily forward in the capable hands of a whole regiment of workers, who have volunteered their services in the cause of the Red Cross and the war fund of the Gonzales Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, for which the production is being given.

Few of those who sit comfortably "out front" and witness the smoothly running and perfectly managed performance, realize the vast amount of careful study and work that must be done before the curtain rises, to insure perfect results. From the time the producers first lay their heads together to map out the details, until the curtain falls on the last act, nimble brains are at work night and day arranging the many and varied departments so that they shall all dovetail when dress rehearsal is called.

"The Play's the Thing"

First of all comes the play itself, which may have occupied months or years of the author's time to complete, with its prose lines, its songs and its music. That is the foundation for the artistic superstructure to be reared upon it, and in the case of Mr. Reginald Hincks' "The Caliph of Baghdad," a foundation well worthy of infinite care and pains of the many workers that have been engaged thereon for many weeks past, has been laid.

One of the first items to be considered is a suitable cast for the various characters, the members of which must be able, not only to sing and act, but dance as well. In this regard Mr. Hincks has been most fortunate, the persons entrusted with the principal roles being in each case, as amply demonstrated on former occasions, capable of giving pointers to many a professional who has reached popularity and affluence via the stage-door route.

Of no less importance is the chorus, which, although it may not shine individually, must be chosen with the greatest care, in order that every voice may blend into a hormonious, atmospheric background for the whole play. On the chorus lies the weight of sustaining the musical charater of the piece. In the case of "The Caliph of Baghdad" many voices hitherto heard to great advantage in solo work will combine in the chorus and ensemble numbers, members of the Women's Musical Club and the Arion Club having given their services.

Exquisite Costumes

One of the greatest tasks that confronts the producer, and one which calls for the greatest care and supreme artistic skill is the problem of costumes. Costumes mean color and color is the soul of the Orient. To those who have been permitted a glance at the designs and fabrics for the costumes of both principals and chorus of "The Caliph," which are being wrought into a color scheme of extreme loveliness under the guidance of Mrs. Tilton, there remains no doubt as to this ideal being attained and a perfect representation of the people of the time being placed before the patrons.

To complete the illusion and carry the spectator back into the land of romance, strange legendary and exotic poesy, massive scenery both realistic and artistic is being painted by Mr. Stewart Clark, which will represent the slave market in Baghdad.

One of the special features of the entertainment will be the ballet numbers, which are being arranged by Miss Honeywell, of Vancouver, herself a pupil of Mrs. Wordsworth, the famous dancing mistress, whose arrangements have for years delighted English and continental audiences, who has arrived in the city and taken personal charge of the ballet, chorus and principals.

Gradually all the many parts that go to make up this great production are being drawn together, each one an artistic bit in itself and the perfect manner in which they are rounding into shape indicates that the opening performance will run with machine-like smoothness, from rise to fall of curtain.

The Royal Victoria Theatre is in every respect an ideal house for Summer entertainments, as it is always cool inside no matter how high the mercury may creep outdoors. Already the demand for seats has been large, all the lower boxes and eleven or twelve of the loges have been reserved for the opening night. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Barnard have intimated their intention of witnessing the first performance. The prices are graduated and there are still a large number of excellent seats untaken, but although two weeks stand between now and the opening night, patrons are advised to avoid the disappointment which many persons experienced last year—when they either could not get seats or get the ones they wanted for the production of "Puss in Boots"—by making their reservations at once at the Superfluities Shop, where the plan is open every evening except Saturday until 6:30 o'clock.

The Ladywear

We cordially invite your inspection of
Ladies' and Children's Garments
Sweater Coats, Waists, Etc.
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Pique Coats and Wash Dresses, Etc.
at the new store which has just opened at
716 Yates Street
In the Metropolis Block

The Ladywear

Sports Clothes

First Requisites of a Successful Vacation

Vacation time is here, and Sports Clothes are the big feature of holiday wear. In our stock of these outdoor wearables, nothing has been overlooked—the selection—that perfect blending of prevailing fashion with the simplicity good taste dictates—and price.

Sport Suits in all the leading stripe effects, at $5, $5.50 and $6.50.

Plain and Stripe Voile Dresses, many styles and shades, at $6.50.

Sport and Outing Hats to match all garments, at moderate prices.

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It has always been our aim to give our customers entire satisfaction. We realize that a satisfied customer is a constant customer, and also that satisfied customers will invariably recommend their friends to deal at the same store.

We handle only fresh, clean goods, which we sell at the lowest prices obtainable in Victoria, and we endeavor at all times to give courteous attention to your every requirement.

"Cash and Carry" Prices Are the Very, Very Lowest

The People's Groceteria
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Satisfaction Unconditionally Guaranteed

BLOW YESTERDAY WAS OF RECORD VELOCITY

Sixty-Mile Gale Swept City for Fifteen-Minute Interval — Blew Forty-Five Miles for Hour Period—Damage Done

The calendar was set back three months for the period of one hour yesterday, when a sixty-mile March gale surprised the city. Much minor damage was done in the path of the storm, the principal sufferers being those who had harkened to call of the garden tract in the mayor's general plea for greater production. Tender plants were ruthlessly whipped about and the more bulky ones, as cabbages, were in many cases blown out of the ground.

The damage was, by no means, confined to the garden realm. Several large trees in the James Bay district were carried away and everywhere, where native trees have been left standing in groves or parks, the partially rotted limbs were broken down to crash to the ground, causing destruction to the foliage. In one instance a lady cyclist on her way to work along Gorge Road, was hit on the temple by such a flying fragment, narrowly escaping serious injury. A resident of James Bay was badly frightened on account of having the large pane of a partially opened window blown into the room, and another emerged from his house after the storm had passed to find the yard littered by shingles that had been ripped from the roof of an outhouse by the force of the wind. The only beneficial effect of the blow recorded up to a late hour last night was the fact that much of the effluvia which has been a bone of contention in the district bordering on the upper harbor had been carried away in the direction of other sections of the city, which up to that time had not been entirely sympathetic with the movement in support of Alderman John's "Puncture-proof effluvia by-law."

The fact that the high wind was not entirely local in its intensity is borne out by serious wire trouble experienced by the British Columbia Telephone Co. on its up-Island lines and those to Vancouver. Probably the greatest inconvenience was caused in this way. With the exception of the Bellingham toll line most of the out of the city connections of the company were disrupted and communication was not fully established in these cases until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The wire trouble was due to trees being blown down across the lines. Very little trouble was caused in the city in this way, to either the wires of the telephone or light and power companies.

The gale struck the city suddenly at 9:10 yesterday morning, and its greatest intensity was felt for the succeeding fifteen minutes following 9:25. The actual sustained velocity during that period was officially recorded at the rate of 60 miles an hour. As a fifteen minute interval record, this is the highest wind that has been recorded at the local meteorological observatory in the last 30 years, or since such observations have been taken. Higher velocities have been made in gusts, and this was the case yesterday morning, but never before was such extreme velocity maintained for so long a period. The wind direction was from the west and southwest. After 9:40 the force of the gale gradually subsided to 48 miles an hour, and then to 44 miles. At the end of the first hour period of the storm the average hourly velocity was determined at 45 miles. The intensity of the wind was apparently greater in some of the outlying districts, particularly in Esquimalt, where some damage was experienced about the harbor works.

Although the gale was caused directly by meteorological conditions which effected the whole of the Western region of Canada yesterday, the very high velocities which were experienced here were termed local in extent and were due to a sort of cyclonic development. The temperatures in the interior of the Province were very high during the day in response to the passage inland of the low barometer area which was the cause of the disturbance here. The storm centre reached the Western Prairie provinces last night.

130 YATES ST.
Phone 2983

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Correct Hats and Garments for Women

Exquisitely Designed Frocks on View at Scurrah's

Not only are they exquisite in design and finish, but they are exclusive with us in Victoria. The handiwork of some of the country's foremost fashion creators, we feel confident that these gowns will meet with your entire approval. Materials are taffetas, satin, khaki-kool and smart combinations of these fabrics with Georgette or crepe de Chine. Prices—

$18.50 to $45.00

This week we are staging a special display of Dress Millinery at the uniform price of

$7.50

Adopt Our Deposit System

You then get the advantage of a Cash System without paying C.O.D. or shopping at the Store.

New Local Butter, choicest quality .... 48¢
3 lbs. $1.40
Local New Laid Eggs at the lowest price, dozen .... 45¢
Finest Ontario Cheese, prime quality, lb. .... 32¢
Reception Sugar-Cured Bacon, sliced, lb. .... 42¢
Peanut Butter—Bring your container, buy it in bulk. Per lb. .... 25¢
Golden Star Tea—Specially blended, lb. .... 40¢
3 lbs. $1.40

SPECIAL MONDAY

Choice White Figs, 2 lbs. .... 21¢
San Juan Cleanser, 2 tins 10c; 3 tins .... 11¢
Genuine Macaroni, full weight, 3 lbs. .... 25¢
Robbie Burns Pancake Flour, pkt. .... 10¢
Malahat Coffee—Nothing better at the price, lb. .... 25¢

HARDWARE SPECIAL

With each Scrub Brush at 25¢, 1 Dish Mop Free

DRUG SECTION

Allenbury's Food, No. 1 and 2, large size .... 89¢
Zam Buk—Good for athletes (Rub it in), tin .... 43¢

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VICTORIA, B.C. DUNCAN, B.C.

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We Do Not Carry Only One Brand of Olive Oil

—but we carry all the leading brands in all sizes, and are selling today cheaper than we can buy at wholesale.

Italian Grocer

Cor. Government and Cormorant Sts. Phone 5040

Help for Fruit Growers—There are now over 700 names of women and girls on the lists of volunteers for the berry-picking, who will begin work in the near future. The helpers have been arranged in groups of five with a leader, witth whom the growers are urged to get in touch. The fares have been settled at 25c return, and the times of leaving the city have been set for 8 o'clock for the Keatings pickers and 6:30 for the Gorden Head groups. The latter will travel by tally-ho, and will leave the fields a half-hour earier than the Keatings workers. It is hoped that the volunteers will stick through the first few days. They will find the work get easier as they stay at it.

Donation of Tennis Set—Mrs. John Day, of Monterey Avenue, Oak Bay, should have been credited with the collection of $18.40 for the I.O.D.E. Sports' fund, for providing a lawn tennis set, a complete list of the donors and contributions having been printed in yesterday's issue, in which her name appeared as Mrs. John Day.

WHY DREAD OLD AGE?

It should be the pleasantest time of life and if coupled with good health it is. Many of our most remarkable men and women have won fame and prominence after reaching the sixties, and in lots of cases they have not been robust in youth.

The secret of health in old age is the prevention of bowel disorder. Constipation is the foe to be dreaded. Care in diet is necessary, also the avoidence of harsh cathartics, which only aggravate the trouble.

The ideal laxative for aged people is Chamberlain's Tablets

On account of their mild and gentle action, you hardly realize that a medicine has been taken. Yet the effect is none the less certain, and the tonic properties of these Tablets so build up and strengthen the digestive system that the health is greatly benefited. Try a bottle today.

The, all dealers, or by mail from
CHAMBERLAIN MEDICINE CO., TORONTO 44

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS 25¢

HAPPENINGS IN BRIEF

Anti-Tuberculosis Society to Meet—The regular monthly meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of Victoria will be held Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock in the Alexandra committee rooms. A full attendance of members is looked for.

Chief Forester Returns—Mr. M. A. Grainger, head of the forest branch of the Department of Lands, returned to the city on Friday after a three weeks' trip to the Mainland on a tour of inspection of the branch offices at Vancouver, at Lillooet, and elsewhere on the coast. He was engaged in purely departmental business.

Municipal Chapter to Meet—The Municipal Chapter, I.O.D.E., will hold a special meeting tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the headquarters, Arcade Building, to make arrangements for the Alexandra Rose Day, next Friday. Regents or representatives of all chapters are requested to attend, as well as representatives from the different charities sharing in tthe receipts.

I.O.D.E. Knitting Contest—The knitting competition recently inaugurated by the Daughters of the Empire will close tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The ladies competing for the prize given for the largest collection of socks can hand them in to the Arcade Building headquarters of the I.O.D.E. tomorrow at any time between 10:30 o'clock and 5 p.m.

Roof Fires—The fire department was called to two small fires yesterday, at neither of which was any considerable damage done. A roof-fire at the residence at 1009 Fort Street, occupied by Mr. H. Bishop, was started by a spark from the asphalt heater in operation nearby on repairs to the asphalt pavement, and did about $10 damage. A similar fire at 825 Broughton street also did a few dollars damage.

Chinese Cases Heard—In the Police Court yesterday a Chinaman named Gim was dismissed by the magistrate on a charge of supplying liquor to an Indian, there being no evidence to sustain the charge. Another Chinaman named Chan, who was charged with the same offence, was remanded until Tuesday. Chan was accused of supplying an Indian named Maullice, who, in turn, is also charged with supplying some of the firewater to an Indian woman.

Chinaman Injured—Lee Sam, a Chinese domestic, was bruised and rendered unconscious when he was thrown to the pavement at the corner of Cormorant and Douglas Streets last night at 9:30 o'clock, as he attempted to step from a moving "jitney" car driven by Edward LeBus. In the police motor patrol he was taken to police headquarters, where first aid was rendered. He was suffering from slight concussion and bruised about the face. In a short time he had recovered sufficiently to be taken home.

Field Comforts Committee Expresses Thanks—The I.O.D.E., Municipal Chapter, Field Comforts Committee, has expressed its thanks to the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Barnard for the use of Government House grounds for the garden fete held last Thursday; also to Col. Angus, Bandmaster Smith and the bandsmen of the 5th Regiment for the excellent musical programme provided; to Messrs. Weiler Bros. and the Connaught Seamen's Institute for the loan of chairs; The Times and Colonist; Miss Tobin, for the loan of cups; Mrs. George Simpson for arranging the dances, and to all ladies and gentlemen who volunteered to convey the visitors in their automobiles to the grounds. Thanks have been extended to Mrs. Duce and Master Andrew Easson and "Peter," who collected a further sum of $11.67 on the grounds during the afternoon.

Eight Wills Proved—The following eight wills have been proved this month in the Supreme Court Registry, Victoria, B.C.: Robert Roper Whiteman, gentleman; died November 12, 1916, in this city; gross estate, $17,000; net estate, $11,000.48. Noel Longfield Tooker (captain of the 54th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Forces), of Cowichan, Vancouver Island; killed in action in France, March 1, 1917; gross estate, $3,574.83; net estate, $3,574.83. Mrs. Sarah Page, widow of the late Frank Page, Aged Ladies' Home, Victoria, B.C.; died May 5, 1917; gross estate, $3,554.32; net estate, $3,367.82. Mrs. Emma Victoria Jeffrey, late of London, Ont.; died in Victoria, March 29, 1917; gross estate, $11,377; net estate, $11,377. Wilson Joseph Armstrong, of Victoria; died in this city April 29, 1917; gross estate, $8,895.26; net estate, $8,895.26. George Wallace Anthony, 136 St. Andrew's Street, Victoria; died in this city May 22, 1917; gross estate, $3,226.86; net estate, $2,744.35. Herbert Percy Blake, of Victoria; killed in action in France, February 27, 1917; gross estate, $873; net estate, $873. James Notman, of Victoria, B.C.; killed in action in France, May 17, 1916; gross estate, $1,553.69; net estate, $1,553.69.

Women's Canadian Club to Meet—Sergt. Richard Pearce, who was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous gallantry at Hooge, August 10, 1915, will address the Women's Canadian Club Tuesday afternoon, June 19, at 3:30, in the Y.W.C.A. Sergt. Pearce is speaking on behalf of the Great War Veterans' Association, and in telling who the returned soldier—the Great War Veteran—is, will briefly outline life at the front from September, 1914, until July, 1916. In other cities where this thrilling story has been told it has been heard with intense interest, and the hearers have been brought into closer touch with the aims and ideals of those men who have gone out to make, if necessary, the supreme sacrifice for world freedom, and who, having returned, are still working toward that end. It is hoped that every member will make an effort to attend Tuesday afternoon. On the following Tuesday, June 26, a tea is to be held at the Empress Hotel, at which the guests of honor will be Mrs. H. C. Hanington, the retiring president, and Miss Helen Stewart of the city library, who has recently returned from service overseas. Mrs. Harry Briggs and Miss Charlotte Spencer will contribute to the musical programme.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Annual Garden Party at St. Barnabas', Saturday, June 23, open at 3 o'clock.

Meeting Postponed—The meeting of the Food Economy Committee of the Local Council of Women, which was to have been held tomorrow night, has been postponed on account of the B.C. Electric Railway strike.

Summer Classes for Ladies—Morse and Wireless Telegraphy. Superior Schools, Government Street.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Dolly Baird is spending the next few weeks in Vancouver, where she is visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. Bowden.

Mr. George Baldwin left Victoria a few days ago on a trip to Calgary and other points in Alberta. He intends to spend the Summer visiting friends and relatives.

The Roper property on Beach Drive, Oak Bay, has recently changed hands, having been purchased through Pemberton & Son by Mr. Crump, who has made up his mind to settle permanently in Victoria, after having spent a great deal of his time recently in traveling. Mr. Crump states that he will be taking up his residence in his new home almost immediately.

Mr. P. Burns, the head of the famous packing house, has just arrived in Vancouver on a tour of inspection in the interests of his firm. he will probably be in Victoria early during the coming week.

Mr. Neil Murray, of Kamloops, is visiting the Coast for a few days in the interest of the Arrow Lakes Lumber Company, of which he is the manager.

Provincial Chief Constable J. T. Black, of Nelson, is on leave for the next few weeks, and is spending the vacation among friends in the Coast cities.

Mr. H. E. McCall, of Summerland, accompanied by his wife and family, arrived on the Coast from Summerland, B.C., a few days ago. Mr. McCall will be staying but a few weeks, but Mrs. McCall and the children will remain by the sea during the hot weather.

Mr. John Laughton, of Nelson, is on his way to Victoria. On his arrival he hopes to join the medical corps.

Mr. L. P. Woodruff, clerk in the Supreme Court Registry, has returned to Victoria to resume his former duties, from which he resigned some time ago to enlist for overseas service. He was accepted in the R.G.A. and had proceeded as far as Halifax on his way overseas, when he was rejected through his inability to pass the medical examinations.

By the kindness of Hon. James Dunsmuir and Mrs. Dunsmuir, Hatley Park, will be thrown open to the general public next Saturday, June 23, for a garden party to be given for the Great War Veterans' Association. A small admission charge is being made, but Mrs. Dunsmuir is providing the tea and refreshments, which will be served during the afternoon. The affair will be in progress from 3 to 6 o'clock. Special arrangements will be made for the conveyance of intending visitors, announcement of which will be made during the week.

Many friends of Mr. A. T. Stewart, formerly a member of The Colonist editorial staff, were down at the wharf last evening to wish him good luck and a safe return. Mr. Stewart proceeds direct to Toronto, where he will train for a pilot's commission in the Royal Flying Corps.

Miss Beatrice Landsberg, of 106 Medina Street, entertained a number of young people at a delightfully informal party on Friday evening in honor of Mr. Alex Stewart. The evening was most profitably spent in cards and dancing, refreshments being served at midnight. The young hostess was assisted in entertaining her guests by Mrs. Herbert Leiser and Miss Francis Briggs.

Miss May Wilson, of Vancouver, is spending her Summer vacation visiting friends in this city, and in a few days will proceed to Nanaimo for a brief holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Johnson, of Regina, are visiting in the city for a few days en route to Seattle and other cities in the United States, where they will spend the Summer months.

Miss Ruth Law, of New Westminster, is spending her Summer vacation in Victoria visiting friends.

Mr. John Smiley, of Vancouver, is a visitor in the city for a few days.

Mrs. F. J. Miller, of Regina, Sask., are spending a few weeks in the city, and are renewing acquaintance with former residents of the Albertan capital now residing in Victoria.

Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, of Foul Bay Road, is visiting in Vancouver, the guest of Mrs. W. B. Robertson.

Mrs. Thomas Fournier, who has been visiting in Victoria for the past few weeks, the guest of Dr. Helen Ryan, of Battery Street, left yesterday for her home in Vancouver.

Bishop and Mrs. Pinkham, of Calgary, who have been visiting their son, Mr. A. Pinkham, for several weeks past, have returned to their home.

Miss Edna Jameson, of New Westminster, has arrived in the city for a vacation, which she will spend in visiting several points of interest on the Island.

Mrs. J. A. Fraser, of Quesnel, arrived in Victoria yesterday on a visit to her parents, Alderman and Mrs. Walker, of 1750 Oak Bay Avenue.

Miss Audrey Lewis, of Court Medara, Cal., is visiting the city and is staying with her brother, Mr. Steve B. Lewis, 1028 Princess Avenue.

Yesterday was a most eventful day for both teachers and boarders of the St. Ann's Academy. In response to a pressing invitation given them by Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McDermott, two well-filled tally-ho's wended their way as early as 9 o'clock to Gracemanor, the home of the hostess. A cordial greeting was given to each and the day was spent in games, amusements and music. Pleasure was added to the afternoon by Mr. Rickaby, who took group after group for enjoyable launch rides. Mr. and Mrs. James Hunter contributed largely to the comfort of the homecoming by filling their large car with some of the merry picnickers, thus reducing the number in the tally-ho. To all their kind friends, and especially to Mr. and Mrs. McDermott, sisters and pupils have extended due appreciation and profound gratitude.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C., at 5 p. m., June 16, 1917.

SYNOPSIS

Since yesterday an ocean low barometer area has crossed this Province to Alberta and high winds have occurred on the Strait of Fuca, while on the Lower Mainland showers have occurred. Fine hot weather continues in Kootenay and in most parts of the Prairie Provinces.

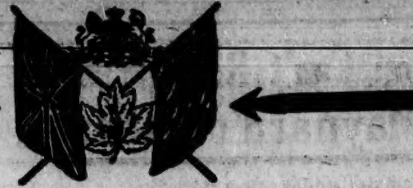
TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	48	71
Vancouver	56	72
Kamloops	54	82
Barkerville	38	66
Prince Rupert	44	62
Atlin	40	65
Dawson	48	64
Calgary	48	88
Winnipeg	54	90
Portland	56	75
San Francisco	52	70
Port Arthur	46	66
Penticton	49	57
Nelson	46	76
Cranbrook	42	85
Grand Forks	45	86

SATURDAY

Highest	71
Lowest	48
Average	59
Minimum on grass	42

Rain—Trace. Bright sunshine—10 hours, 13 minutes. General state of weather—Fair.



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"WE DELIVER THE GOODS"

Nice Ceylon Tea, rich and flavory. Per pound 35c
Anti-Combine Tea. Per pound packet 40c
Good Tea is very hard to obtain. Buy Now.
Anti-Combine Coffee, fresh ground while you wait, per pound 40¢ and 35c
C. & Y. Bread Flour, the best bread flour made, per sack $2.90
Pure Gold or Shirriff's Jelly Powder. 4 packets for 25c
McLaren's Cheese. Per jar, 50¢ and 25c
Nice Table Salmon. 2 large cans 25c
3 small cans .... 25¢
Nice Fresh Broken Biscuits. Per pound 15c
New Zealand Onions. 4 pounds for 25c
While the Street Cars Are Not Running, Telephone Your Orders In. We Guarantee Satisfaction
Red Seal Jam. Per jar 10c
Desiccated Cocoanut. Per pound 25c
Nice Orange or Grapefruit Marmalade. 2s, per can 30c
Robin Hood or Royal Standard Rolled Oats, 7-lb. sack 35c
Clark's Potted Meat—For Sandwiches. 4 tins for 25c

We Sell EVERYTHING at a Reasonable Price—Not ONE or TWO SPECIALS as BAIT.

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A Slice of This Fruit Cake

is the tit-bit that your guests will find most tempting and delicious. Ten to one they will ask you where it may be bought and, as every hostess knows, that is the finest compliment one's guests can pay. The flavor of the fruit in this cake is unmarred by the addition of rich spices and extracts. Price is moderate at

Per Lb. 40c

The Yorkshire Bakery

640 Yates St. Phone 1929

Selling-Out Sale

All Our Working Shirts — Regular price, $1.00 and $1.25. Selling-out price .... 65¢
Eight-Ounce Overalls—In black only; the best on the market. Selling-out price $1.25
Dress and Negligee Shirts — Regular $1.50 and $1.75. Selling-out price .... 95¢
Nine Dozen Worsted Pants—Regular $3.50. Selling-out price, $1.95
Fine Lisle Sox—In black or brown. Regular 50c. Selling-out price, five pairs for $1.00

Combination and two-piece underwear in all qualities, and a variety of shirts with short sleeves and knee drawers, go at exactly half price. We also have a fine stock of hats, all at selling-out prices.

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Returned Soldiers

The work of finding suitable occupation for the returned soldier needs your assistance. When you have employment to offer, kindly communicate with

The Secretary,
The Returned Soldiers' Employment Committee
104 Union Bank Building
Telephone No. 3840

University School FOR BOYS

MOUNT TOLMIE, VICTORIA, B.C.

Half Term Commences Friday, June 1

For prospectus apply to the Headmaster
Warden: Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cantab.)
Headmaster: J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (London Univ.)

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Your Straw and Felt Hats blocked into the latest style .... 75¢
Panamas our specialty $1.00
All Work Guaranteed

American Hatters

618 Yates St. Next to Harvey's

Open Daily to the Public for

Breakfast—From 7:30 a.m.
Luncheon—From 12 to 2 p.m.
Afternoon Teas—A specialty
Dinner—From 6 to 7:30 p.m.

The Alexandra Cafe

Entrance on Douglas Street through the tea gardens, and 716 Courtney Street
Charming Dining Room, Excellent Cooking, Moderate Prices
Under management of
MISS KNOX, Late of Mecca Grill

Do Your Bit

The Man in the Trenches Depends on Your Promises Are You Keeping Them ?

Victoria Patriotic Aid Society

Winch Bldg. Fort Street

SPORT IS VALUABLE MEANS TO THE END

Sydney Paper Has No Patience With Those Who Consider it Iniquitous to Keep Games Going Now

The Sydney Bulletin is distinctly annoyed at the complaints of those who hold it an awful thing to keep sport going while the war is still on. This is how it expresses itself:

"Will nobody throw a banana or something at those people who are always moaning about the 'iniquity' of sport while a war is on?

"In the name of Heaven how will it help the war to come our way if people, young and old, start accumulating fat and learning to play the guitar? Sport is one of the nation's greatest assets in relation to defence, and so far from being decried, ought to be encouraged more than ever.

"If the war has shown anything at all it is that from among footballers, swimmers, runners, tennis players, and so on—that great body of healthy, vigorous manhood which keeps itself fit and eager—the very finest military material has been secured. Sport in Australia keeps thousands of young men in good health at an age when the value of this cannot be estimated in terms of cash or anything else. Why throw cold water on the kids who are coming to maturity? Shut down on athletics and they will take to pastimes they would be 100 per cent better for knowing nothing about."

Discharged for Defective Sight

Owing to having lost the sight of his right eye, as the result of an accident, Pte. Sidney Child has been granted his honorable discharge from the 88th Regiment, C.D.F., as physically unfit for further service with that unit.

Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.
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Boys Taken From 7 Years at Low Fees
SPECIAL CLASS FOR BEGINNERS
ENTRANCE MONTHLY, 1ST AND 15TH
Fees Moderate and Inclusive
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will be pleased to send to your home for old clothing.

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Absolutely permanent cure guaranteed.
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White Mountain Freezers

This celebrated brand will freeze cream in four minutes, the smoothest, creamiest kind possible. Get yours now at old prices. Each, $3.75 and ... $3.50

Blue Flame Oil Cook Stoves. The Perfection, always satisfactory; no smoke, no odor. Each, $15.00, $12.50 and ... $8.00
Jap-a-Lac Varnish Stain. For woodwork, furniture, floors, front doors, etc.; all shades. Each, 90c, 50c and ... 30c
Swat-Hem Fly Killers. Strong wire, cloth bound; good handles. Each ... 10c
Ekko Quick Cooker, with saucepan. Burns solid alcohol; safe, satisfactory. Each ... 50c
Refills, each ... 15c
Wallpaper Cleaner. Absorbs all smoke and dirt; easy to apply. Large tins, each ... 25c
Boys' Wheelbarrows. Well made, handsome and durable. Special, each ... $1.25

Screen Door Fittings, Hinges, Spring Handle and Hook Screens, etc. Complete set, 25c

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743 Yates Street Phone 855
Next Door Gordons, Limited.
We sell for cash and save you money

Serving Trays, in heavy nickel plate, assorted sizes. Each, 25c and .. 10c

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Just Try
The Tea Kettle
MISS M. WOOLDRIDGE
Corner Douglas and View Sts.
Phone 4096

The Wood Department
at
Canadian Puget Sound Mill
will promptly fill orders for
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Brace Up!
TAKE HALL'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES
The Best Tonic Remedy for Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Sleeplessness and Run-Down System—$1.00
HALL'S DRUG STORE
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Clarence Block. Phone 201

Phone and we will deliver—
—no matter how small or how large your order may be. Now that there is no car service, we want you to avail yourself of our delivery system. We want you to know that we have your interest at heart and that we value the patronage you bestow when you phone here for your bread, cakes and pastry. You will find our prices most moderate.
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Tea Rooms and Bakery
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Special This Month
Glasses, $5.00
Best Gold-Filled
Compound Lenses Are Extra
Frank Clugston
Optician
654 Yates Street, Corner Douglas
Phone 5351

CHAMPION TYPIST TO DEMONSTRATE IN CITY

Mr. Fred Jarrett, the champion typist of Canada is now touring British Columbia and will arrive in Victoria with Mr. R. J. Sprott, the president of the Sprott-Shaw Business Institute, early this week. Mr. Jarrett has been giving speed demonstrations in all the commercial schools in Canada, including the various branches of the Sprott-Shaw.

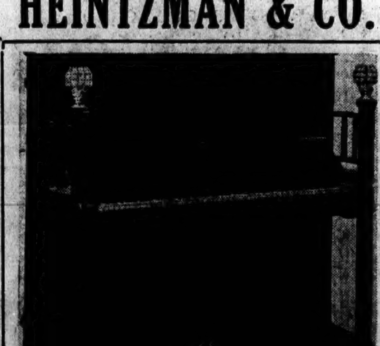
Mr. Jarrett is head of the Educational Department of the United Typewriter Company of Toronto. The United Typewriter Company is the agent for the Underwood typewriter, the machine on which these championships are won.

Just previous to one of the contests in which Mr. Jarrett was writing he had an accident in which one of his fingers was broken. Nevertheless he went ahead with the test and made a net average of 108 words a minute for 30 minutes. Mr. Jarrett's highest speed is 110 words a minute for 30 minutes, and 109 words absolutely errorless for 5 minutes. The international rules of marking the work done by contestants is to deduct 5 words for every error, be that in spacing, spelling, omission of a punctuation mark, faulty use of shift key, etc.

While Mr. Jarrett is not connected with any school, he will demonstrate his ability at the Sprott-Shaw Business Institute in the Pemberton Building during his stay in Victoria. The public is invited to attend the demonstrations. Further announcement will, no doubt, be made as to the actual time of the demonstrations.

Mr. Jarrett is a native of Huntsville, Ont., but since learning stenography and typewriting at one of the business colleges in Toronto, has been connected with educational work in that city.

HEINTZMAN & CO.



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When better pianos are made, "Ye Olde Firme," Heintzman & Company, will build them.
Gideon Hicks Piano Company
Opposite Post Office
Sheet Music Victrolas Victor Records

RED CROSS RAFFLES
THE "I'LL AWAY"
ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR
REAL ESTATE LOT
Arrangements have been made with the Superfluities Committee producing, on behalf of the Red Cross Society, the musical comedy
"THE CALIPH OF BAGHDAD"
during the week commencing July 2, to allow the drawing of the above raffles to b conducted during the interval on the stage of the
ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE
The "I'll Away" Raffle will be drawn on Thursday evening, July 5; the Electric Motor Car Raffle on Friday evening, July 6; and the Real Estate Lot Raffle on Saturday evening, July 7.
The sale of tickets will positively close the days prior to the drawings, and all stubs from outside points must be returned by those dates.
All Tickets Obtainable at
Superfluities
Belmont House
Phone 4123

NOTABLES ATTEND FUNERAL OF EDITOR

Representatives of Every Section of Public and Commercial Life of Province Pay Last Tribute to Mr. Lugrin.

Victoria yesterday buried Mr. Charles H. Lugrin, editor-in-chief of The Colonist since 1906. The funeral, which was quiet, took place at 3 o'clock from the family home, "Romainmotier," Esquimalt Road, and a few minutes later from the little St. Paul's Military and Naval Church at Esquimalt. It was attended, amongst others, by Lieutenant-Governor Barnard accompanied by his secretary, Mr. H. J. S. Muskett, Premier Brewster, Chief Justice Macdonald and Mr. Justice Martin of the Court of Appeals, Mr. Justice Gregory of the Supreme Court, the Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, local members of the Legislature, and representatives of local patriotic and public organizations.

The Church of England burial service sung under the rector, the Rev. W. G. Baugh-Allen, with the full choir occupied several minutes. The motor cortege then formed and wended its way to Ross Bay cemetery where interment was made.

The honorary pallbearers were: The Hon. James Dunsmuir, former Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia; Mr. Justice Martin, Premier Brewster, Col. the Hon. E. G. Prior, Mr. W. J. Bowser, Mr. J. A. Mara, Mr. P. R. Brown and Mr. W. G. Gaunce. The active pallbearers were: Messrs. T. H. Slater, James Forman, John Cochrane, Charles Swayne, J. L. Tait, B.C. Nicholas, A. S. Barton and F. Elworthy.

Among those who attended the services at the church were: Mr. Justice Macdonald, the Hon. T. W. Paterson, former Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance, Mr. Henry Hall, M.P.P., Capt. Mulcahy, Mr. John Jardine, ex-M.P.P., Mr. Arthur Wolfenden, Mr. Richard Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Green, a delegation from the Victoria Board of Trade consisting of Messrs. J. Kingham, J. L. Beckwith, R. W. Perry, C. T. Cross and J. J. Shallcross, and members of the editorial, business, circulation, and mechanical departments of The Colonist.

The floral tributes were magnificent, being sent by The Colonist editorial staff, The Colonist Job Department, The Colonist circulation staff, Victoria Board of Trade, The Times staff, Mr. J. S. H. Matson, Victoria and Island Development Association, Ladies' Guild of Connaught Seamen's Institute, president and executive of Victoria Musical Club, officers and members Lady Douglas Chapter, I. O. D. E., vice-president and secretary, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs Barnard, Hon. H. C. Brewster, Mr. R. F. Green, and Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bowser, Mayor and Mrs. A. E. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. H. Matson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Croft, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lineham, the Hon. James and Mrs. Dunsmuir, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spratt, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss H. Shaw, Mr. T. H. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. S. Greenwood, Mrs. Thomas and family, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Fell, Mr. J. A. Mara, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Shaw, Victoria, N.B., Mr. Charles Hayward and family, Mrs. E. M. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Crompton and Master Jack Crompton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McKilligan, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Carmichael, Brentwood, Messrs. Ralph and Gilbert Wilson, Mr. A. T. Goward, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Campbell, Miss Beulah Westwood, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Yarrow, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wolfenden, Mr. and Mrs. David Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pooley, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzherbert Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Maclean, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Troup, Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Nasmith, Capt. and Mrs. A. D. Macdonald, Mrs. Edwards, Brentwood, Miss Bruce, Dr. Chester Brown and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Cornwall, Messrs. R. G. Morrison and W. E. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McGaffey, Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Ford Verrinder, Mr. and Mrs. McB. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith R. Hughes, Col. the Hon. E. G. and Mrs. Prior, Mrs. Abraham Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Walsh ,Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Burdick, Mrs. Earle, and several anonymous contributions.

OBITUARY NOTICES

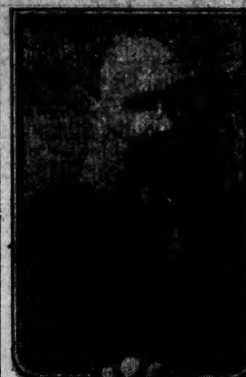
The funeral of the late Cpl. Baker, who died last Monday at Camp Borden, Ont., will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 from the Sands Funeral Parlors, as the body will arrive here today. The deceased will be buried with full military honors, and in addition the city firemen will be out in full force to pay tribute to their old comrade. The Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick will conduct the ceremony. Corporal Baker was married and his widow resides at 1706 Bank street.

The death of Frederick William Libbell Harrap occurred yesterday, in his thirty-third year. He had been for several years a sergeant in the 5th Regiment, C.G.A., and was lately on the staff at the Banfield Cable station. The deceased was born at Durham, Ont., and is survived by a widow and one child. His mother is living in Victoria, as are two of the three sisters, Mrs. S. F. Tolmie and Mrs. Sisman, while the third Mrs. H. W. Harvey resides at Enderby. Four brothers survive him, Robert is on active service with No. 5 Base Hospital at Salonica, E. Haprap lives at Enderby, J. Harrap in Victoria, and Ralph is in Winnipeg.

The funeral of the late Robert William Bagg took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the Thomson Funeral Chapel, where the Rev. Gilbert Cook officiated. There were many friends present at the service and many floral tributes wer sent, among them being a wreath from the Sailors' Union, of which deceased was a member. The pallbearers were Messrs. R. Townsend, T. Symes, C. Bellican, and E. Phillips. Interment took place in Ross Bay Cemetery.

Lives in Victoria.

Mrs. J. J. Boyde, whose address was given as Vancouver in an acknowledgment of her activity in connection with a dance given last month in aid of the Returned Soldiers' Fund, has been for some time and still is a resident of this city.



MR. L. W. AUCHTERLONIE
The recent death of Mr. Laurence Wallace Auchterlonie, of Pender Island, has removed one of the best known members of that community. He had lived there for the past 35 years, since coming from St. Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1882. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Washington Grimmer and Miss Laura Auchterlonie, both of Pender Island, nine grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Two of the grandsons, Percy and George Grimmer, are at the front with the Canadian forces.

JOHN P. ELFORD CALLED BY DEATH

Well Known Contractor Lived for Sixty Years in Victoria—Constructed Many Public Buildings

Mr. John P. Elford, one of Victoria's oldest citizens, passed away in Vancouver yesterday after a long illness at the age of 67.

The late Mr. Elford resided at 1228 Fort Street, and had been interested in a great many of the city's most valued industries. While best known for his connection with the Victoria Brick & Tile Co., which he founded in 1886, under the name of the Queen City Brick Co., his work as a contractor and builder has given to the city some of its most substantial structures. He built the North Ward School, the Royal Jubilee Hospital, the present Post Office, and many of the city's business buildings. Another line into which he put a great deal of his energies and driving power was the sealing business, which at one time was only saved from extinction by his action in putting in money and influence at a critical moment.

Mr. Elford came to Victoria at a very early age, he was born at Adelaide, South Australia in 1850, of English parentage, and when only a few days old was on his way to the California goldfields by the old ship "Bounty." The ship put in to Pitcairn Island where he was christened, and there he received the second of his given names, "Pitcairn," of wich he was very proud. After a few years in California his parents brought him to Victoria, where he was educated and which has been his home ever since, except for short intervals in California at times, when he had large works in hand in that state.

His interest in public affairs had always been keen and in 1902 and 1904 he was elected to the City Council. Politically he was a Conservative, though he was of a very independent turn of mind. His fraternal interests were a source of great pleasure to him and at the time of his death he was a Royal Arch Mason.

The immediate members of his family who survive him are his widow and two daughters, Violet Lillian Elford and Hattie Eleanor Elford.

Plans for the funeral have not yet been completed, pending the arrival of the body, which is being brought to the city from Vancouver, but it has been arranged that it will take place under the auspices of the Masonic Order.

OLD RESIDENT DIES

Victoria District lost an old and respected resident yesterday morning when Mrs. Johanna Williams, of 726 Admirals Road, Esquimalt, passed away aged 72 years. The late Mrs. Williams was the widow of James Williams, and accompanied him to Canada from England in the days of sailing ships.

Their first Canadian home was at Bracebridge, Ont., where they resided eight years before coming to Esquimalt, more than forty years ago.

Mrs. Williams had been living next door to her daughter, Mrs. H. P. Wolf, for the past few years. While she had been in fair health lately death was not unexpected. She is survived by ten children, there being seven daughters, Mrs. R. A. Power, Mrs. H. P. Wolf, and Mrs. E. Anderton, of Victoria; Mrs. F. W. Fraser and Mrs G. W. Harper, of Vancouver; Mrs. G. W. Aikman, of Highland District, and Mrs. B. Givard, of Edmonton, Alta.; and three sons, Edward Williams, now on active service with a railway Construction corps at the front; Alfred Williams, of Vancouver, and James Williams, of Victoria.

The funeral has been arranged for Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock, and will take place from the Roman Catholic Church in Esquimalt.

ORGANIZE TO ELECT HON. JOHN HART

Two hundred members of the five Liberal ward associations of Victoria met at the headquarters of the Victoria Liberal Association in the Arcade Building last night and organized for the by-election next Friday, when Dr. Ernest Hall will oppose the Hon. John Hart, newly appointed minister of finance. Mr. J. Kingham was chosen campaign manager for Mr. Hart.

Hon. Mr. Hart gave an encouraging speech to his workers, declaring that he feared no opponent as the electors of Victoria would not turn down a minister of the Brewster government in view of what that government has done in straightening out the affairs of the Province and introducing efficiency into the conduct of the people's affairs. Mr. Henry Hall, M.P.P., also spoke.

During the evening the workers got busy on the voters' lists mapping out their canvassing campaigns. They hope to cover most of the voters in the city before the end of the week. Everything is being organized for a short, speedy, high-pressure fight.

Hon. Mr. Hart will hold his first meeting at the Princess Theatre Wednesday night. Premier Brewster will not be able to attend this as he will be in Vancouver at a conscription meeting.

STRIKE SITUATION REMAINS UNCHANGED

Neither Company Nor Men Show Inclination to Recede From Positions — Reply to Mr. Kidd's Statement.

"No change" was the word yesterday from both sides in the present tramway strike. The situation remained just the same, with neither side showing any change from the attitude it first assumed. For the third day of the strike not a wheel moved on the local system of the B. C. Electric Company. The company reiterates that it has no intention of resuming its service while the strike lasts; the men express equal determination that until their demand for an increase in wages is met they will remain out on strike.

In the meantime, the jitney service which has been daily added to since the inauguration of the strike, is assuming more effective proportions, though still far from adequately handling the situation, and the bulk of the residents of the city who hitherto were accustomed to use the street cars, are walking, a practice which may conduce to the physical well-being of the pedestrian but at times tries the temper. There have been complaints of the charges demanded by some jitney drivers and also of over-crowding of cars, but generally speaking the service has been conducted as well as possible, and arrangements are now being made by the resuscitated Jitney Association for a more regular and better managed service. Probably 100 motors are now in operation on the various routes, and by next week half as many more will be plying for hire. A feature of the jitney service is the presence of the fair sex as drivers. Several women are operating cars and, they admit, are doing well.

A strike pay of $1 a day, it is expected, will be paid by the international committee. Under the rules of the union, strike pay cannot be paid for the first week the men are out, and it will therefore be the second week before such pay is received by the strikers. President Nock stated yesterday that no intimation has as yet been received concerning this strike pay, but he asserted that the men will have the full support of the international organization.

Last evening, word was received from Vancouver by the strike committee here that with the exception of milk trains on the Chilliwack line, no service on the company's suburban lines is being given.

In response to the statement issued at Vancouver on Friday by Manager Kidd, of the B. C. Electric Company, in which the company's side of the case was presented, which statement was published yesterday morning in The Colonist, the executive of the Street Railwaymen's Union at Vancouver has issued the following statement:

Men's Statement

"Dealing with the statement issued to the press by the management of the company today, it is very obvious that the company's intention is to lay great stress upon the aggregate increase in pay offered by the company, and that demanded by the men, and is also more than a suggestion that the men by their present action have repudiated their agreement with the company.

"That this statement is contrary to fact has been emphasized by the men's executive, and they repeat that this only obscured the real issue, which is not the abrogation or repudiation of the agreement, but a question of the adequacy, or otherwise, of the war bonus, to meet a changed condition since the agreement was negotiated. In view of this fact how strikingly illogical is the statement of the management that the sole motive prompting their offer was to maintain their ability to give the public service.

"To get down to actual facts and figures as they affect the individual membership of the union: Here we have a body of men, approximately 1200, who, after rendering faithful and consistent public service ranging over a period of thirty years, have definitely committed themselves to a line of action prompted solely by a determination to maintain as a body of organized labor a fair and equitable living wage.

"Is this fact demonstrable to the man on the street, to every section of the community affected by the present unfortunate deadlock? We claim that it is. The wage scale embodied in the agreement ranges from a minimum of 37 cents per hour to first year men, to a maximum of 35 cents per hour after four years' service. That is to say, the highest paid carmen in the company's service will be receiving approximately $3.15 for a nine-hour working day. Or based on the average monthly check, received by these men, whose responsibility in regard to lives and property committed to their charge during all hours of the night and day, can hardly be claimed to be a light one, are receiving approximately $80 per month.

"Turn for a moment to the consideration of men receiving the minimum and intermediate rates of pay. These men, as efficient and responsible as any in the public service, were drawing pay varying from $60 to $75 per month, under the agreement at present in force. This agreement at should be borne in mind was negotiated nearly twelve months ago, and was based, like all arbitrated agreements, on the cost of living at that time.

"Would anyone suggest that there has been little or no increase in the cost of living during the past year? Certainly not the management of the B.C.E.R. According to a statement made to the press on Tuesday, Mr. Kidd frankly concedes that there has been an increase ranging in some instances as high as 200 per cent. The average increase stated by the men has been put at the conservative figure of 50 per cent., and it is to bridge this gap that the company states that they voluntarily tendered the offer of a bonus as a tentative arrangement to meet changed conditions.

"The men's claim is that the average advance embodied in this offer was palpably inadequate to offset the increased cost of living."

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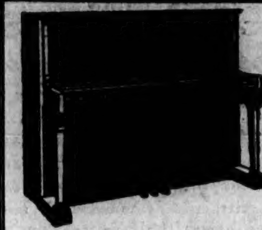

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Gerhard Heintzman Piano
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TIME and again you will hear people say "No home is complete without a piano." Music means to you more than enjoyment, more than occasional happiness. It is a necessary part of your home life. Around the piano centres the pleasure of your family—it is the measure of happiness in your home.

Soon you will be completing your family circle by adding to your home the final link of intimacy—the piano. It is to be a lifetime possession—an ever-present feature in your daily life for years to come.

Of course, you will make a careful study before your final choice. You will look for a piano of outstanding merit, one whose durability will be self-evident. Perhaps your choice will be influenced largely by the design of the piano. In judging the Gerhard Heintzman you will appreciate the variety of designs—each a beautiful conception, each the product of a master artist.

You will realize with no little surprise that the price of Canada's Greatest Piano is unusually low for quality so unusually high.

Most of all, you will be thrilled by its wonderful tones—deep, powerful, mellow. The resonant sweetness of the Gerhard Heintzman satisfies the most skilled musician. Even if your ear is untutored you will recognize its tonal wonder.

Call at any time at our showrooms and see the Gerhard Heintzman. Test for yourself the responsive action of the piano that inherits 50 years of piano-craft.

We will allow you generous terms if you wish to "trade-in" your used instrument on one of these new Pianos.

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Motor or horse equipment. Refined service, moderate prices. 20 years in Winnipeg, 6 years in Victoria.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BIRTHS

DAY—On the 16th inst., at 924 Queens Avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Day, a daughter.

DEATHS

HARRAP—On the 15th inst., at Port Alberni, B. C., Frederick Wm. Liddell Harrap, late of Victoria, aged 32 years, born at Durham, Ontario. The remains will arrive in the city this evening and due notice of the funeral will be given.

BAKER—The death occurred at Camp Borden, near Toronto, June 11th, of Cpl. H. A. Baker, a resident of this city, who left here recently with a draft from the Mechanical Transport. The deceased was well known here, and the news of his death comes as a great shock to his relatives and many friends. He was also a member of Court Victoria, A.O.F. He leaves to mourn his loss a widow, Mrs. Violet Baker, and one son, of 1706 Bank Street, Victoria; a father and mother, Capt. and Mrs. A. Baker, of Albion, B. C., and also three sisters and one brother, of the same place.

A military funeral will be held from the Sands Funeral Parlors, Monday, June 18, at 2:30 p. m. Members of Court Victoria, A. O. F., will attend in a body. Rev. F. A. P Chadwick will officiate. Interment Ross Bay Cemetery.

WILLIAMS—On the 16th inst., at St. Joseph's Hospital, Johanna Williams, relict of the late James Williams, of 726 Admiral's Road, Esquimalt; born in County Cork, Ireland, aged 72 years. Deceased leaves to mourn her loss seven daughters, Mrs. G. W. Aikman, of Highland District; Mrs. R. Givard, of Edmonton; Mrs. F. W. Fraser, of Vancouver; Mrs. G. W. Harper, of Vancouver; Mrs. E. Anderton, Mrs. H. P. Wolf and Mrs. R. A. Power, all of Victoria; also three sons, Edward, on active service; Alfred, of Vancouver, and James of Victoria; also 22 grandchildren (two on active service).

Funeral will take place from the residence on Tuesday at 8:30 a. m., and from St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Esquimalt, at 9 a. m. The remains are reposing at Thomson's Funeral Parlors until Monday afternoon.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson and family, of 3102 Douglas Street, wish to thank their many kind friends for their sympathy and beautiful flowers in the time of their sad bereavement.

What Would You Give to Be Able to Smile Like This
?
Don't you think that it would be money well spent if you came to me and had your teeth made sound, beautiful and healthy? You know without being told that unsightly, germladen teeth are a menace to your health as well as a detriment to your welfare in both business and social life. After you have had your dental needs attended to, it will seem almost incredible to you that you could have delayed so long this very important matter of dental hygiene.
Will you not come tomorrow and let me give your teeth a thorough examination? My fees are unusually low for workmanship so remarkably high-grade.
Ladies always in attendance.
Offices in the Reynolds Bldg., Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets
Phone 802
Dr. Albert E. Clarke

400 PUPILS TO TRY FOR HIGH SCHOOL

Annual Entrance Examinations Begin Week From Tomorrow—Complete Time Table of Subjects.

Four hundred Victoria senior public school pupils who have been cramming for the last month to win their entrance into the High School will begin on their examinations a week from tomorrow. Inspector W. H. M. May is in charge of the examinations.

The ten examinations will extend over three days. They will be held at all the schools which have entrance classes, Boys' Central, Girls' Central' South Park, North Ward, Quadra Street, Victoria West, George Jay and Sir James Douglas. The plan of holding the entrance examinations in one centre, usually the High School, was abandoned several years ago because of the increase in the number of candidates.

Teachers of entrance classes, in their eagerness to make a good showing when the returns come out, have been working their classes extra hours during the week and also on Saturday mornings. Some of the classes had to work on the King's birthday. The complete time table follows:

Monday, June 25—British history, 9-10:30; nature lessons, 10:45 to 12; English literature, 1-3.

Tuesday, June 26—Arithmetic, 8:45-10:45; dictation and spelling, 11-17; grammar and composition, 1-3.

Wednesday, June 27 — Geography, 8:45-10:15; Canadian history, 10:30-12; drawing, 1-3.

Pupils will be given short individual examinations in reading at the various schools during the week.

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DR. ERNEST HALL IS IN CONTEST TO STAY

Government Emissaries Seek to Induce Him to Leave Field Open for New Minister — Blame It on Conservatives.

Cross-currents which promise interesting developments before the by-election campaign which was initiated on Friday, when Dr. Ernest Hall announced his intention of entering the lists against Hon. John Hart, Minister of Finance in the Brewster Cabinet, have been apparent during the past two or three days. They disclose the fact that the local Liberal organization is anything but unanimous in its support of the choice of Premier Brewster.

The "regulars" who are naturally behind the candidature of Hon. Mr. Hart profess to see the hand of the leader of the Opposition, Mr. W. J. Bowser, in the candidature of Dr. Hall, and propose to work the old slogan of "Bowserism" which stood them in such good stead at the recent general election. If that gentlemasn is responsible in bringing out Dr. Hall he has succeeded in "putting one over" on his political opponents on the Government side, for on Friday, Government efforts to induce Dr. Hall to withdraw were made not once, but several times, through various agencies, efforts reinforced by Mr. William Savage, secretary of the Soldiers' Vote Committee of the People's Prohibition Party, who waited upon Dr. Hall. This visit by Mr. Savage indicates some of the political manoeuvres in progress to secure the unopposed return of Hon. Mr. Hart.

There is, too, a strong faction of the Liberal party which, ever since the Government came into office, has been growing more and more antagonistic against the powers that be because of the manner in which the recommendations to the Government in the matter of local appointments have been ignored. It is no secret that relations have become so strained that for some time past it has been virtually impossible to secure a meeting of the local Liberal Association's executive. They assert that they propose to vote against Hon. Mr. Hart to indicate their dissatisfaction with the manner in which, they claim, the affairs of the association have been conducted. Hon. Mr. Hart, as chief organizer of the party in the Province and the man behind the local organization, has been credited with the ability and authority to secure appointments by the Government the while the Association's recommendations have been ignored.

Then, too, it is no secret that the members of the local Orange organizations are, to a man, against the election of the new Minister.

That the campaign, while short in the extreme, promises to be an exceedingly interesting one, is admitted by the followers of Hon. Mr. Hart. They expect that the Conservatives will take but a minor interest in the fight, though undoubtedly what Conservative vote is polled will go, the majority of it at least, for Dr. Hall, who is running strictly as an independent Liberal, not relinquishing his Liberal principles in the least, but believing that at the present juncture the Province needs less politics and more independence in the conduct of public affairs.

At a meeting of the executive of the Conservative Association held last evening in the rooms of the Conservative Club it was definitely decided that no party candidate should be entered in the contest.

Dr. Hall will announce tomorrow his programme for the campaign. It is likely he will hold a public meeting at the Princess Theatre on Tuesday evening, at which he will be assisted by Mr. E. M. W. Wood, of Vancouver, or Mr. J. W. Cowper, Junior Liberal member for that city, or both. Other speakers will probably be on the platform. Mr. W. N. Mitchell will be Dr. Hall's election agent and manager. A meeting of workers in behalf of Dr. Hall's candidature will be held in the Board Room, Belmont House, tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. A large attendance is requested.

Hon. Mr. Hart will hold a meeting on Wednesday evening at the Princess Theatre, at which Hon. John Oliver and other members of the Cabinet will also speak. It is probable that Premier Brewster will not be able to attend, as another engagement in Vancouver will necessitate his going to the Mainland on that day.

VIMY RIDGE CLUB ARRANGES CONCERT

The Vimy Ridge Club, with the assistance of the Returned Soldiers of Resthaven, under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, will present to the public an amateur vaudeville show on Thursday evening, June 21st, in the Princess Theatre, full proceeds to go to the Returned Soldiers' Amusement Fund.

Tickets may be had at Cochrane's Drug Store, Terry's, and The Toggery Shop, also at the theatre door on Thursday from 6 p.m. Performance to commence at 8:15.

The following programme will be given: Japanese Love Song, in costumes; Irish comedian; Mary Never Mind the Dairy, song and chorus; Dreamy China Lady; Dance of the Butterfly; A Basket of Roses, Mr. Swain and chorus; Follow the Lady With the Sunshade; dance of the year 1860, in costume; solo by Sergt. Gutteridge; selected song and dance; Casey & Thorne in magic; When the Girls Go Marching By; Flags of the Allies.

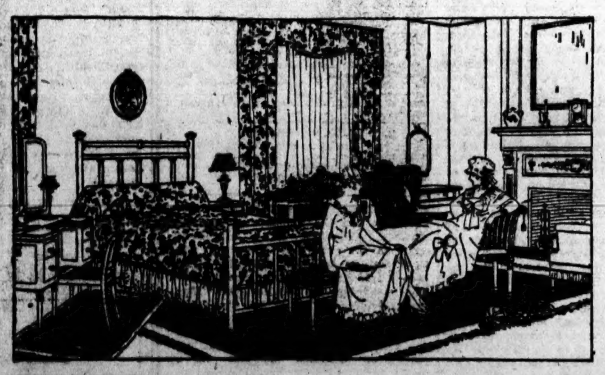
NEW WESLEY PASTOR BEGINS WORK TODAY

The Rev. R. McElroy Thompson, the new pastor of the Wesley Methodist Church, Victoria West, to succeed the Rev. S. J. Thompson, who has been transferred to the London Conference, will take charge of the services today.

Rev. Mr. Thompson is a product of British Columbia, educated at Columbian College, New Westminster. Since his graduation he has had charges in Vancouver and for the last four years has been at Penticton. He is perhaps the youngest minister of the Conference to have charge of a city church. He is known as a good mixer and is said to be genial and friendly. At college he gained a reputation as a debater.

Mrs. Thompson is a daughter of Mr. James Pottinger, Battery Street, Victoria. One of the Rev. Mr. Thompson's brothers represents Grand Forks in the British Columbia Legislature, while another is a member of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have taken up their residence in the Wesley Church parsonage, McPherson Avenue.

The federal authorities of Australia have entered into a contract with the Imperial Government for the sale of the exportable surplus of Australian rabbits, and, in view of the possibility of a shortage arising in the supply of skins if no control were exercised—the authorities have decided to constitute a board, composed of representatives interested in the industry, such as trappers, exporters, local users, skin buyers and packers. The prices of rabbit carcasses have already been fixed, and the board will devote its attention to the supply of skins. The annual value of rabbit skins obtained in Australia is said to be about equal to $2,400,000 Canadian currency.



The Bed is the *Keynote* of the Beautiful Bedroom

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VANCOUVER

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In Woman's Realm

By MARIA LAWSON

The Angel of Patience

To weary hearts, to mourning homes
God's meekest angel gently comes;
No power has he to banish pain,
Or give us back our lost again;
And yet in tenderest love, our dear
And Heavenly Father sends him here.

There's quiet in that Angel's glance,
There's rest in his still countenance!
He mocks's our grief with idle cheer,
Nor wounds with words the mourner's ear;
But ills and woes he may not cure—
He kindly trains us to endure.

Angel of Patience! sent to calm
Our feverish brows with cooling balm;
To lay the storms of hope and fear,
And reconcile Life's smile and tear;
The throbs of wounded pride to still,
And make our own our Father's will!

O thou who mournest on thy way,
With longings for the close of day;
He walks with thee, that Angel kind,
And gently whispers, "Be resigned:
Bear up, bear on, the end shall tell
The dear Lord ordereth all things well."

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

A Widow's Wedding

Among the many calls that come to women in these days is that to the mourner to conquer grief and take up the burden of life again. For the young whose strength is needed now for the carrying of the war and, it may be, still more afterwards in the work but dimly foreseen which lies before them in the future, there is need of strength, and whatever weakens must be put away or overcome. There are strong souls who can go on their way alone, who, while cherishing the memory of the lost, find that they are still able to meet every demand of country or of family. In them the fount of love is not dammed or dried up, but flows on, blessing all who come near its health-giving waters. To such women reverence and gratitude are due.

There are others who cannot live without protection and companionship, if they are to accomplish the work that the world has in store for them. It is these who marry again when time has softened their grief. Not all of those whose young husbands have given their lives for freedom are able to tread the long way before them alone. Perhaps it is not best that they should, for the sake of others as well as themselves.

It is more than two years since Lady Ninian Crichton-Stuart lost her husband. He was among the bravest of that wonderful little army which withstood the onward sweep of the legions of Germany. The young widow had three little children. A few days ago Lady Ninian laid aside her title and became the bride of the Hon. Maule Ramsay, another young soldier who is on active service. The brief holiday was spent in Ireland at the home of the bride's brother, Lord Gormanston. At the wedding were many of the relatives of Mrs. Ramsay's former husband.

It may be that these little girls, who will scarcely remember the love of their own father, are well provided for so far as money is concerned. But many brave men will, in the years to come, fill the place of fathers to the fatherless children whose mothers have given them their love and faith.

Confidence in Russia

If the newspapers have made some of us at a distance fear that Russia would not rally from the shock of the revolution in time to take her part in the war, no such doubt was allowed to stay the hands of the people in England who are raising money for Russian hospitals and ambulances. During the first week in May, a Russian exhibition, arranged by Lady Arthur Paget, was attended by Lord French, and the wives of eminent statesmen, as well as by thousands of others eager to learn what they could about Russia. In this labor of love, the committee had the help of Madame Mouravieff Apostol, a Russian lady, familiar with the life and sentiments of her country. All those, of whatever degree, who take part in the work of revealing the people of one nation to another, are helping to bring about a lasting peace. That such work may go on even in time of war, Lady Muriel Paget has shown. On the other hand, British hospitals and ambulances bring to the people of Russia a message of peace and good will which the dullest peasant can understand.

Children's Singing

Perhaps few better things are being done in our city schools than the systematic instruction in singing by the teachers under the supervision of Mr. Pollard. Many lessons will be forgotten, but the words and music of the songs will remain a permanent possession. To the girls, especially, who are to be the future wives and mothers of our city and Province, the love of song and the ability to sing will do much to brighten the home and to bring solace in time of trouble. The singer has always a source and instrument of innocent and elevating recreation at hand. As the strains of music float from the schoolrooms in all parts of the city in these June days, a feeling of thankfulness arises from the joy that abides in the hearts of the little children and for the power of expression bestowed upon them.

Women on Railroads

There is no novelty in these days about women taking men's places on the railroads in Great Britain and in France. Not many, perhaps, are aware that women in the United States and in Canada are already filling positions in the traffic service for which their training and strength fit them. The following extract from The Traffic World, of Chicago, is of interest in this connection.

"So far as known, Miss Kate V. Pace, of Baltimore, will have the distinction of being the first woman in the country to become connected with the actual operation of trains. The Baltimore & Ohio, on May 8, accepted her to become a car inspector, and probably by this time she is tapping wheels with a hammer to find out, from the sound emitted, whether any are defective. In making her application to the company she said she believed her business of selling real estate would be slow in Baltimore during the coming Summer. Therefore she decided to ask for work on the railroad, because she had read much about women taking the place of men in Europe. She expressed the belief that men would respect her as much in overalls as in skirts.

"At the time she was hired, the Baltimore & Ohio had 2,000 women in its employ, but not at work which is generally done by men. Four women were employed at the time at Wheeling as crossing protectors, and two at the shops at Lorain, Ohio, as mechanics, but they are not so directly concerned in the operation of trains as Miss Pace will be.

"In Canada women have been painting cars, and doing other work within their physical limitations. That fact was brought out at the time the Commission held its hearing on the application of the carriers for an extension of time in which to equip their cars under the safety appliance act. Necessity of earning a living, it is believed, will force many more women to seek employment of that kind."

HON. MRS. MAULE RAMSAY

JITNEYS NOW SERVE ALL PARTS OF CITY

Esquimalt, Which Has Been Without Any Transportation for Last Half-Week, Removes Ban on Cars.

Esquimalt, which has been entirely isolated as far as public transportation is concerned since the beginning of the street car strike, in the middle of the week, is to have a jitney service commencing probably today. Reave Coles last night announced that the ban on jitneys in the Esquimalt district has bee removed for the duration of the strike.

Jitneys have not operated in Esquimalt since the beginning of the year, when the Council there required a large bond from each driver. Although motor cars have crowded all other routes in the city and the adjacent municipalities during the last couple of days, none has dared to venture near Esquimalt.

A reporter for The Colonist yesterday tried for half an hour to induce jitney and motor car drivers around Yates and Douglas to take him to Esquimalt. But none would take a chance on entering that municipality, although $1.50 was offered for the trip. Numbers of other persons tried hard yesterday to get transportation to Esquimalt, but it was to be had at no price. One small car was operating part of the day as far as Head Street, but it was entirely inadequate to meet the demands.

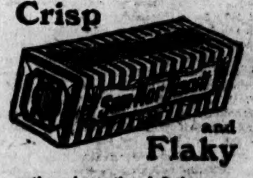
The Victoria Jitney Association, of which Mr. George I. Warren is secretary, is now operating about 100 cars. By the middle of the week, it is expected that half that number again will be running.

The association is arranging regular services along the chief transportation routes. Fairfield, Hillside and the Willows now have a three-minute service. The Gorge had a continuous service yesterday because of the crowds going out there for the half-holiday. The cars were crowded all day, most of them charging 10 cents. A couple of new, large, luxurious touring cars were on the route in the afternoon and were charging 25c. Drivers of these cars were denounced by other jitney men for raising their fares.

A fairly regular service is now being given to Beacon Hill, Cloverdale, and it is expected that service will be inaugurated tomorrow on the Burnside and Outer Wharf lines, besides Esquimalt.

With the exception of cars on the Oak Bay, Foul Bay, and Esquimalt routes, the fares are all 5c. These three routes are in the 10c class, because of the long trip and the conditions of the roads.

Crisp



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Special Sale of Fancy Blouses at $6.75

Especially attractive models in fabrics which, at the moment, rank first in fashion's favor. Pretty Georgette Crepes in maize, gold, flesh, white, orchid and mustard. Effective models in Satin Stripes in green, gold, rose and coral; and handsome styles in Silk Crepe de Chine in white, flesh, grey and black. All these Waists are fashioned in the newest designs, are of excellent quality fabrics, and every model represents unusual value. Come and view these on Monday and take advantage of the special sale. All sizes, very special, **$6.75.**

White Jap Silk Blouses

In two very smart styles, featuring the large collars and the latest effect in hemstitching. Shown in sizes 36 to 44 at **$3.50** each. The Jap Silk Blouses are fine value at the price.

Interesting New Styles in Summer Dresses

The new display embraces many dainty models in fine embroidered Marquisette, Organdie, Crepes and Linens, in sizes for women and juniors. These come in white and pretty floral designs, and show style effects that are entirely different to anything previously offered. The prices are from **$9.50** to **$25.00.**

Hatband Ribbons on Sale

50c to 75 Values for 25¢ per Yard

Heavy corded silk quality, 1½ and 2 inches wide, with Oriental designs in bright colors; very suitable for trimming Panamas and Sports Hats. Exceptional value.

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QUALITY COUNTS—WE WIN

Specials for Monday

Ladies' Kid Slippers, regular $2.50 for $1.45
Ladies' Tan and Patent Button Oxfords, regular $5.00 and $6.00 for $3.45
Ladies' Tan Calf Button Boots, regular $6.50 for $3.45
Many Others to Choose From

Inspection Invited

G. D. CHRISTIE
1231 Government Street

Economy Plus Quality

SELECT TEAM FOR INTER-CITY MATCH

Strong Representative Cricket Eleven Chosen to Play Against Vancouver for Red Cross Benefit.

The selection committee of the Victoria and District Cricket Association last night announced the team which will play Vancouver on July 2 for the Red Cross benefit to be the following: A. H. Ackroyd (Incogs.), H. A. Ismay (Albion), H. H. Allen (Incogs.), E. D. Freeman (Albion), F. A. Sparke (Incogs.), Q.M.S. Askey (Garrison), L. S. V. York (Incogs.), H. Edwards (Five C's), W. York (Victoria), W. Tucker (Garrison), Lieut. Thomas (Navy); reserves, G. Wells (Garrison), J. Davis (Navy), E. Verrall (Victoria) and W. Speak (Congregationals). Umpire, P. C. Payne; scorer, H. Lethaby.

The match will start at 10:30, luncheon interval at 1 o'clock, and tea will be served during the afternoon.

The arrangements for tea are in the hands of the Florence Nightingale Chapter of the I.O.D.E., and it is expected that a large number of people will be present. There is no doubt that the representative team chosen is a very strong one, and should have an excellent chance of defeating the Mainlanders' eleven. In any case an enjoyable day is bound to result, and those who do not take an active interest in the game will have the opportunity of enjoying a sociable afternoon in pleasant surroundings in the beautiful grounds of the Jubilee Hospital. Tickets for the match are now on sale and it is hoped that the public will give generous support to the worthy cause.

JUNIOR CRICKET

University School Defeats Boy Scouts—Collegiate School Wins From St. James

The two junior cricket games played yesterday morning were won by the University and Collegiate Schools over the 3rd Boy Scouts and the St. James teams respectively, the win being an easy one in each case. The University School defeated the Boy Scouts by 124 to 34, the scores being as follows: University: Lenni li, 11; Peers, 9; Wenman i, 0; Lennie i, not out, 31; Shore, 1; Helmcken, 7; Dunn, 21; McDougal, 1; Fraser, 9; Pickard, 5; Heggie i, 13; extras, 11; total, 124. Third Boy Scouts: Blacklock, 1; Wootton, 0; Douglas, 0; E. Wootton, 14; C. Large, 3; D. Hincks, 0; E. Smith, not out, 13; Campbell, 1; A. Wootton, 0; E. Rust, 0; M. Dickson, 3; extras, 0; total, 34. Hincks bowled well for the Boy Scouts, taking 4 for 35; for the school Shore took 3 for 21 and Peers 7 for 13.

The score in the other game was, Collegiate School, 101; St. James, 37. Collegiate School: Barclay, 1; Proctor, 1; Wilkinson, 59; Kelly, not out, 0; Cooper, 10; Dunn, 19; P. Proctor, 2; Loveland, 0; Winter, 4; Shepherd, 0; Holman, 0; extras, 14; total, 101. St. James: Ryall, 11; Quainton, 13; Petrie, 0; Allan, 4; Young, 2; Dickinson, 3; Symons, 6; Maclean, 3; Allan, 3; W. Lock, 0; J. Lock, 0; extras, 2; total, 37. Wilkinson's innings of 59 was the feature of the game, and he also had the fine bowling analysis of 6 for 20; Quainton for the other side took 7 wickets for 25 runs.

EARL COOPER WINS BIG SPEEDWAY RACE

CHICAGO, June 16.—Driving the entire distance without a stop, Earl Cooper snatched a victory in the last 20 miles of the 250-mile automobile race at Speedway Park today, winning in 2:25:28. With first place went $8,000 and a silver trophy. Ralph Mulford, who broke the American speedway records of 150 and 200 miles, finished second, and Eddie Hearne third. Fourth place went to Cliff Durant, and Walter Haines was fifth. Ralph De Palma, the favorite, gave Mulford a desperate race for 200 miles, but was forced out of the running because of engine trouble.

Cooper's average for the race was 103 1-10 miles an hour.

GARRISON SECOND ALSO MEET DEFEAT

It was not the Garrison's lucky day yesterday, both their cricket teams meeting with defeat. Their second eleven met the Reception Club at the Heywood avenue ground and lost by 58 to 69. Only two men were able to reach double figures on either side; for the Garrison Harper made 18 and Warder 14, while for the Reception Club Fea got 15 and Batchelor 19. Reid, of the Garrison, took 4 wickets for 8 runs and Buxton 3 for 9. For the Reception Club, Griffin took 3 for 12, Butt 2 for 10 and West 4 for 3.

Box At Elks' Smoker.

At the smoker held by the Elks' Club last night in their club quarters in the Campbell Block one of the features of the evening was the boxing bouts arranged between Joe Bayley and Charlie Picca and the two little Davies lads. The latter are aged 4½ and 6 years and the exhibition they gave of skill with the gloves would have done credit to many older boxers aspiring to ring honors.

Bayley showed that his hard training for his go with Anderson next Saturday had brought him into good condition, and the way Picca shaped against him gives evidence that this boy will be heard from as a contender for pugilistic fame.

PRESS COMMENT

Different Now.

In the Civil War period the slacker could, and often did, seek refuge in Canada, but the Dominion is closed to him now. He sometimes ventured a return across the line, and then he was usually caught, and, after imprisonment, forced to do his bit. In time he came to be classed with the "bounty-jumper," a professional deserter, and a parody on "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," of Boston composition, was taken to apply to him, as well as to the culprit who was, perhaps, more sordid than cowardly. One verse ran:

"In the prison cell I sit and I wear the prison clothes
And they put me on the hardest kind of fare;
When I've nothing else to do I play checkers with my nose,
And I almost have to give up in despair."

—Christian Science Monitor.

GARRISON SUFFERS DEFEAT BY INCOGS.

Spark's Bowling and Ackroyd's Wicket-Keeping Featured the Game—Victoria and Albions Win Their Games.

The Incogs., Victoria, and Albion cricket clubs were those successful in adding to their points in the league standing yesterday, the Garrison, Navy, and Congregationals being the teams which they respectively defeated.

As anticipated, the match at Work Point between the Incogs. and the Garrison provided an excellent struggle. The Incogs. had a full eleven out, which succeeded in keeping up their unbroken series of successes by making 29 runs more than the soldiers. It is interesting to note that this is the first time the Garrison has been defeated on its own ground since the outbreak of war.

One of the features of the day's play was the fine work at the stumps by Ackroyd, of the Incogs. He was safe as a church all the time and caught two men at the wicket off Sparks' fast bowling. Tucker gave one of his characteristic displays of the stonewall game. He was in an hour while he made 4, and when he scored his first run after being in some twenty minutes there was a spontaneous outburst of cheering from the pavilion.

Askey was in good form with the ball, taking 7 for 58, and it was no small achievement for the Garrison to dismiss the Incogs, who batted first, for the comparatively small total of 118. Sparks, however, discounted Askey's work, starting by clean bowling the first two men in for the Garrison for a duck's egg each, and he continued to do deadly work throughout the innings, taking seven wickets for 4 runs apiece. The Garrison missed Paten from their batting strength, he being not yet strong enough to turn out after an attack of la grippe. The full score of the game follows:

Incogs.

A. C. Ackroyd b Askey	3
F. A. Sparks c Bunbury b Wells	7
T. Armitage b Askey	2
H. H. Allen c Weeks b Askey	15
L. S. V. York, C Wells b Askey	22
Capt. Major c Askey b Wells	10
D. Gillespie b Stevens	37
G. Walton st Beale b Askey	1
J. Wenman not out	11
S. T. Hankey b Askey	0
F. Lewin run out	2
Extras	8
Total	118

Garrison

Lieut. Roberson b Sparks	0
Sergt. Montgomery b Sparks	0
C.S.M. Askey c Major b York	15
Gur. Tucker b Major	4
R. H. Pooley c Ackroyd b Sparks	22
Sergt. Stevens b Sparks	17
Sergt. Wells c Ackroyd b Sparks	11
Sergt.-Major Wyndham not out	0
Pte. Weeks b York	2
Major Bunbury b Sparks	4
Mr. Beales b Sparks	0
Extras	8
Total	89

Bowling Analysis

Incogs.—	O.	W.	R.
Wells	9	2	33
Askey	13.3	7	58
Stevens	5	1	20
Garrison—			
Sparks	14.4	7	28
York	14	2	30
Major	3	1	23

Victoria Beat Navy

Low scoring ruled at the Jubilee Hospital, yesterday, where the home team were engaging the Navy. The latter had one of two very good cricketers on their side, but their tail was too much in evidence, and consequently they were unequal to the task of defeating Victoria. Lieut. Thomas played another good innings, getting 24 before succumbing to Verrall, and Cosway made double figures with 13, but the rest of the side did nothing worth mentioning in the batting line. Davies was very much on the spot with the ball, and it was chiefly owing to his good work that the Victoria batsmen were unable to get more than 53, Goward being high man with 18. Goward also had the best bowling average for the match, with 6 wickets for 18 runs to his credit. The score:

Victoria

A. Booth b Devies	1
E. Verrall b Davis	9
A. Hill c and b Hunt	16
J. W. D. York b Davis	3
L. Shepherd b Davis	16
A. F. Mitchell c and b Hunt	0
H. A. Goward b Cosway	19
J. R. Smith b Davis	0
F. Wright not out	11
H. Lethaby b Davis	1
H. L. Phillips b Davis	0
Extras	0
Total	53

The Navy

G. Cosway b Goward	13
C. Hunt c Verrall b Goward	6
J. Cronin b Goward	4
Lieut. Thomas b Verrall	24
Lieut.-Com. Knight b Verrall	6
J. Davis b Verrall	3
C. Long b Verrall	1
H. Grant b Goward	2
J. Oxley not out	0
E. Eddis b Goward	0
M. Webb b Goward	0
Extras	3
Total	56

Bowling Analysis

Victoria—			
Davis	12.2	7	24
Hunt	10	2	35
Cosway	1	1	16
Grant	1	0	2
Navy—			
Goward	7.7	6	18
Verrall	7	4	35

Congos Good Try

The Congregationals surprised everybody by the fine game they put up against the Albions. The game proved very exciting towards the finish, as, if there had been time to play out the full two innings for each side, the result might possibly have been reversed. As it was, the Albions won by 28 runs on the first innings, but, when stumps were drawn after the full four and a half hours of cricket had been played, the Congos only wanted 23 runs to win with three more of their wickets to go down. The wicket proved hard and bumpy, which accounted in some measure for the low scoring on both sides, but the Congregationals certainly deserve credit for the good game they made of it against a team as strong as the Albions are this year, and, although they did not win, their performance yesterday should put new life into their club and add encouragment to their efforts to pull themselves out of the cellar.

Collett and Speak proved the most successful of their bowlers, while on the other side, Parsons and Freeman each had a notable analysis. The score is appended:

Albion—1st Innings

H. A. Ismay c Howland b Collett	0
M. B. Lloyd c Fuller b Collett	6
T. H. Worthington c Collett b Speak	0
L. W. Stephenson b Collett	16
E. D. Freeman c Lomas b Collett	26
D. Fletcher c W. Speak b Eason	9
L. T. Trimen c Eason b Speak	9
E. Parsons b Collett	0
N. F. Pite not out	10
E. K. McAdam b Lomas	0
A. E. Spring c Eason b Lomas	0
Extras	3
Total	79

Albion—2nd Innings

H. A. Ismay c Fuller b Speak	4
M. B. Lloyd c Howland b Speak	0
T. H. Worthington c Collett b Speak	0
L. W. Stephenson c Howland b Speak	15
E. D. Freeman lbw, b Collett	1
D. Fletcher c Howland b Collett	1
L. B. Trimen c and b Collett	5
E. Parsons b Speak	7
N. F. Pite c Howland b Speak	11
E. K. McAdam not out	9
A. E. Sprange c Howland b Collett	0
Extras	4
Total	57

Congregational—1st Innings

A. J. Collett c and b Freeman	2
C. Speak b Parsons	2
R. Ferris b Parsons	0
T. Howland b Parson	1
W. Speak b Freeman	18
G. Austin b Freeman	8
W. Eason b Freeman	2
J. Fuller b Parsons	1
J. Lomas c Ismay b Parsons	2
G. Silburn b Freeman	2
E. Cull not out	0
Extras	3
Total	51

Congregational—2nd Innings

A. J. Collett not out	2
C. Speak lbw, b Stevenson	7
T. Howland st Pite b Parsons	24
W. Speak c Fletcher b Parsons	10
G. Austin c Fletcher b Parsons	10
J. Lomas lbw, b Parsons	4
G. Silburn b Parsons	4
E. Cull b Freeman	0
Extras	2
Total	63

Bowling Analysis

Albion—	O.	W.	R.
Collett	10	6	39
Speak	5	1	5
Eason	2	1	20
Lomas	2.5	2	7
Congregationals—			
E. Parsons	10.2	5	20
E. D. Freeman	10	5	28

Virtue Cup Standing

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts
Incogs	4	4	0	0	8
Albion	6	4	2	0	8
Garrison	5	3	2	0	6
Victoria	5	3	2	0	6
Five C's	5	1	4	0	2
Navy	3	1	2	0	2
Congregationals	4	0	4	0	0

TENNIS TOURNAMENT DRAWS TO A CLOSE

The American handicap tournament being played at the Willows courts of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club was brought closer to a finish yesterday when quite a number of very evenly contested matches were disposed of. Owing to the tie-up in the street-car service, some of the contestants were unable to be present. However, it is unavoidable that all remaining games must be finished by Monday evening. A summary of the remaining games to be played is given below, and all those who are not on hand will lose to their opponents by default.

Monday' Games

Division A at 3 p.m.—Miss Idiens and Mr. Kirkham vs. Mrs. Rickaby and Mr. Davies.

Division B is completed.

Division C at 6 p.m.—Miss Bradshaw and partner vs. Miss Harlowe and Mr. Simpson; Miss Harlowe and Mr. Scrivener vs. Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney.

Division D at 5 p.m.—Mrs. McCready and Mr. Johnson vs. Miss Garesche and Mr. Davenport. At 6 p.m.—Miss Briggs and Mr. Deaville vs. Miss Scott and Dr. Hall.

SPORTS PROGRAMME HAS NEW FEATURES

Red Cross Field Day to Be Held on June 30 Promises to Be Even Better Than the Last Staged.

That the field sports to be held in connection witth the Red Cross carnival on Saturday, June 30, will be even better than those held on Victoria Day, would appear from the excellent programme which has been devised by the committee in charge.

It will be seen that quite a few additional and novel features have been introduced into the list of events, and the bill of fare provided should be such as to attract all ages and sizes, either as competitors or spectators. The baseball game, which will open the programme, is likely to attract a good deal of attention, while the popularity of the baby shows which have been a feature of recent meets of the kind in Victoria, justifies the inclusion once more of this competition in the programme.

If there are any people in Victoria who have never seen the members of the Japanese colony here in jiu-jitsu and fencing exhibitions, they should make it a point not to miss this feature of the programme. Japanese Victorians have given these exhibitions on several occasions at indoor entertainments here, and have invariably attracted much notice and given a most interesting show.

The military and naval authorities have promised their co-operation to help make the affair a success. The Fifth Regiment will give a demonstration of field guns going into action, and the naval units have promised to give their support in any way possible. It is quite likely that the Navy will be well represented in a number of the events.

Entries for the sportss should be made by intending competitors as early as possible to W. H. Davies, 641 Fort Street, telephone 2,251. The sports will start sharp at 2 p.m. in the Royal Athletic Park and the full list of events will be as follows:

2 o'clock, baseball game, 5 innings, Bapcos vs. Metropolis.

Tug of war competition, 8 men to a team, one pull all over (10 minutes' limit).

Battering ram contest (reverse of tug of war with pole), eight men to a team.

Three-legged race, 75 yards, open to all adults.

Fat men's race, 75 yards, open to all adults.

Sack race, 100 yards.

Obstacle race, adults.

Best comic character.

Bandsmen's sack race, 100 yards.

Open relay, half-mile (four men to team).

Ouen 100 yards.

Open half-mile.

Boys' and girls' sack race, 100 yds.

Boys under 7, 75 yards, handicap.

Boys 7 to 11, 75 yards.

Boys 11 to 14, 100 yards.

Girls under 7, 75 yards' handicap;

Girls 7 to 11, 75 yards.

Girls 11 to 14, 100 yards.

Children's obstacle race.

Public school-boys' relay, 440 yards.

Public school-girls' relay, 440 yards.

Single ladies' race, 75 yards.

Married ladies, 75 yards.

Returned soldiers' race, 100 yards.

Thread and needle race, 75 yards, open to nurses and returned soldiers.

Wholesale and retail employees' relay, 400 yards.

Business men's race (managers only), 100 yards.

Mounted wrestling, 3 to a team.

Baby show. Classes: Boys to 2 years, girls to 2 years, boys to 6 years, girls to 6 years.

Jiu jitsu wrestling and Japanese fencing.

BASEBALL RESULTS

National

At Pittsburg—	R.	H.	E.
New York	4	8	0
Pittsburg	1	5	3

Batteries—Benton and Rariden; Miller and Wagner.

At Cincinnati—	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	5	0
Cincinnati	2	8	2

Batteries—Rixey and Killifer; Mitchell and Clarke.

At Chicago—	R.	H.	E.
Boston	7	8	1
Chicago	4	10	3

Batteries—Nehf, Aldridge and Tragessor; Douglas, Ragan, Prendergast, Demaree and Wilson.

At St. Louis—	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	7	10	1
St. Louis	5	10	2

Batteries—Marquard, Smith and Miller; Noak, Watson and Snyder.

American

At Philadelphia—First—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	4	4	1
Philadelphia	0	6	3

Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill; Bush and Meyer.

(Second)	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	7	10	0
Philadelphia	4	12	1

Batteries—Gould, Kiepfer and Billings; Schauer, Johnson and Schang.

At New York—	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	4	11	4
New York	8	10	2

Batteries—Davenport, Park and Severeid; Love and Walters.

At Washington—	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	3	6	0
Washington	3	4	0

Batteries—Ehmke, Boland and Spencer, Stanage; Dumont, Ayers and Henry.

At Boston—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	7	11	0
Boston	3	9	0

Batteries—Cicotte and Schalk; Ruth and Thomas.

Coast

At San Francisco—Oakland 2, San Francisco 4.

At Los Angeles (first game)—Salt Lake 2, Vernon 4.

Second game—Salt Lake 11, Vernon 3.

At Portland—Los Angeles 6, Portland 5.

Northwestern

At Spokane—	R.	H.	E.
Vancouver	2	7	4
Spokane	11	14	1

Batteries—Russell, Clink and Cadman; Schorr and Marshall, Schroeder.

At Butte—	R.	H.	E.
Great Falls	4	11	3
Butte	12	16	0

Batteries—Paterson, Nester and Byler, Cheek; Bonner and Kafora.

At Seattle—	R.	H.	E.
Tacoma	2	8	3
Seattle	1	8	0

Batteries—Pillett and Stevens; Dailey and Cunningham.

HOW BAYLEY AND ANDERSON COMPARE

When Champion Joe Bayley and Challenger Harry Anderson step into the ring at the Willows next Saturday evening to battle for their 10-round contest for the Canadian lightweight championship Victorians should witness one of the finest contests that has ever been staged in the Northwest. These two boys are considered the best lightweights in Canada, as they have met and defeated the best boys that have been produced in Canada in recent years. Both boys have been training very hard and they will enter the ring in the pink of condition, and both will battle hard for a victory. The measurements of the boys are as follows:

Bayley.		Anderson.
5.8¾	Height	5.7½
136	Weight	134
14½	Neck	15
38	Chest (Normal)	38
38	(Chest (Expanded)	38
66½	Reach	66
14	Biceps (Expanded)	13
11¾	Biceps (Normal)	10½
6½	Wrist	6¾
19	Thigh	18¾
13½	Calf	13½
9	Ankle	8
27	Age	21

English-Canadian—Scotch-Canadian

Political Changes

Canada is on the eve of great political changes. A crisis more far-reaching than any heretofore known in our history is now on at Ottawa. It involves a revolution before it is finished. It will come by deadlocks, and later on by steps; it will rather roughly jolt itself into position. The old system based on partyism: party prejudice, party hatred, has come a smash; and we will emerge out of it on a higher and more national plane. Both parties will suffer, but the nation will gain. A lot of second-class men, men representing interests not identified with public welfare, will have to disappear and will disappear. Some of them are already hopelessly stranded. Just how it happened they do not know; but it has happened to them. They are already down-and-outers. England was rudely jolted in and out of a similar situation, and finally landed into some kind of political sanity; and perhaps the process is not completed. But she is all the better because Asquith and Haldane and scores of others were forced out of their jobs. So it is coming here in an even more surprising way. Men must get into office who are willing to serve the nation and only the nation; who have no party friends to save, or private interests to protect. The Nationalists and those who staked them must disappear; journalists who professed public rights and betrayed them must stand aside. Profiteering must go. The lawyer-politician must go. The road must be cleared for a civil service open to anyone on merit and merit alone. A better system of taxation must be adopted for all Canada. But most of all, men who know how to win the war must be put at the head of our affairs and given a free hand. Let not the people worry too much over what is happening; let them rather thank God that a rotten and worthless system has suddenly broken down. Conscription is coming, as it ought to come; but the first business is to get the rubbish and the carrion removed. Let us devote a few days to smashing the system and disinfecting the ground. The war has had its horrors and its trials, but one of its blessings may be political regeneration.—Toronto World.

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Prices Range From $5.75 to $12.00
—Corsets, First Floor

Smart New Sports Coats at $12.50

New Sports Coats, developed from all-wool basket cloth in a variety of stripe and check effects. They are made in three-quarter lengths, with large collars, pockets, and finished with belts. The popular Coat for Summer wear. Price, $12.50
—Mantles, First Floor

Women's and Children's Knit Underwear

WOMEN'S

White Cotton Union Suits, fine ribbed, low neck; sleeveless and short sleeves; tight or loose knee. Price ..... 50¢
Fine White Cotton Union Suits, low neck, finished plain or with crochet yoke; short sleeve or narrow strap; tight, loose or trunk knee. Prices, 65¢, 75¢ and ..... 85¢
Fine Mercerized Union Suits, made in the different styles and all garments perfect fitting; sizes 36 to 44. Prices, $1.00, $1.15 and ... $1.25

CHILDREN'S

Children's White Cotton Union Suits, fine ribbed, low neck, short sleeves, and made with elastic at knee; all sizes. Price, 65¢ and ..... 75¢
Union Suits for Children in odd lines and sizes. Price .. 40¢
Vests in fine ribbed, low neck, and short sleeves. Prices, 19¢, 25¢ and ..... 35¢
Children's Knickers in white, made with elastic at waist and knee, all sizes. Price, 35¢ and ..... 40¢
—Underwear, Main Floor

New Silk Taffeta Skirts at $9.50

Attractive New Dress Skirts, made of a beautiful grade of black silk taffeta, many pretty styles, with shirred belts, finished with tie and novelty pockets. Price $9.50
—Mantles, First Floor

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For women in the suburbs—on the farm—at camp—or in the city town or country during rough weather—no better shoes could be had.

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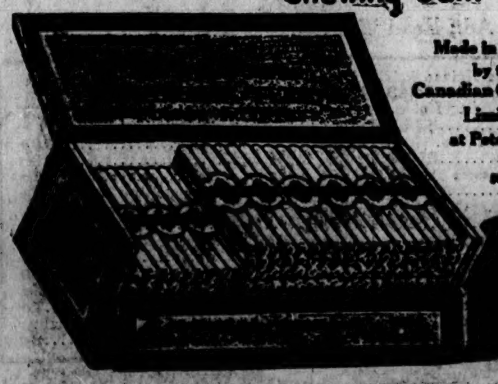

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Mining in British Columbia

By E. Jacobs

Coal Age, of New York, in its weekly issue of 9th inst., reproduced a photograph showing the new storage yard for loaded coal cars in the town of Nevan, Vancouver Island, near which is situated one of the Comox collieries of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited.

Ore receipts at the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's smelting works at Trail, West Kootenay, continue to be comparatively small. For the week ended June 7th, the total was 3,749 tons, of which quantity 2,198 tons was from the company's Sullivan lead-zinc mine in East Kootenay. For ten days ended May 31st, the total was 5,669 tons, of which 4,362 tons was from the Sullivan.

Metal Mining Company's Dividends

The Spokane News Bureau gives dividends from metalliferous mining companies operating in British Columbia for the current month as totalling $92,000, it being taken for granted that the Hedley Gold Mining Company will pay its customary quarterly dividend of $60,000 at the end of the month, while the Utica Mines, Limited, is credited with a payment of $32,000. Dividend payments for the first quarter of this year are placed at $645,657, of which the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. paid $210,695; the Granby Consolidated $374,962, and the Hedley Gold Mining Company $60,000. Payments in the second quarter are stated to be as follows: Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, $260,447 Granby Consolidated, $374,962; Hedley Gold Mining Co., $60,000; Rambler-Cariboo Mines, Ltd., $17,500; Standard Silver-Lead Mining Company, $100,000; Utica Mines, Ltd., $32,500; total, $844,907. The total for the half year is shown to be $1,490,554.

Increase in Production of Lead

By far the greater part of the lead production of Canada is that of British Columbia. For instance, the quantity produced in 1915 (revised figures for 1916 are not yet available) was 46,316,000 lb., and of that amount British Columbia's proportion was 45,377,000 lb. So it is manifest that many mining men in this Province must be interested in the outlook for increased production of lead. Again, last year's average price in New York was 6.858 cents a pound, while not since 1907 had it been as high as 5 cents a pound. In a recent issue of a widely-circulated newspaper published in Boston, Massachusetts, the following information relating to price and production of lead was published:

The American Smelting & Refining Company in advancing its lead quotation ½ cent a pound to 10½-cent, basis, has established the highest price it has ever named for this metal. Independent producers are asking as high as 11.75c.

Every indication points to another increase in lead production this year on top of the 10 per cent gain in 1916. Some of the large smelteries, idle last year, have lately been reopened in Mexico by the American Smelting & Refining Company, American Metal Company, and other big factors in the metal industry.

The committee of producers appointed to consult with the U. S. National Defence Board, although supplying some minor wants, has, it is understood, not yet effected a sale of large quantity to the Government. The knowledge that the American Army and Navy will need large amounts of lead for munitions will be one of the governing factors in keeping production in the United States at least up to full capacity.

A Small Producer of High-Grade Ore

The first mine in Slocan mining division of West Kootenay from which ore was shipped, back in the early nineties, was the Freddie Lee, now owned by Mr. A. W. McCune, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who is expected to shortly pay another of his periodical visits to Ainsworth and Slocan, in both of which divisions he is developing mining properties. Work on the Crow Fledgling, which adjoins the Krao, and on the Skyline, all in Ainsworth camp, has for some time been done with Mr. A. W. McCune, Jun., in charge. That on the Freddie Lee, situated near Sandon, central Slocan, has been supervised by Mr. Marcus McCune, another son of the veteran mine owner first above mentioned. Recently The Daily News, Nelson, printed the following information about the Freddie Lee:

The small gang of men which has been working for several weeks at the Freddie Lee mine near Sandon is to be increased to 15, stated Mr. Marcus M. McCune, who was in Nelson on his way to the mine after having spent the Winter in New York and Florida.

Two carloads of ore which will run about 900 ounces in silver and 76 per cent lead were taken out last Fall, but could not be shipped before the danger of slides prevented operations. This ore, Mr. McCune stated, is to be sent to Trail as soon as possible.

Development during the Summer will probably consist in extending about 300 feet the lower tunnel on the property, and then raising probably another 300 feet to the ore body which has been exposed above. The exact nature of the work will be determined by Mr. McCune within the next few weeks.

Growing Vegetables in Mining Camps

The following letter, signed by Secretary Lane, has recently been sent out by the U. S. Bureau of Mines to all mining companies in the United States:

"My dear Sir:

"It has come to my attention that certain of the mining companies throughout the United States have officially taken up for their employees, the wives of employees and children, plans for the growing of vegetables in the yards of the workers and even on vacant land owned by the companies. Some of the companies have even gone to the extent of supplying, either free or at cost, fertiliser and seeds, and also made provision for the ploughing of the ground at actual cost. In other instances the companies have offered prizes for the best gardens of $25 for the first, $15 for the second, $10 for the third, and a number of minor prizes, with the result that a great amount of patriotic enthusiasm has been aroused.

"I have been so impressed with the starting of such a movement, modest as it is at the present, that I feel it to be my patriotic duty to urge upon all mining companies, where the conditions are favorable, to start some similar plan that would in the end result in a vast increase in the amount of food products raised during this time of national emergency.

"War today is as much a matter of food supplies as of actual fighting in the trenches. The man or woman, or child, who raises enough vegetables this Summer in his or her garden to feed the family places at the disposal of the men at the front fighting for a world democracy just that much food.

"The growing of these vegetables has also the additional virtue of giving healthful outdoor exercise to the people and for their consumption vegetables which are fresh. Back of all this you are helping to maintain the soldiers and the less fortunate populations of the world that have been thrown out of their natural orderly life by the encroachment of the war upon their properties.

"The Department of Agriculture is enthusiastically in favor of this movement and has prepared for the use of those interested 'Farmers' Bulletin 225,' 'The Home Vegetable Garden,' which will be sent to anyone who makes application. This pamphlet has already proved of valuable assistance to those engaged in making a garden. I take pleasure in sending to you under separate cover a copy of the pamphlet, so that you may see its value in this work.

"It is suggested that those who join this garden movement shall place in their gardens an American flag as a reminder that he who serves his country in this capacity serves the flag."

The foregoing is commended to the attention of those in British Columbia whose action along similar lines would be of like benefit in this country and to our men at the front. The Provincial Department of Agriculture has published several pamphlets suitable for the use of those who will in this way serve our country and our flag, and doubtless such aid and instruction may be obtained by all who will make application for it by mail or otherwise, to the secretary of the Department in Victoria.

Ready Again to Go Into the Field

Many readers of The Daily Colonist will remember that veteran placer-miner and prospector, Mr. James Moore, who several years ago was a well-known figure in Victoria. From Kamloops, he last week wrote. I am sending you with this letter an article on the mineral wealth of Northwestern British Columbia. I am pleased to say I am feeling fine and am in good trim to hit the hills again. My object in describing the northern country from my own knowledge of that district is to try to induce a small company to outfit me for a two years' trip in the Cassiar District, with just one companion I could depend on. You might put in a good word for an old prospector with a few mining men who, maybe, would be willing to take a chance in that northern country. I feel satisfied that I could make good once I got back into that district, from what I know of it.

A Pioneer Prospector's Observations

Mr. Moore's account of Northwestern British Columbia follows:

As one of the oldest pioneer prospectors of British Columbia, dating back to the discovery of the pioneer placer mine located and worked on Hills Bar, British Columbia, in March, 1858, and a constant explorer and prospector in this Province for 59 years, I take a great interest in the mineral development of British Columbia.

I would like to see the construction of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway extend from Vancouver to the Northwestern point in this Province. I do so as I know the great mineral resources of this northern country in gold, copper, zinc, silver, iron, coal and rare metals, as well as large stretches of bunch grass country, and I may say here that the Cassiar when once provided with railway transportation will be the great lode-mining district of British Columbia. I am speaking now as a prospector of 65 years' experience, 59 of which I have spent in British Columbia.

In support of this view I may be allowed to call attention to the report of such an eminent authority as the late Dr. G. M. Dawson, who visited this northern district in 1878, and who said in his report: The coast ranges where traversed by the valley of the Stikine and again where crossed further north by the Chilkoot Pass, are found to consist for the most part of granite and granitoid rocks almost invariably of grey color, and frequently rich in hornblende schists and both these and the granites are frequently traversed by pegmatite veins, diabase dikes, and intrusive masses of coarse diorite.

Great Potential Mineral Wealth

I would like to state here my opinion on the great potential wealth of this northern territory and remarkable finds of rich ore. There is an abundance of wood and water, which are of great importance in connection with mining. Railway transportation once provided, mining operations should be carried on here at less cost than in wooded regions such as Arizona.

With reference to the North Star ore zone on Haskin Mountain: At the northern end this zone is from 950 to 1,000 feet wide. At the southern end it is concealed except about 350 feet in width. An adit tunnel from the northeasterly end will pass through this great zone and have a body of ore 2,500 feet to stope from, and now it is not a question of tonnage, as there is in sight a very large quantity above the adit tunnel not to take into account what may be produced below, which in its nature must be richer than that on the surface. It is almost a certainty that there is no similar ore body found in any other part of the globe as this for volume, containing gold, silver, copper, zinc and iron, beside rare metals, that can be concentrated at a small cost, while the question of water power will give no trouble.

Immense Reef of Gold-Bearing Ore

The Golden Curry mine is an immense reef of gold-bearing ore; it is more than 1,000 feet in width, and is traceable for several miles. As there are millions of tons of ore there can easily be 1,000 tons a day handled. Reduced to 50 tons of concentrate that would be worth $50 a ton at a cost not to exceed $1 a ton of crude ore.

The Belcher, two miles north of the Golden Curry, has a well-defined vein twelve feet in width, eight feet of which is grey copper ore. This is one of the first mines which should be developed in order to make a shipping mine. The showing here is very good to open up a fine mine in the near future that will be a large producer of gold, silver and copper.

The Silver Bell shows a ledge 20 feet wide, four feet of which is grey copper ore similar to that in the Belcher. The Monarch is a great ore body containing gold, silver, lead and zinc, and is an excellent concentrating ore. There is in the vicinity plenty of wood for all purposes, for the construction of flumes and bridges, and ties to provide for a railway, while the water power is all that can be desired.

Praise From Marquis of Queensbury

The Marquis of Queensbury highly praises the resources of Northwestern British Columbia. Speaking of a recent tour, when in Winnipeg on March 24, 1917, he said: "The people of Canada need have no fear regarding the ability of the country to pay its war debt. The mineral wealth of the Northwestern British Columbia Mainland and Islands is sufficient to pay the war debt of this splendid Dominion, and that of Great Britain as well, and still leave ample for generations yet unborn. It is simply marvelous. In fact, I do not hesitate to say that it is the greatest mineral region in the world. There is everything in that region I speak of in the way of minerals that the world requires. It reminds me of much of that section of the Ural Mountains from which the Grand Dukes of Russia have taken their fabulous stores of wealth, and it would not surprise me if it is of the same formation and connected by a dip below the sea."

On my last trip to the Carriar district, in 1907, it was to locate several miles of what I took to be semi-anthracite coal on the Tahltan River. I also tried to reach several deposits of coal on the Tuya River but, owing to the high stage of water in the south fork of the Tuya, was unable at that time to ford the river.

Railway Transportation Needed

If the Government of British Columbia would get interested in opening this rich and extensive mineral district of Cassiar with railway transportation it would develop the richest mineral district known in the Province. I have no doubt before many years the railway locomotives will be seen in the valleys of this great mineral district. There are millions to be made by the first financiers who will stretch out their hands to receive it.

At Telegraph Creek, in 1907, I met W. P. Ball, one of the most intelligent prospectors in that section of Northern British Columbia. Mr. Ball said that east of Dease Lake and south of Haskin Mountain for 100 miles in extent the country is practically unexplored, but what is known of it has shown surface croppings of silver, copper and gold ores. He said, also, that at the head of the Iskut River he considered is one of the best districts in Cassiar to prospect for copper, gold, silver, nickel and iron. The lower part of this river was formerly worked for placer gold. He thought, too, that in this section there is a low pass that could be used for a railway from Hazelton to the Stikine River.

Much Unexplored Territory

Walker Creek is another unexplored territory for minerals. I saw at Telegraph Creek some samples of rich copper ore from Walker Creek. On our way down the Stikine River, opposite Clearwater, I met an old man named Kirk, who spends part of his time cutting cordwood for steamboats, and the other part he occupies in prospecting a short distance back from the Stikine. I examined samples of the ore he gave the captain of the Mount Royal steamer, and I must say it was a fine sample of rich copper ore.

The question may be asked what extent of mineralized territory exists in this Cassiar district? In answering this question I may say you could send 500 men out in this district prospecting for two years, and the chances are that few of them would meet in that time. From the boundary line on the Stikine River to Telegraph Creek is a distance of 100 miles. North and south of this district is also an unexplored territory for several hundred miles on each side of the Stikine River. To my mind the great drawback to Northwestern British Columbia is the want of railway transportation—even a branch line from Hazelton to Dease Lake would open up a rich mineral district.

DRAFT EXEMPTIONS

How the U.S. Government Will Choose the First Contingent From the 10,000,000 Men Who Registered

The fact that practically ten million men of military age registered in one day in the United States is, in the opinion of American newspapers, that country's conclusive answer to all efforts to convince the German people that this is "Wilson's War" and that it is without popular support or approval in the world's greatest Republic. It is also, they add, their answer to "the spies, the conspirators, the demagogues who tried to obstruct the Draft Law." The history of the past several days will be read and studied in Berlin, where it will be recognized, in the opinion of the Springfield Republican, as "a registration not merely of men but of a national purpose, indorsed, supported, and confirmed."

Now that the first step in raising an immense American army has been taken, the question as to who will be exempt from military duty is engrossing public attention. In THE LITERARY DIGEST for June 16th the leading article gives a comprehensive account drawn from the press of the United States of the workings of the draft, and also includes the latest obtainable information as to the Government's plan for passing upon the cases of men who have claimed, or will claim, exemption. Other articles of more than usual interest are:

The Socialist as a Patriot

Socialism in Germany Being German, Why Can't Socialism in America Be American, Non-Socialist Editors Are Asking

Why We Are Fighting Germany
War-Time Raids on Labor
What England Thinks of Us
Food Without Farms
How Naval Flags Are Made
The Theatre-Women's War Work
A Mid-Victorian Literary Tempest
An Objector to Theology in National Hymns
Why Protestants Stay Protestants
China's New Revolution
Ireland Today and West Virginia in 1861
The Stockholm Conference
An Office-Holding Family
Will There Be a Fuel Famine?
How Russia Glorifies the Folk Tale
Real Amusement for the Training-Camps Instead of Drink and Vice
The Rich Not Running the Churches

Many Interesting Illustrations

A Social and Business Asset of Great Value

There is no knowledge of more importance to the busy man or woman of today than accurate information on current events—a correct understanding of what is going on in the world about them, the great movements, social, commercial, and political, that are taking place daily and hourly. Such knowledge means everything to you. It will be a big advantage to you in your business, a valuable asset in society, and will broaden and clarify your view-point in a hundred ways. THE LITERARY DIGEST is the one periodical that enables you to form an impartial opinion upon great world-happenings, because it gives you both sides of all the news and the important questions of the day, quoting without bias from publications of the most diametrically opposing views. It makes no attempt to influence your judgment, but leaves you to form your own estimate. You will find it more than worth while.

June 16th Number on Sale Today--All News-Dealers--10 Cents

NEWS-DEALERS may now obtain copies of "The Literary Digest" from our local agent in their town, or where there is no agent, direct from the Publishers.

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The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

SAANICH BEACHES TO HAVE CONVENIENCES

The beaches in Saanich Municipality are receiving considerable attention just now from the authorities. Early last week the joint committee appointed by the Saanich and Victoria Councils visited the various resorts, and made a careful inspection, with a view to making the somewhat limited funds which will be available for improvements go as far as possible.

Yesterday Mr. Cowper, the clerk of the Saanich Council, spent a number of hours in again making an inspection, devoting considerable attention to the requirements of Cadboro Bay in the way of public conveniences, the best locations for them being a matter of great importance. At Cordova Bay, although public conveniences already exist, they are totally inadequate, and it is not a question of what beaches require attention, but what can be done with the funds at the disposal of the joint committee.

Mr. Cowper and Mr. Tighe, of the City Engineer's Department, who have been appointed by the Beaches Committee to make a special report with reference to the needs of Cadboro Bay, have completed a report containing twelve recommendations, which will be presented to the committee at its next meeting. This report, if carried out in full, will call for the expenditure of a large sum, but is made up in such a way that the joint committee will be able to adopt one of several schemes, according to the amount of money it finds available.

"I AM BLIND"

Did you ever see, sitting in a little recess of a building on a busy thoroughfare, a man who piteously held out a little tin cup, while from a cord around his neck was a card inscribed, "I am blind." It isn't an uncommon sight, and more common in the old world cities than in the new.

In St. Dunstan's Hostel in London, there are three hundred and fifty blind soldiers and sailors taking the course of training. Two hundred more are on the waiting list. From this can be judged fairly well the number of blind men the war is creating. Are they to become as the beggars on the streets with the pitiful card, "I am blind?"

Not one of those St. Dunstan's has the opportunity of training will ever descend to that state or, if they ever do, it will be from weakness of character and not from lack of opportunity. St. Dunstan's gives to very blind soldier a training which fits him to be useful to himself and to the world throughout his whole life, and which moreover makes him independent of charity or any need of assistance. To the soldier who goes to St. Dunstan's blind, helpless and usually hopeless, St. Dunstan's offer a course of training to enable him to follow any one of a dozen occupations, poultry farming, shoe repairing, carpentering, stenography, telegraphy and many others. No one is either helpless or hopeless after a few days in St. Dunstan's. Lady Jellicoe is one of the many qualified observers who pay tribute to the wonderful cheerfulness which pervades the atmosphere of the famous hostel.

To carry on this work St. Dunstan's relies upon voluntary contributions. Before the war the National Institute for the Blind depended almost entirely upon the contributions received from the British Isles. The war, which made it necessary to open St. Dunstan's also widened the scope of the work greatly, and St. Dunstan's is now a truly Imperial Institution, treating patients from every part of the Empire. Now the National Institute feels that the people of the whole Empire will be glad to share in the cost of the noble work the Institute is doing, and to that end has sent W. E. Cowen to Canada to receive the contributions which may be made. He is now visiting Victoria, and we confidently expect that Victoria will show its appreciation of the work of the Institute in the best way possible. The appeal is under the auspices of the Victoria Clearing House Committee, and donations may be sent to any of the city banks.

Executor Says: "Get Rid of This Stock Right Away. Never Mind About Regular Prices or Profit—Get the Goods Out and Do It Quickly."

Everybody Read This Executor's Hardware Sale Ad

Here Are a Few Miscellaneous Items; Come in the Store and See the Rest. Sixty-Two Items in This Ad.; Read 'Em All.

1 only, 4-Loaf Universal Bread Mixer, $2.85
1 only, Brass Bird Cage $3.45
2 only, White Enamel Bird Cages ... $2.39
1 only, 5-Gal. Heavy Milk Delivery Can, for $3.95
4 only, Heavy Cast-Iron Kettles, each $1.11
Set of 12 Fancy Tart Tins, set ..... 17¢
Screen-Door Coil Springs ..... 6¢
Dull Brass Clover-Leaf Hinges, pair .. 11¢
Solid Brass Ornamental Drop Drawer Handles, each ..... 29¢
No. 9 Folding Handle Camp Fry Pans, 39¢
Dust Pans, each ..... 8¢
White Carpenters' Aprons ..... 35¢
Teamsters' Brown Leg Aprons ..... 79¢
Victor Steel Rat Traps, No. 0 ..... 18¢

Ornamental Solid Brass Trays, $1.98, 98c and ..... 67¢
Ornamental Solid Nickel Trays, 98c and 79¢
Solid Oak Trays, 12 x 18 ..... $1.87
Hay Forks, plain. Each ..... 59¢
1-Ply P. & B. Building Paper, 1,000 sq. feet in roll. Per roll $3.19
International "Kleartone" Oil Stain—
1 gallon ..... $2.38 Quarts ..... 69¢
Half gallon .. $1.24 Pints ..... 39¢
Half pints ..... 22¢
Campbell's Carpenters' Adze, yours for $1.98
1 only, Stanley Mitre Box, No. 50½. It goes for $6.97
Solid Brass Fire Sets. Executor says $2.75

Folding Clothes Driers $1.98
Stanley Combination Plane, No. 45, $7.85
Canada Steel Ranges. A snap at $57.50. Executor's Sale Price $48.50
Cast Iron Cook Stove, with four holes. Reg. $30. Executor's Sale Price $23.00
Hotel or Camp Range, a big fellow and a "dandy." Reg. $115.00. Executor's Sale Price $84.00
Nelson Range, 5-hole, with high closet. Reg. $37. Executor's Sale Price $27.50
Nelson, Range, same as above, only nickelled. Reg. $39. Executor's Sale Price, $29.50
Canada Steel Range, with a 20-inch oven. We've sold lots of them at $69. Executor's Sale Price $52.50
Steel Wool, 1-lb. packages. Per lb. ... 39¢

Cutlery—"1847" Rogers' Table Knives, half dozen only. Reg. $3.25, for $2.49
Cutlery—"1847" Rogers' Dessert Knives. Reg. $5.25 doz. Now $3.98
Cutlery—"1847" Rogers' Table Forks. Reg. $7.75 doz. Now $5.39
Cutlery—"1847" Rogers' Dessert Forks. Reg. $6.00 doz. Now $4.87
Tea Spoons, re-tinned, No. 900. Offered at, per dozen ..... 19¢
B.A. Paints, ready mixed, regular colors—
Gallon ..... $2.50 Quart ..... 69¢
Half gallon .. $1.29 Pint ..... 38¢
Half pint ..... 19¢
Jap-a-Lac Varnish Stains, quarts ..... 83¢
Pints ..... 44¢ Half pints .... 24¢
Inside Lock Sets, complete ..... 39¢

Below Cost—Machinists' and Carpenters' Tools; all Graniteware.
Front Door Lock Sets $1.57
Dull Brass and Old Copper Butts—
3 x 3 for ..... 16¢
3½ x 3½ for ..... 18¢
4 x 4 for ..... 21¢
Silver Polish—"Silva Putz" for only .. 17¢
Shovels—"D" handles and round points. Each ..... 78¢
Savage Rifle, Featherweight, 30/30. Yours for $35.95
"Community" Silver Berry Spoons .. $1.59
Lanterns—"Cold Blast." Get one for 65¢
Skirt and Pants Hangers to clear at .... 7¢
Lawn Fencing, 30 in., No. 2, "Globe" quality. Per foot ..... 8¢

Out-of-Town-Folks Don't Miss This Sale

SHORE HARDWARE CO., LTD.

1400 Government St. Telephone 644

LETTERS TO EDITOR

No letters to the Editor will be inserted except over the proper signature and address of the writer. This rule admits of no exception.

Soldiers' Pay.

Sir,—Our trouble to keep up a sufficient voluntary enlistment arises from the fact that we have not dealt honestly with the men who have already gone overseas.

In every line of labor, wages have advanced since the war. All commodities and manufactured wares have advanced in price. Yet the soldier's wage remains at $1.10 a day, and the separation allowance remains at $20 per month, with its purchasing power reduced to the equivalent of about $9 on the basis of prices existing when war broke out.

Volunteers are better than conscripts. The only way to get the volunteers is to pay wages based on an equality with the moneys paid to men who stay at home and without risk of life earn wages based on current prices.

To conscript men at low wages rather than to enlist volunteers at adequate wages is to put money on a higher plane than human life.

We will all favor conscription when every other means fails, but for the present a volunteer movement supported by an offer of $2.50 per day and $50 per month separation allowance will bring in all the men required; this increase also to be paid to the men now in service.

Speaking in all sincerity, I doubt the motives of both political leaders at Ottawa, for neither of them offers any suggestion tending to make the conditions of service more attractive to the man on active service or to the recruit.

Neither of these leaders has any qualms of conscience about an increase of taxation to pay higher prices to manufacturing contractors; they seem firmly united to fight any increase of taxation to provide honest wages for soldiers.

Many of us have probably never considered the matter from the fair wage standpoint, and I ask full and careful consideration now, as I feel sure that the people of Canada would count as the least of their burdens the taxation which provided money to be paid out in fair wages to soldiers.

R. T. ELLIOTT.

Central Building, Victoria, B.C., June 14, 1917.

The Poultry Industry

Sir,—Accepting your invitation in an editorial this morning, I am enclosing you a statement of the expenditure and revenue of the 240 fowls constituting the Sixth International Egg Laying Contest, now being held at the Willows. The statement covers the period May 1 to May 29, inclusive.

As breeding operations are not being conducted by the Department, I am taking the liberty of enclosing an estimate of the cost of feeding the total of chicks given, from figure obtained as to the cost of raising chicks to maturity, at the Dominion Farm, Sidney. A rancher, keeping 240 layers, would certainly need to hatch at least 250 chicks, to partly replenish his flock.

Expenditure (for Cost of Feed Only)	
240 layers at 19c each	$ 45.60
250 chicks	52.50
	$108.10
Receipts From Eggs	
348 dozen at 40.5c per dozen,	$141.04

The average rancher has to pay 15c each for egg cases, and also freight to town. It should also be remembered that the poultry "year" as far as eggs are concerned on the average ranch, is seldom over nine months, and the months of April, May and June are the best for egg production.

Surely, after allowing for overhead charges, the poultry breeders at present can not be getting rich.

J. R. TERRY,
Sec. B.C. Poultry Assn.

Government Bldgs., Victoria, B.C. June 16, 1917.

Oak Bay Jitney Service.

Sir,—My son, age 11 years, last evening got into a jitney driven by a Mr. Lechmere, and was promptly charged 10 cents for his ride.

The boy was in his Scouts' Uniform and was given 10 cents for his return fare to Oak Bay, and if he had not met his parents down town would have had to walk home to Oak Bay.

These jitney drivers who demand 10 cents should display a sign to that effect, and then the public would soon see that they were off the route by refusing to patronize them.

J. A. LANGE.

747 Yates St., Victoria, B.C., June 16, 1917.

Mr. Shortt and the Smoke Nuisance

Sir,—According to your report of proceedings at the City Hall last night, it is evident that I have become quite popular with the residents of the city who are troubled by the dust from the sawmills. It is rather unfortunate that the lady who gave a report of a telephone conversation with me should have been carried away by her feelings that she should place words in my mouth which were never uttered either to her or anyone else. During the somewhat lengthy conversation this lady (I do not know who she is) constantly harked back to the statement, "I think it a terrible and cruel thing that a lot of strong men should condemn weak women and children to live under conditions which ruin their health, and if the city is going to allow these mills to continue to send out this smoke and dust, they should send us all a dose of poison and let us finish our misery at once." Now, Mr. Editor, it is hardly surprising that after a few repetitions of this I should say that the residents of the district were not "condemned" to live there; that as a matter of fact a great majority of them had gone into that district many years after the mills were established, and were not compelled to remain.

Messrs. Perry, Jones and myself were sent to see, if possible, just what conditions were. We made an honest effort and the result of our enquiry, as reported to the Board of Trade, is this:

There is no doubt of the very great annoyance due to the quantities of charred sawdust and chemical fumes. We did not trouble about the chemical fumes, as the plant is being moved and in a very short time will be entirely established on James Island. We have made enquiry and are unable to find any means whereby the sawdust nuisance can be effectively handled.

The committee recommend that the City Council should make a thorough investigation by an expert to determine the cause and extent of damage and annoyance caused, and also the possibility of abating the trouble. We do, however, think that the by-law as proposed would close at once every mill, factory, laundry, bake-shop, pickle works and other industry in the city of Victoria. We think it might be easy to take, in haste, a step that would prove to be a very serious mistake. It would be infinitely better to delay a few weeks and know just where we stand. As for the Board of Trade, I feel free to say that no organization in the city is more desirous of doing all that is possible to make conditions agreeable for residents and attractive to prospective residents.

W. J. SHORTT.

214 Government Street,
Victoria, B.C., June 15, 1917.

Give the Women a Chance.

Sir,—It seems to me now that the B.C. Electric strike has come to a deadlock and the Company can only meet the increase demanded by the men amounting to $300,000, by an offer of $120,000, we must look round for some solution ourselves, and without going into the pros and cons of the question nor dealing with how many poor and dependent women and children have been broke by the drop in values of the company's shares and have had no interest on their money since 1914.

I would suggest that the men look round and get more remunerative employment; there is lots of it to be had, such as logging, shipbuilding, mining, farming, etc., etc., and give the women a show on the cars.

To prove how it works elsewhere, the following extract will be interesting:

"Railway jobs for our women—That women will become employees of the railroads in this country by the thousands before the war is over is predicted by The Traffic World (Chicago, May 12). Thousands are working for the railroads in Canada and England. One of the details of the "Hindenburg plan" was to mobilize 1,000,000 German women to treble the production of ammunition and ordnance supplies. This mobilization was actually begun late last fall. Says the paper named above:

"So far as known, Miss Kate V. Paca, of Baltimore, will have the distinction of being the first woman in the country to become connected with the actual operation of trains. The Baltimore & Ohio an May 6 accepted her to become a car-inspector, and probably by this time she is tapping wheels with a hammer to find out, from the sound emitted whether any are defective. In making her application to the company she said she believed her business of selling real estate would be slow in Baltimore during the coming Summer. Therefore she decided to ask for work on the railroad, because she had read much about women taking the places of men in Europe. She expressed the belief that men would respect her as much in overalls as in skirts.

"At the time she was hired the Baltimore & Ohio had 2,000 women in its employ, but not at work which is generally done by men. Four women were employed at the time at Wheeling as crossing protection, and two at the shops at Lorain, Ohio, as mechanics, but they are not so directly concerned in the operation of trains as Miss Paca will be.

"In Canada women have been painting cars, and doing other work within their physical limitations. That fact was brought out at the time the Commission held its hearing on the application of the carriers for an extension of time in which to equip their cars under the safety appliance act."

I have no wish to find fault with the company or the men, but we all know the men can easily go into higher paid fields of labor that would help us "win the war." Meanwhile the women could get a show to do their bit.

KATE COLLINS.

Esquimalt Road, Esquimalt, B. C. June 15, 1917.

Cold Storage Eggs

Sir,—In The Colonist of the 13th instant there was a letter from Mr. Butterworth, and in yesterday's paper one from Mr. Smith, referring to an editorial by you in your issue of the 8th instant. I did not see this myself, but, from the letters of the above mentioned gentlemen, I gather you were inclined to blame the poultrymen for contributing to the high price of eggs through putting them in cold storage. Mr. Butterworth says if eggs were not put in storage (by the wholesaler, I presume he means) the price would drop to practically nothing during the height of production, whereas Mr. Smith claims it is the cold storage eggs that bring the price down in the Fall. Probably both are correct.

Now I do not think we have yet reached the point of starvation where No. 6 wheat has to be used for milling purposes. Last Winter our poultry association got a car of wheat (No. 6) from a prairie elevator at $41.50 per ton, F.O.B. Cobble Hill. As I am of an inquisitive turn of mind, I would like to know why the price of that wheat has risen from $2.07 to $3.30 per hundred.

Mr. Smith says he thinks very few poultrymen could afford to put their eggs in storage. I doubt very much if there are any in this Island who could do so; the money is needed each month to meet feed and running expenses, and by the time they are paid your egg cheque looks like thirty cents.

The price of eggs may be high and go still higher, but it is not the poultryman's fault, and he does not reap the profit. We must go farther afield. If anyone deserves a little profit I think it is the poultrymen, who start their day about five a.m. and end it at dark, day in and day out. I cannot think the most successful poultryman in British Columbia finds his row an easy one to have at the present time, nor can he afford to store his eggs, unless he has capital enough to live on, and I think I am safe in saying not many of them have. So don't blame the poultrymen for the high price of eggs.

J. C. BAIRD

Cobble Hill, B.C., June 15, 1917

Continued on Page 13.

Clearing Wounded at Vimy Ridge

—Canadian Official Photo.

Light railways follow at the heels of the army. They are brought forward in sections and are kept in close touch with the advancing forces. The wounded are brought out to these carriers that they may be dispatched to the dressing stations as quickly as possible.

It's Read by the Buying Public

The Home Paper

—the paper that reaches the home and is read by the lady of the house (who is usually the buyer for the family) is the only medium through which the retail merchant or manufacturer can effectively advertise his wares.

The Victoria Daily Colonist

Is the "Home Paper" of Vancouver Island.

"Sam Scott Suits Boys"

BOYS!

Don't fail to remind Dad and Mother about the big money-saving event at your own clothing store. Point out that this is the opportunity of a lifetime for you to get the clothes that suit you—AT PRICES THAT WILL SUIT THEM! Below you will find a budget of bargains ready for this week's selling at

SAM SCOTT'S Removal Sale

Don't Miss These Suit Snaps—Never Again Will We Be Able to Offer Such Qualities at Equally Low Prices

Tweed and Serge Suits

STYLES include new Pinch-Back and Norfolk effects, in qualities of material that make them very good values at their former prices. There is a full range of sizes from 27 to 38. Most of them can be supplied with an extra pair of Bloomers to match for the additional price of from $1.50 to $2.00 a pair. Prices of Suits with one pair of Bloomers—

Regular Values to $12.50 Now .... **$8.50** | Regular Values to $15.00 Now .... **$9.50** | Regular Values to $17.50 Now **$11**

Suits at $5.00

Fine quality tweeds and navy serges in Norfolk and double-breasted styles. All with bloomer pants. Tailoring and finish in every case warrant the original prices of from $6.00 to $10.00.

Suits at $7.00

Nifty tweeds in brown and grey mixtures. Cut in the popular pinch-back and Norfolk styles. Sizes 25 to 35. One pair of bloomer pants with each suit. Regular values, $9.00 to $11.00.

LONG-PANT SUITS—Two and three-piece suits, in Norfolk and Pinch-Back styles—
Regular to $15.00, **$11.50**
Regular to $20.00, **$14.50**

OLIVER TWIST SUITS—Navy or brown serge and brown velvet; fitting 3 to 5 years. Reg. $6.00 to $8.00.
Removal Sale. **$3.75**

RED SERGE REEFERS—Finished with black velvet collar and emblem on sleeve; 3 to 10 years. Reg. $5.25.
Removal Sale. **$3.75**

CHECKED REEFERS—Black and white check materials, with black velvet collar and emblem on sleeve; fitting 2 to 10 years. Reg. $6.50 and $7.00.
Removal Sale. **$5.00**

BUSTER SUITS—Good quality tweeds and navy serges, fitting 2 and 3 years. Reg. at $5.75 to $8.00
Removal Sale. **$2.50**

SOLDIER SUITS—Smart, regulation pattern suits, to fit the smaller boys. Prices,
Privates' Uniforms. Reg. $5.75. Now for ... **$3.00**
Officers' Uniforms. Reg. $7.50. Now for ... **$4.50**

SAM M. SCOTT

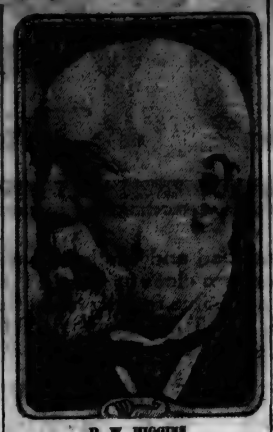
"Boys' Clothes Specialist" 736 Yates Street

The Story of Confederation

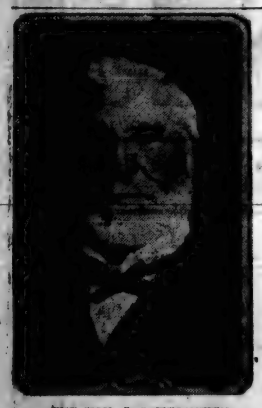
ARTICLE X.

By R. E. Gosnell

I now come to the West. When Confederation, in 1864, was first seriously considered in conference the West was in mind, but, owing to the great intervening territory between Ontario and British Columbia, practically unsettled, the latter was not invited to participate. In fact, there was not time after the conference at Charlottetown. Nor were there the facilities for travel. But from the very first talk of Confederation, and that was quite far back, there was a lure about the West that incited the imagination, and, almost as soon as railways had been shown to be practicable, the vision of joining the Atlantic with the Pacific colony. To be brief many men. A united British North America was a dream at least 150 years old. However, to make British Columbia a possibility as a province of the Union, the great territory known as Prince Rupert's Land, in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Co., had to be acquired and the Company's title extinguished. It was a delicate matter. The Hudson's Bay Co. influence in the Imperial Government and in Parliament was very strong. In Great Britain, much more than at the present time, vested interests were regarded as sacred, and in 1670 Rupert's Land passed into the exclusive control of the great company of adventurers. Any arrangement with British Columbia before the intervening territory had been acquired would have strengthened the back of the Hudson's Bay Company and made negotiations more



D. W. HIGGINS
A promoter of Confederation in British Columbia and the doyen of Pacific Coast journalism.



THE HON. J. S. HELMCKEN
First speaker of Vancouver Island Legislature and delegate to Ottawa to Arrange terms of Union.

difficult, and Sir John Macdonald, with his usual sagacity, decided that it would be better to settle with the Company before opening up formal negotiations with the Pacific Colony. To be brief, after the matter had been taken up with the Home authorities an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1868 whereby the rights of the Company were relinquished for a consideration of $1,500,000 and certain allotments of land, which the land department of the Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, is still selling, and thus the whole of the Middle West passed under the jurisdiction and exclusive control of the Dominion. The purchase was completed on May 11th, of 1870, and on the fifteenth of July of the same year Manitoba, containing 27,000 square miles, was created a province of Canada.

The Riel Rebellion

There were mistakes made in bringing in of Manitoba, which led to the lamentable Riel first rebellion. The Metis, or French half-breeds, of that country, had settled along the banks of the Red River on a principle somewhat similar to settlement of the French-Canadians along the St. Lawrence. They had not been properly apprised of the change in eminent domain, and when the Canadian surveyors appeared on the scene with their plan of block surveys, their suspicions were aroused, and they were led to believe that their holdings would be confiscated or altered. Louis Riel, a clever, but very much misguided man, who had an ambition to establish a republic in the West with himself as its head, fomented rebellion, of the history of which I do not intend to deal. His cold-blooded murder of Scott, one of his prisoners, raised a storm of indignation throughout Canada, and the political consequences promised to be very serious. Incidentally, Alderman John Dilworth was a fellow prisoner of Scott, and was to have been shot with the others, but better counsels prevailed. They had to live on bread and water for many days. The arrival of Col. Wolseley, afterwards a Field Marshal of the Empire, with his expedition, which marched overland via Fort William, put an end to the rebellion, and should have put an end to Riel as well, but, on account of the race question involved, the matter had to be handled with great delicacy. This uprising was a regrettable incident of Confederation, but only an incident. It would be interesting to dwell upon the unfortunate sending of the attempt of the Hon. William Macdougall to take his post as Lieutenant-Governor, the private visit of Sir Charles Tupper, the mission of Donald Smith, afterwards Lord Strathcona, and the efforts of the late Archbishop Tache in connection with the affair, but these are incidents not part of the story.

The population of Manitoba, at the time of its entrance into Confederation was very limited, and consisted principally, outside of the Indian tribes, of the descendants of the early Selkirk colony, the Metis and other half-breeds and of the servants of the Hudson's Bay Co., and descendants of fur traders of all time in the West. We can hardly refer to the terms of the Union in this case, because the people were not consulted in the matter. It is only necessary to say that because the Dominion bought and paid for Rupert's Land, Manitoba, as was the case with Saskatchewan and Alberta later on, did not get control of the natural resources, but was given an extra allowance in the way of subsidies in lieu thereof. The only lands given were those for school purposes. In a subsequent article I shall deal with readjustments which have taken place in the original financial relations adopted, changes of provincial boundaries and all the rest of it.

British Columbia's Coming In

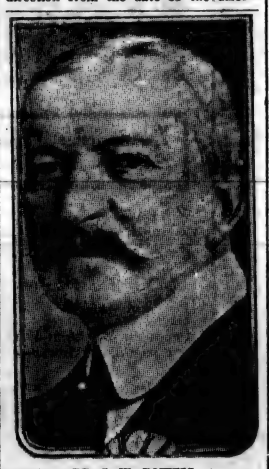
British Columbia was the next province to join Confederation, and the circumstances in connection with its coming in are particularly interesting, not only on account of the initial steps but of what followed after the Union took place. After Sir James Douglas resigned the Governorship he was succeeded in British Columbia by Governor Seymour, and in Vancouver Island by Governor Kennedy. Then began the agitation for the union of the two colonies. The white population of the two colonies did not equal 10,000 in all, and there were two very expensive administrations to carry on. It was obviously absurd that such a state of things should exist, but, of course, there were sectional prejudices to overcome. The New Westminster district, and in particular New Westminster City, was afraid of the predominance of Victoria and the Island in wealth, population and influence. If the question of the location of the capital had not been at issue, it perhaps might have been a much easier matter to arrange, but each colony was at first resolute in keeping its capital. I cannot tell the whole story of the war of capitals, but eventually union was accomplished in 1866, and official influence in Victoria was so strong that it was selected as the capital. It left a great deal of heartburning on the lower Mainland, which was not healed for many years afterwards.

The Wider Union

No sooner had union of the colonies been accomplished than the wider union with Canada began to be discussed. British Columbia was a long way from Canada and had very imperfect and rather tortuous means of communication with the older colonies of British North America, but the editors of the papers in Victoria and New Westminster got their Canadian exchanges and everything that happened during and after the Charlottetown-Quebec conference was carefully noted and discussed. Thus, though somewhat belated, Canadian news was fairly familiar to those who took an interest in it. There was a number of prominent Canadians in British Columbia both on the Island and the Mainland who were very anxious for union, union of course coupled with some direct form of communication. Douglas's great dream was a wagon road to connect British Columbia with the eastern provinces, and, to some extent, the celebrated Dewdney Trail was intended as a start in that direction, and when the delegation went to Ottawa it was a wagon road they had in mind and not a railway, because a railway 3,000 miles long seemed to be beyond the dreams of avarice, especially through a country which was largely an undeveloped waste. Beyond, however, the desire of direct communication to and the isolation of British Columbia, there was among the Canadian element a sentimental desire to see British Columbia united with their home provinces, and to understand that desire more thoroughly, it must be known that in these early days there was a good deal of feeling against Canadians in the British-born element, which was a very considerable and influential one socially. The official, Hudson's Bay Company and Naval elements were practically all British in the racial sense, and there existed a very foolish prejudice against the outsiders, very much as has existed in Canada up until recently against "Englishmen." The anti-Canadian sentiment was largely confined to the Island and the city of Victoria, but it existed elsewhere as well. The Canadians whom I have particularly in mind included such men as Mr. Amor de Cosmos, Mr. D. W. Higgins, Mr. Robert Beaven, Mr. F. J. Barnard, Dr. Powell, Mr. J. A. Mara, Mr. John Robson, Dr. Carrall, Mr. John Grant and a great many others whom it would take too long to enumerate.

At the time the agitation was well started annexation to the United States was more popular than was Confederation in certain circles. One very prominent man wrote a letter in the newspapers openly advocating it, and there was a newspaper published in Victoria whose policy it was. Sir Charles Tupper, who was thoroughly posted on public opinion in the British Colony, in his reminiscences discussing the possible fate of British Columbia had not union been brought about at the time it was, says:

"There is no question that it would have inevitably resulted in the absorption of the Crown Colony on the Pacific Coast by the United States. Social and economic forces were working in that direction from the date of the discovery of gold in 1858. Thousands of adventurous American citizens flocked to British Columbia, and between the two countries there was a good deal of inter-communication by land and sea. Sir James Douglas, an ex-Governor, a prominent figure in the early days of the Colony, was opposed to Confederation. (So was my old friend Dr. Helmcken, Judge Drake and others equally prominent—R. E. G.)



DR. I. W. POWELL
Who took every important part in the Confederation movement in Victoria.

"Until his eleventh-hour conversion, ex-Governor Seymour entertained similar views. The appointment of Anthony Musgrave, a pro-union man, in 1869, came at a psychological moment when the Imperial authorities were giving their ardent support to the cause dearest to the hearts of Canadian statesmen. . . .

"It would have been impossible to retain British Columbia as a Crown Colony if overtures in favor of the Union had not been made by the Dominion. How could it have been expected to remain British when it had no community of interest with the rest of Canada, from which the people were separated by two ranges of mountains and the vast prairie? Under the existing circumstances it had no means of advancement except by throwing in its lot with the great nation to the south, with which it had constant communication by land and sea."

There is no suggestion in the foregoing that there was any lack of loyalty in British Columbia, but physical isolation had reduced it to almost a state of desperation, and the colony was in a state of business stagnation. It was the feeling of uncertainty in British Columbia as to the future and to another fact to which I shall refer in next issue that decided Sir John Macdonald as leader of the Government at Ottawa to stake all on bringing in British Columbia.

Sir Julian Byng's Reply

OTTAWA, June 16.—Sir George Perley cables the following message which he has received from Sir Julian Byng in reply to regrets expressed by the Premier at the retirement of General Byng from the command of the Canadian troops: "Please tender warmest thanks to Sir Robert Borden. It is with deepest regret I severed connections with the splendid corps I had the honor of commanding for over one year."

RED CROSS WORK

On Thursday, June 21, at 5 o'clock, an interesting talk will be given by Miss Helen Stewart on "A year among the Poilus," in the ballroom of the Empress Hotel in aid of the French Red Cross.

It is expected that there will be a good attendance at this event which will be of especial interest to Victorians. Miss Stewart has much to tell of her personal experiences among the devoted soldiers of "La Patrie" and of their needs. The French Red Cross Society working here will benefit by the proceeds of the lecture. Tickets will be 25 cents.

Oak Bay Committee

A meeting of the Oak Bay Committee of the Red Cross Society was held on Friday evening last, Mr. F. F. Curtis in the chair.

Mrs. Bullock-Webster, convener, reported that the following donations had been received:

Socks from Mrs. Geward, Miss Finlayson, Miss Matson and the Montcrief Avenue School; face cloths from Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Semple, Mrs. Winterbottom and Mrs. Nicholson; pajama cords from Mrs. Burke, Mrs. Russell, Miss Taylor and the Misses Luxton; machine oil from Mrs. Floyd.

A book given by Mrs. Russell was raffled for $1.35, and won by Mrs. Casey.

The dog presented by Miss O'Brien was raffled for $11.40, and won by Mr. Curtis.

The resignation of Mrs. Lampman as a member of the committee, was handed in and accepted with great regret.

The request of Mrs. Foulkes for the use of the work-room for the purpose of demonstrating fruit preserving was dealt with and the following resolution passed, "That this committee regret they cannot comply with Mrs. Foulkes' request as we have only the privilege of using the rooms for Red Cross work."

The following resolution was also passed: "That this committee desire to place on record their sense of appreciation of the services of our chairman in being the initiator of the idea of holding sports on Empire Day in aid of the Red Cross, which idea was adopted by the other Red Cross branches, with the result that the Red Cross funds were augmented by the sum of $1,226.

The treasurer submitted a report showing receipts since the last meeting, amongst same, being one life membership fee from Dr. W. J. Lea, and $5 in memory of Henry Buckle.

Fernwood Branch

The following supplies were sent to the Temple Building for the past week: 12 day shirts, 60 pairs socks, hand knit; 3 mufflers; 6 comfort bags, filled; 24 pajama suits; 3 pairs mitts, 12 pairs operation stockings, 4½ dozen bandages. The thanks of this branch is extended to Mrs. Wilson, of Long Beach, Cal., for a box of hand-made work; Mrs. F. Moore, Pemberton Road, 8 complete comfort bags; Mrs. Baker, Discovery Street, $1.60; Mrs. J. R. Clarke, 940 Empress Avenue, $2; Mrs. Griffiths, $1; Mrs. Waddell, Stanley Avenue, $1—for comfort bags; also Ladies' Aid of the Emmannel Baptist Church, for the handsome cash donation of $13.

North Ward Branch

The regular meeting of the committee will be held in the rooms, Scott Building, on Monday evening, June 18th, at 8:30 o'clock. The proceeds of the card party held on Thursday evening amounted to $33.75 to be added to the funds. As friends desire it, another party will be held at the same time and place on Thursday, June 28.

The winner of the handsome crochet yoke drawn for on Thursday evening was Mrs. T. Palmer, Rose Street.

The work sent into headquarters yesterday as a result of two weeks' work cconsisted of 114 pairs socks, 5 scarves, 84 grey shirts, 55 suits pajamas, 36 bandages.

A donation of $2 to fill a comfort bag has been received from Miss Salisbury, Blackwood Street.

French Red Cross Society

Miss Helen Stewart, city librarian, will give a lecture next Thursday evening in the Empress Hotel ballroom, under the auspices of the French Red Cross Society. The subject of her lecture will be "A Year Among the Poilus." Having only recently returned from a year's work in France, Miss Stewart is well qualified to tell the story of her experiences to all who are interested in events at the front.

Mr. T. H. Slater, district organizer of the Canadian Red Cross Society, will occupy the chair. An admission charge of 25 cents is being made. The entire proceeds will be devoted to the work of the French Red Cross Society.

Hollywood Branch

All members and friends of the Hollywood Red Cross branch are reminded of the apron sale being held by Mrs. Gibbs in the Sunday school-room of the Presbyterian Church, Wildwood Avenue, next Thursday afternoon, from 2:30 to 5 o'clock. Combined with the sale of aprons of all descriptions will be the sale of fancy knitting bags. Refreshments will be served, and in an adjoining tent there will be a fish-pond for the children containing many novelties.

A meeting of the committee of this branch will be held tomorrow evening in the rooms, when plans for the part which this branch will take in the Red Cross Dominion Day celebration, June 30, will be discussed.

Strawberries Raffled

The first crate of strawberries picked this season, and donated by the Gordon Head Fruit Growers' Association to the Red Cross Society, to be raffled for the benefit of its funds, was raffled yesterday at noon, the drawing taking place at the store of Dixi H. Ross, 1317 Government Street. The winner was Mr. D. J. Angus, a vice-chairman of the Victoria Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and one of its most faithful workers. He held ticket No. 31, and immediately offered it to be resold for the same cause, and in the brief interval remaining, six boxes were sold at 50c each, which, with the sum of $34.25 realized from the sale of tickets, brought in a total of $37.35 for the Red Cross funds.

Dominion Day Celebration

The Red Cross Society anticipates an even greater success for the big field sports' day being arranged under its auspices for the Dominion Day celebration at the Royal Athletic Park, Saturday, June 30. Having benefited by the experiences of the Victoria Day celebration held under the same auspices, the committee is overlooking nothing in its efforts to insure a successful day from every standpoint. Many and varied attractions are being arranged for the fete, and all who attend are assured of a most enjoyable outing.

Fairfield Branch

The committee of the Fairfield Red Cross branch announces an informal social evening to be held next Thursday, June 21, at the Dominion Hotel, Mr. Stephen Jones having kindly placed his newly decorated rooms at the disposal of the branch. The entertainment committee is making an effort to insure an enjoyable evening for all who attend. A musical programme is being arranged, and card tables will be provided. The entire proceeds will be devoted to the kit bag fund of the Fairfield branch, and as the need for these commodities is very urgent at the front, the committee anticipates a generous and ready response to the appeal of the fund.

The committee has also expressed its wish for the loan of a common deal table for use in the work rooms of the branch on May Street. If anyone willing to donate or loan a table would communicate with the convener or any member of the committee, it would be greatly appreciated.

Mrs. William Scowcroft has postponed the musicale and tea which was arranged to be given at her residence, 1045 Southgate Street, Saturday, June 30, to Saturday, July 14, on account of the former date being that of the Dominion Day celebration under Red Cross auspices.

James Bay Branch

A special meeting of the committee of this branch has been called for tomorrow evening at the branch headquarters, 213 Menzies Street. As there are many plans to be discussed, a large attendance of the members is requested. A garden party is being arranged by this branch to be held at the home of Mrs. McGregor, 126 Clarence Street, in aid of the comfort bag fund.

STEAMER WAS BUILT FOR VICTORIA TRADE

The armed merchant cruiser Avenger reported by the Admiralty to have been sunk by a torpedo in the North Sea Wednesday night, was the steamer Aotearoa, built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company on the Clyde for the Union Steamship Company, of New Zealand.

The vessel was to have entered the service with the liners Niagara and Makura, plying between Victoria and the Antipodes. The Aotearora was a steamship of 15,000 tons gross, which is 1,600 tons in excess of the Niagara's tonnage. The liner was almost completed when the war broke out and she was taken over by the Admiralty.

SILVER WEDDING OF PASTOR IS CELEBRATED

Rev. John Robson Entertained by Members of Congregation of Belmont Avenue Methodist Church

On Friday evening last, at the Belmont Avenue Methodist Church, members and adherents of the church and many personal friends gathered to tender the pastor, Rev. John Robson, B.A., and Mrs. Robson, a reception, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding.

The church was very prattily decorated with white flowers, while the bride's cake stood on a table in the centre of the room. There was a short programme, after which the bride and groom entered the church to the accompaniment of the wedding march, played by the organist, Mr. Hollins. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, of the Metropolitan Church, took the place of the officiating minister and made an address, expressing the best wishes of everyone and the hope that Mr. and Mrs. Robson would live to celebrate their fiftieth anniversary. On behalf of the congregation and various societies and organizations of the church, a basket of flowers and purse were presented by Miss Margaret Knott and Master Jack Chapman, and an illuminated address by Mr. A. C. Charlton. Mr. Robson replied, thanking those present for their goodwill and sympathy expressed to himself and Mrs. Robson, and giving some reminiscences of his early life and pastorates. He also read telegrams from friends and a letter from the officiating clergyman of twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Robson also made a short reply, and everyone joined in congratulating the bride and groom.

The Rev. Mr. Robson graduated from Victoria University, Toronto, in May, 1892, was ordained into the ministry early in June, was married at Port Perry, Ont., to Miss Louise Doll on June 15, and arrived in Victoria on June 30. In the twenty-five years of their work in British Columbia, Mr. and Mrs. Robson have filled pastorates at Cumberland, Kamloops, Nelson, Vancouver, Fernie, Nanaimo, Vernon, Victoria, James Bay and Victoria, Belmont Avenue.

Isn't It Time Your Teeth Were Corrected?

There's no trifling or compromising with neglected teeth, or unhealthy gums. REGAL MEANS NO QUESTIONS—the deadly germs that cling around your gums must be eliminated—your mouth must be clean and wholesome.

Our Methods of Correction Are Very Efficient and Quite Safe

The safest way out of all your teeth troubles is by way of our scientific methods. All the necessary work on your teeth can be accomplished without inconvenience—WHILE YOU SIT AND SMILE in our operating rooms.

Our methods are positively safe and efficient—we use the latest and most helpful instruments and dental appliances and the finest materials—we operate our own laboratories—treat our patients with every care and consideration—our fees are reasonable—you pay as you can.

To show our faith in our work, we give you our TEN-YEAR GUARANTEE—sufficient protection for the most skeptical person.

Dr. O. C. Gilbert
Dentist
1304 Government St., Cor. Yates
Vancouver—207 Hastings W.

Open Evenings Monday, Wednesday Friday till 8 o'clock

Why The Cars Are Not Running

A Statement to the Public--No. 2

The street cars are not running today. Why?

Because the B. C. Electric is absolutely unable to pay the $300,000 extra wages demanded by its employees, a crisis brought about by unfair competition and acute conditions which are affecting the street railway business.

To meet the increased cost of living we have offered our men $100,000 in war bonuses, which offer they have refused.

This offer we made in spite of an agreement with our men, which has still a year to run, and in the desire to continue to give service to the public.

In spite of this agreement also, last Autumn, we voluntarily granted our men increases, amounting to $120,000 a year, to meet the increased cost of living.

The men have now demanded further increases in wages, amounting on the Mainland and Island, jointly, to $300,000, almost as much as the total takings on the Victoria City system in twelve months, an amount we are absolutely unable to pay under existing conditions.

Our offer to the men is reasonable, because it would place the scale of wages paid them higher than any in force on any of the larger street railway systems of Canada, although in every other large city of Canada the cost of living is higher than in Vancouver and Victoria, as the Labour Gazette proves.

Moreover, our expenses have increased with the cost of all commodities; our taxes and other burdens have increased; our revenue has decreased owing to unfair competition; and our fares have remained the same. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THESE CONDITIONS TO INCREASE OUR OFFER TO THE MEN AND CONTINUE TO OPERATE.

Where is it all going to end? There is only one source of revenue for the street railway—the fares.

With a continual drain upon our revenue by the increasing expenses and with the decreasing traffic per car mile, we cannot go on giving service if we accede to the men's demands.

Let us repeat, we regret the inconvenience caused the public by the strike, but the responsibility does not rest upon us.

British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

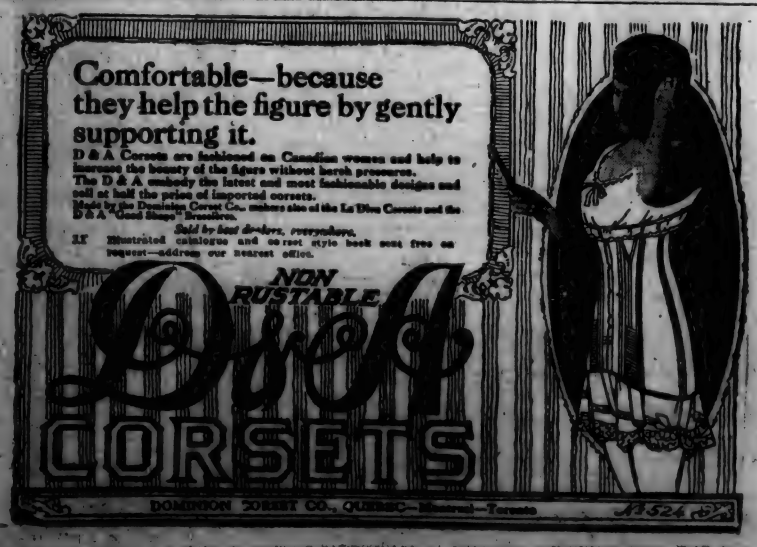
A. T. GOWARD,
Manager.

Comfortable—because they help the figure by gently supporting it.

D & A Corsets are fashioned on Canadian women and help to increase the beauty of the figure without harsh pressure.
The D & A embody the latest and most fashionable designs and sell at half the price of imported corsets.
Made by the Dominion Corset Co., makers also of the La Diva Corsets and the D & A "Good Sense" Brassieres.

Sold by best dealers everywhere.

If Illustrated catalogue and correct style book sent free on request—address our nearest office.



WAR IS DEVELOPING NEW SOUTH AFRICA

Immense Territory of Vast Resources — Germans Practically Driven From Country —Imperialistic Leaders.

One of the biggest of all the British Dominions will be the new and greater Union of South Africa, which is beginning to be visualized as one of the after war developments in England's colonial policy.

In area considerably larger than the United States, the territory will include the greater part of the African colonies south of the equator, according to the present plans of the South African State, which are regarded with sympathy and approval in London.

The southern half of Africa is one of the most sparsely settled regions on the globe. In this immense territory, which seems now destined to come almost entirely under the British flag, there is estimated to be a population of only about 30,000,000, composed chiefly of African negroes. The latter are described by people who have lived among them as rather a superior type of the negro, some of the tribes being highly intelligent and having developed a very considerable degree of civilization.

A British officer who, since the beginning of the present war, has served with distinction in the campaigns against the Germans in both German East Africa and German Southwest Africa, has described the present African situation, and outlined what he believes to be the general plan of the Colonial and Imperial authorities for a sweeping African development in the next generation.

At War's Beginning

At the beginning of the present war the following were the British territories in South Africa and their populations:

	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
Cape Province	277,000	1,500,000
Natal	35,400	2,000,000
Transvaal	110,400	1,686,000
Orange Free State	50,400	525,000
Basutoland	10,300	350,000
Bechuanaland	275,000	350,000
Rhodesia	450,000	1,750,000
British East Africa	182,000	4,000,000
Uganda	233,500	2,500,000
Nyasaland	300,000	1,000,000

The British have now practically completed the conquest of both German Southwest Africa and German East Africa. German East Africa will add an area of 383,000 square miles, and a population of 120,000, while German East Africa comprises an area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of 7,695,000.

The great commercial and development artery of this South African Empire will be, and indeed already is, the Cape to Cairo Railway. The railroad is finished to Elizabethville at the southern border of the Belgian Congo, about 2,000 miles north of Cape Town. It is not a standard gauge railway but a narrow gauge line of thirty-nine inches. It is well built and carries much larger freight cars than those commonly used on the British railways. They are built for twenty tons capacity.

The entire length of this system is now surveyed, but construction has been interrupted since the war began. The South African statesmen are determined that the road shall be pushed north and connected with the Egyptian system as soon as possible after the war and that it must ultimately come under the general control of the South African State.

At present three trains are run weekly from Cape Town to Victoria Falls, about 1,600 miles; and two trains weekly from that point north to the terminus at Elizabethville. General development of the company has been largely stopped because the war has absorbed all the capital that the Empire would otherwise have been able to devote to such enterprises. But there is no intention of permitting the development to be long arrested after peace returns.

On the other hand, both the leaders of South Africa and the Imperialists in Great Britain are planning great things for Africa. A new impetus has been given to British zeal for colony building, because so many of the soldiers are determined to go out to the colonies rather than return to England after the war. The Government is anxious to encourage this attitude because the industrial reorganization of Great Britain, with its small area, its limited food supplies and its congested population, will be one of the greatest problems the war will have produced.

Not only have armies of women been brought into the competition for industrial opportunity, but also multitudes of men from the leisure classes, who if there had never been a war would have gone on contented with hunting and sporting and racing and generally thoughtless enjoyment of ample incomes. This class is now very generally determined to make itself more useful to the country and the Empire than it has been accustomed to do in the past two generations. The call of the colonies is strong upon it.

Canada and Australia, as well as other possessions in the East and the Pacific will be competitors for these emigrants. They are all getting ready to make their most attractive offers of homesteading, particularly for the discharged soldiers. Plans are being framed to give Government aid and public land to settlers.

In behalf of South Africa's claim for especial consideration, it is pointed out that the black population there constitutes a labor supply that will be available just as fast as capital, enterprise, railroads and civilization can come in to set it at work. At present the tonnage of the Cape to Cairo Railroad is chiefly made up of material supplies, mining machinery, lumbering plants and the like.

The region tapped by the railroad includes a great area adapted for the culture of cocoa, coffee and rubber. German East Africa is declared to be one of the finest coffee regions in the world, with an area large enough to grow all the coffee that the world could use for many generations to come.

The rubber of this section is of rather poor quality, called Ceara rubber. It is not comparable to that from the Belgian Congo, which is a "wild vine" rubber, equal to the best that is raised anywhere in the world either wild or on the plantations of the East. It is declared however that this African region will grow under planting methods as good rubber as any in the world, and that no matter how greatly the world's motoring industry may expand there will always be plenty of rubber for tires if the capital can be found to develop the regions suitable to its production.

Thus far the African native has not fared well by reason of his contact with civilization. Like the American Indian in the earlier stages of American colonization, he has acquired all the bad habits of civilization and very few of its virtues.

But with the increasing realization among colonists of the necessity for providing efficient labor there is a new attitude toward the natives, who are being treated better than ever before.

Great numbers of them are now in intimate touch with civilization, and there is a considerable movement to enforce rigid prohibition of the liquor traffic for precisely the same reason that it has been adopted throughout practically the entire southern section of the United States. If this is ultimately made a law Africa will be provided presently with a large laboring population which is easily handled and capable of large production.

Some of the tribes are described as really superior people. Thus the Masai tribe only a few years ago dominated the great central African plateau. It was a great fighting nation of unusual intelligence for aboriginal people. It lived under a form of tribal government which included an efficient scheme of federation. This tribe has suffered particularly from the devastation influence of the white man's vices, but rigorous steps are now being taken to save it, and with excellent prospects.

The gold production of South Africa is beginning to wane a very little. It will continue for many years to be the chief industry of the country. But just as California and Australia had their social foundations built by the gold seekers and afterwards developed other industries which made the mining industry comparatively unimportant, so the South Africans assume that their future will see a wide variety of interests developed and by the time the gold of the Rand begins to be a comparatively unimportant product other things will more than have taken its place.—By J. C. Nelliver, London Correspondent of The New York Sun.

MR. BALFOUR'S ORATORY

By M. Grattan O'Leary.

Lord Macaulay once described parliamentary government as government by speaking. While the saying, like most epigrams, expressed only a half truth, it is nevertheless a remarkable fact that all great popular leaders in British political history during the past century were masters of the spoken word. Pitt controlled Parliament by sheer eloquence. Asquith held together conflicting elements by his mastery of concise, vigorous English. And between these two leaders, the great prime ministers of Britain—Canning, Peel, Russell, Derby, Disraeli, Palmerston and Gladstone—were all mighty in eloquence and debate.

The Mother of Parliaments has seen five great schools of eloquence. The first was represented by Chatham and Burke, Sheridan, Walpole, Pultney and Lord Chesterfield. The second was dominated by William Pitt, Fox, Grattan, Canning, Plunkett and Tierney. The third was distinguished by Peel, Brougham, Lyndhurst, Shiel, O'Connell, Palmerston, Lowe, Disraeli, Cobden and Bright. The fourth was marked by Gladstone, Chamberlain, Salisbury and Rosebery. The fifth is the distinctively modern school represented by Asquith, Churchill, Redmond, Curzon, Lloyd George, and James Arthur Balfour.

No Artifices of Oratory

In the century that has elapsed between Pitt and Balfour the style of British oratory has undergone a remarkable change. Pitt's style was sonorous and stately. Fox excelled in rapid, rushing, overwhelming declamation, which was like the flame he himself once described as requiring fuel to feed it, and motion to excite it, but which brightened as it burned. Shiel and Grattan possessed an eloquent, Celtic imagery, sometimes more remarkable for its form than for its message. Brougham excelled in magnificent, scorching lava-like invective. Sheridan was remarkable for his dramatic gestures and his wit; Canning for his noble rhetoric.

Mr. Balfour affects none of these artifices of oratory. He is, in this respect, perhaps the truest representative of the new school of British eloquence. The great Earl of Chatham, with his flashing eye and his swaying figure, and even with his crutch in days of physical weakness, used to forcibly illustrate his words. Burke once threw a dagger on the floor to emphasize the solemnity of his appeal, which drew from Sheridan the witty remark: "The right hon. gentleman has brought us the knife, but where is the fork?" Brougham, upon one occasion, dropped on his knees during a debate in the House of Lords and appealed to his opponents against their contemplated action. Fox was at times moved to tears by his own eloquence; and Sheridan himself is said to have fainted in order to bring home his argument to an indifferent House. Mr. Balfour is the very anthithesis of all such vehement, impassioned eloquence. He has not the finished literary skill which distinguishes the orations of Winston Churchill, the stately, massive march of Mr. Asquith's ponderously rounded periods, the fiery passion of Lloyd George, Mr. Redmond's pomp and circumstance, nor the ornate, unsullied English of Lord Curzon. But his language is soft, concise, clear, his sentences lucid, simply direct and beautifully impressive. He is not satisfied to go on and on with a stream of language that flows in copious unconcern of time, place, or subject. He is not satisfied with the second best word. He pauses and hesitates until he has the precise, almost the inevitable, word to express the shades of meaning his subtle mind desires to convey. His gestures are few and sparingly used; they suggest more the cultured gentleman of the drawing-room than the political orator on the stump. His language is more conversational than declamatory, but his tones are rich and harmonious and capable of commanding the largest audience. Here is a paragraph picked at random from his address yesterday which is a fair illustration of his use of words:

"We in this room, whatever shades of difference may divide us, can in such a contest as this take only one side. We can only be on the side of democracy. We are convinced that for every human combination who have reached the degree of civilization and development that has ever been reached by all the great western communities that there is but one form of government, under whatever name it may be called, one form of government, and that is the government in which the ultimate control lies with the people themselves. We have staked our last dollar on democracy, and if democracy fail us we are bankrupt indeed. But I know that democracy will not fail us."

It would serve no useful purpose to compare Mr. Balfour's oratory with the eloquence of the Canadian Parliament. The two schools have very little in common. While there is little doubt that either Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Sir Robert Borden would rank among some of the first debaters in the British House, let it be admitted that the general level of eloquence in the Mother of Parliaments is above the Canadian standard. The British House of Commons has always been extremely sensitive regarding the style and qualities of those claiming its attention. Men who could melt a multitude to tears; master a mob by sheer force of language or commanding presence; control an educated gathering by beauty of word pictures and imagery; often found themselves lost and buried in that assembly of six hundred cultivated, contemptuous and critical representatives of the British people. The House demanded from its leaders either powers of businesslike presentation of facts, such as Pitt and Peel and Gladstone excelled in; or skill in debate, such as Russell, Disraeli and Gladstone himself possessed; or else genuine oratorical power, founded upon knowledge, such as distinguished Macaulay and Bright and Shiel and Cobden. Even the great O'Connell, whose power over a vast, open meeting, moved Bulwer Lytton to one of his finest poems, was not altogether a success in the House of Commons:

"Pass by his faults, his fame be here allowed—
Mighty as Chatham, give him but a crowd.
Hear him in senates, second rate at best,
Clear in a statement, happy in a jest."

With Canadian Standards

The same high standard, unfortunately, does not obtain in Canada's House of Commons. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a born orator, with the dramatic skill of a Sheridan, and with more than Sheridan's mind. Sir Robert Borden's great mastery of facts, his power of masterful presentation, his resourcefulness, born of years of battle at the bar, make him the greatest parliamentary debater in the House. Sir George Foster possesses both eloquence and skill. Hon. Arthur Meighen is a debater of unusual capacity and promise; and Mr. R. B. Bennett and Dr. Michael Clark are speakers of considerable force. But outside of these the style of speaking in Canada's Parliament is anything but great. It smacks too much of either the pulpit or the stump, mistakes verbosity for oratory and fluency to eloquence. But perhaps after a century or two of parliamentary government we shall produce more orators of the charm and the force and the intellectuality of Arthur James Balfour.

Looking Backward.

L'Evenement quotes copiously from an article written by the late Hon. Hector Fabre in that same paper during the month of June, 1867, when the agitation against the Union was at its height, to show that the same article might be written on the first of June, 1917, so similar are the circumstances in question. The Canadian Confederation was practically an accomplished fact, for in a few days it was to come into effect. The opposition of the day had strongly combatted the measure, but, after a while, they gave in, as a despatch from Montreal to L'Evenement, dated 31st May, 1867, shows. "The moderate Liberals," said the despatch in question, "have succeeded in having their views accepted, which, as you know, are the acceptance of the accomplished fact." At the same time, Hon. Hector Fabre wrote: "The Confederation is an accomplished fact and the Constitution adopted at the Quebec Conference will soon become law. In face, therefore, of this event, which is going to change the political conditions of our existence, the only patriotic action to take is to accept the situation and join the majority. Of Course the Opposition will not go that far, but they will accept Confederation in rejecting the Government called upon to work out the new regime? We believe that for the moderate men of the Opposition there is one more step to take, and that is to accept the new regime as well as the new government." L'Evenement now asks if this situation, so clearly defined day for day fifty years ago, is not absolutely identical with that of today.

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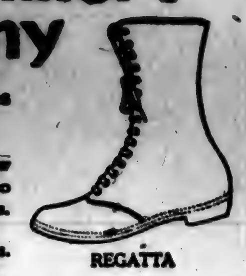
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VIRGINIA

Have you always thought of Fleet Foot Shoes as being worn only for summer sports?

As a matter of fact, Fleet Foot Shoes are now widely used for every-day wear because they are so attractive, so comfortable and *so very inexpensive.*

They look so neat and clean with summer suits or gowns.

They are easy, roomy and comfortable. And they cost only a small part of what leather boots sell for today. There are Fleet Foot Shoes for every foot—for every purpose, work and play.

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM

Ask your shoe dealer to show you all the Fleet Foot styles.

300

Conserve the Food!

Kitchen Economy Serves the Same End as Farm Production

"Waste in time of peace is a sin; in this time of national stress it is a crime."
Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada.

THE shortage of wheat this year is variously estimated in hundreds of millions of bushels!

There are just two ways to prevent such hunger as the present generation has never known—to grow more and waste less.

The men on the farms are doing their utmost to grow more.

The women in the houses can perform an equally valuable national service by wasting less.

The average Canadian family wastes enough to feed a soldier. If you permit such waste to go on in your home you are serving the enemy!

Buy intelligently—use the food economically—cut out all waste! Turn the money thus saved to your country's service by investing it in Canadian War Savings Certificates.

For each $21.50 you lend to Canada now, you will receive $25.00 in three years—or you can get your money back at any time. Certificates are issued in denominations of $25, $50 and $100, and may be purchased at any Bank or Money Order Post Office.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE BOARD OF CANADA, OTTAWA.

THE BEAUTY OF SUNLIGHT

is that every garment washed with it bears the impress of purity; a purity begotten of sweet, cleansing oils, and maintained by absolute cleanliness in manufacture; a purity exalted by the co-operation of workers united for the purpose; a purity demonstrated by the "$5,000 guarantee" which rests upon every bar of SUNLIGHT SOAP.

LEVER BROS. LIMITED TORONTO

This Week's Attractions at the Playhouses

Monday Tuesday Wednesday

DOMINION

Monday Tuesday Wednesday

SCENE FROM "PIDGIN ISLAND"

These favorite stars are best remembered by those who witnessed the famous Metro production, "Mister 44," and "The River of Romance."

Harold Lockwood

AND

May Allison

IN FIVE-ACT WONDERPLAY

"Pidgin Island"

Adapted from Harold McGrath's Great Novel

ALSO

Miss Billie Burke

IN

"Gloria's Romance"

The International Favorite

Miss Billie Burke

Miss Billie Burke

IN

Gloria's Romance

PANTAGES THEATRE

ALL THIS WEEK

Honeymoon Isle

A Beautiful Musical Comedy

10---People, Mostly Girls---10

Richardson & McCourt

Sisters Petite

Jack & Marie Gray

Pianologue and Dancing

Corelli Trio

Instrumentalists

Armstrong & Hale

Comedy Sketch

Pictures of Life in Different Countries and Events of the Day

Matinee, 3 Night, 7-9

The Douglas Tea Gardens

Open Afternoon and Evening

FREE ADMISSION

Ices, Sundaes, Soft Drinks, and other light refreshments. Music at intervals.

Delightful evening resort, artistically lighted.

Victoria's New Beauty Spot.

Entrance on Douglas Street

In Aid of Red Cross and War Funds

The Caliph of Baghdad

A Musical Comedy, will be given at

The Royal Victoria Theatre

July 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7

Box Office now open at

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Hours 10:30 to 6:30. Phone 4123

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THEATRE GUIDE

Pantages—High-class vaudeville all week.

Feature Films

Royal Victoria—New British War Films, all week.

Dominion — Harold Lockwood and May Allison in "Pidgin Island," Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Variety—Marguerite Clark in "The Valentine Girl," all week.

Romano—Jack Mulhall in "Mr. Dolan of New York," Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Columbia—Charlie Chaplin in "The Immigrant," all week.

ROYAL VICTORIA British exchanges have united in declaring that the new chapter in the pictorial history of the war, which has been issued by the British Government War Records Department, is a striking delineation of one of the most important phases of the great struggle. These wonderful records will be shown at the Royal Victoria all this week with matinee showings each day.

"The latest series of official war pictures give an extraordinarily vivid impression of the present struggle by land, sea and air," says The London Daily Telegraph. "It brings events up to the middle of last month, among the incidents dealt with being the fall of Bapaume and the capture of Peronne. What has been said in print of these events is here shown in fact through the realistic medium of the camera."

The Germans began their retreat to the Hindenburg line because of the fall of Bapaume and Peronne, the events which are shown in this picture. The film does not confine itself, however, to the incidents of the capture of those two historic towns. The spectator sees the campaign of the whole Winter and early Spring on the Western front, with its battles, its raids, its bombardments, its aerial combats and its almost inconceivable activity behind the lines.

All the troops and contingents of the British Empire are said to be represented in this film, including the Canadians, the Australians, the East Indians, the South Africans and the soldiers of all the famous regiments of the British Isles. The cavalry, the artillery, the infantry, the aerial service, the transport, the hospital service—all the units which go to make up modern armies in this age of super-organization — are shown here in this official film.

DOMINION THEATRE Scenery of remarkable beauty is shown in "Pidgin Island," the Metro-Yorke five-part feature production starring Harold Lockwood and May Allison, which will be seen at the Dominion Theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The story, which has been pictured by Fred J. Balshofer, from Harold McGrath's famous novel of the same name, is laid on the rugged shores of the Canadian border, where woods and waters form a wild scene, making a proper background for the meeting of two such daring spirits as John Cranford, played by Mr. Lockwood, and Diana Wynne, played by Miss Allison. Both these young people are secret agents of the United States Customs service, and in pursuit of their duties they meet with many strange adventures.

In one scene a great storm breaks after they have embarked on a treacherous lake to follow the smugglers. Their boats are capsized, and they are dashed against a rocky reef, to which they cling in terror as the waves dash over them.

Mr. Lockwood, as John Cranford, has one of the strongest parts of his entire career, and Miss Allison in the fascinating part of Diana Wynne, has an opportunity to fish, swim and hunt and indulge generally in the out-door life which appeals to her so strongly.

"Pidgin Island" is a screen play for those who love adventure, romance and the great out-of-doors.

The fascinating Billie Burke will also be seen in chapter six of "Gloria's Romance," entitled "Hidden Fires."

PANTAGES THEATRE Ed. W. Rowland and Lorin J. Howard's newest vaudeville offering, "Honeymoon Isle," with its tuneful music, pretty scenery, beautiful costumes, excellent cast of principals, and girls a-plenty, who sing and dance splendidly, is the big feature on the new vaudeville programme offered at the Pantages this week, commencing with the matinee performance tomorrow. The plot will not tax the mind, but will help to enjoy a few laughs. Musical numbers include "Honeymoon Girl," "Back to My Home Town," Sweethearts," "Ghost of Love," etc.

The principal cast is exceptionally strong and is headed by the "skyrocket of vaudeville," Minnie Burke, who is considered one of the best all-round dancers on the vaudeville stage. Miss Burke may be remembered as the girl whom senators and congressmen gazed at in bewilderment as she danced upon her toes down the Capitol steps at Washington, D.C. Comedy is supplied by Carroll, Keating and Fay, a trio of harmony singers and comedians too well known to require further introduction.

With special scenery and effects, pretty costumes and a cast of clever principals and chorus, this act may be considered one of the brightest of the so-called "girl acts" which are really complete musical comedies in tabloid form.

The Corelli Trio are instrumentalists par excellence. These clever musicians will come to the city direct from a lengthy engagement in Australia, where their success was particularly pronounced. Their repertoire is said to be comprehensive and of charming selection. They play the harp and two violins.

Jack and Marie Gray will present a distinct vaudeville novelty called a pianologue and dance. This does not indicate in any way the brightness of their offering, which has been a big hit on the programmes on which it has appeared. Anyway, this capable pair interject a fund of personality into their act which makes it popular from the start.

Richardson and McCourt are sisters petite, who captivate their audiences with bright patter and song.

Armstrong and Hale will present a comedy sketch.

Special arrangement has been made by Manager Rice for a series of travel and educational feature films which are expected to become of popular interest on Pantages offerings in the future.

VARIETY THEATRE Director J. Searle Dawley, in speaking of Marguerite Clark's latest photoplay, "The Valentine Girl," which he directed for the Famous Players Film Company, said: "It is easy enough to censure the scenario department or the director when a story or plot does not seem to appeal to one's personal taste, but if people would realize the tremendous task faced by these harassed persons in picking out photoplays best fitted to each particular star they would be more considerate of us. The plot may be the best in the world, but if the character of the lead is not suitable for the star who is to take the part it is absolutely useless to attempt to film it; and, of course, vice versa.

"However, in 'The Valentine Girl,' I believe that we have found the combination—a plot that is technically perfect and a leading role that fits Marguerite Clark as well as any she has ever played. Miss Clark's winsome personality lends itself particularly well to child impersonations and yet as a 'grown-up young lady' she has a certain charm of manner seldom if ever equalled on the screen.

"In this picture she combines the two in her own inimitable fashion and has produced a character that will, I am sure, greatly endear itself to the heart.

"Little Marian Morgan, the wistful, quaint little figure standing at the door of the father's home while he finishes his game with some fellow-gamblers, is a pathetic little person that somehow won her way even into our hardened hearts at the studio and made us forget for a moment that it was in reality only Marguerite Clark, the idol of the screen."

The story is about a little girl, Marian Morgan by name, whose mother is dead and whose father is a confirmed gambler. She isn't brought up at all like ordinary children, but, like the immortal Topsy, she "jus' growed up," and it is no thanks to her father that she blossoms into winsome young ladyhood.

"The Valentine Girl" will be the attraction at the Variety Theatre all this week.

COLUMBIA THEATRE "The Immigrant," the latest Chaplin release, will be the big feature on the Columbia for the whole of the present week.

"The Immigrant" required more time to produce than any previous Chaplin comedy, there being a larger company employed and a far wider range of location. With his usual insistence on complete satisfaction with his work as a preliminary to its release, Mr. Chaplin made and re-made the various scenes of "The Immigrant" time after time, passing on to the next episode only after his final o.k. had been placed on work completed. The result is a play that holds hilarious attention throughout its progress and conveys the unmistakable impression of Chaplin at his best. Thousands of feet of film went into the construction of the play, innumerable cuts and re-takes accounting for the heavy consumption of material.

Edna's parents are aboard the boat and her father turns out to have a passion for gambling, with the result that he is robbed by professional card sharps and thimble riggers, being left penniless with a wife and family on his hands.

Charlie decides to "trim" the gamblers, knowing a few card tricks himself and being a past master in manipulation of the disappearing pea. He lures the professionals into a game and steals them blind, winning so much money that even his capacious trousers' pockets are scarcely able to contain it all.

Right there Charlie's trouble begins. He is trying to transfer the big roll of money to Edna so that she may return it to her destitute dad when an observant ship's officer picks him for a thief and locks him up in the calaboose. Chaplin's efforts to get out of the four-by-six jail are funny enough to start the merriment on a downhill roll, Edna procuring every conceivable implement she can lay her hands on, from a belaying pin to a fire axe, but to no avail.

Wrist watches are the style at present; you can be up-to-date by securing one of Haynes' reliable 7-jewel wrist watches at $8. 1124 Government Street.

COLUMBIA

Presents

Monday and All Week

Charlie Chaplin

in

"The Immigrant"

A Brand New Release, Just Out—Mutual's $560,000 Comedian

ADMISSION:

Matinee—10c Children—5c

Evening—10c and 15c Children—10c

PERSONAL

HAROLD LOCKWOOD and MAY ALLISON

Are

SECRET SERVICE AGENTS

In

"PIDGIN ISLAND"

A Metro Wonderplay

DOMINION THEATRE

Monday Tuesday Wednesday

Watch This Space

MADAME EVELYN BENNETT-BROCK

Formerly Milan, Barcelona, New York

Voice Production

LAMPERTI METHOD

Studio, 212-210 Stobart-Pease Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

Grand Juvenile Entertainment

Given in aid of

The Children's Branch of the Humane Society

(Band of Mercy)

Under the auspices of the W.A. of S.P.C.A.

SPLENDID PROGRAMME—Given Entirely by Children

Princess Theatre, June 23, 3 p.m.

Admission by Programme, 25c—Children, 10c.

On sale at principal stores and at the Ripe Cream Room

DANIEL FROHMAN Presents

MARGUERITE CLARK

in

"The Valentine Girl"

By Laura Sawyer

A Charming Bit of Romance, Pathos and Humor Which Will Add to the Long List of the Dainty and Captivating Little Star's Successes

Variety Theatre

ALL THIS WEEK, COMMENCING TOMORROW

Keystone Comedy Sensation in Two Acts

"Villa of the Lovies"

VARIETY ORCHESTRA

Romano

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

Jack Mulhall

in

Mr. Dolan of New York

A Clever Story of an American Fugitive's Life in Paris

Also the 8th Chapter of the Voice on the Wire

Arrival of fresh troops from England for the Spring offensive; final inspection and dispatch of different units to the battle line.

Trench raids and small attacks keep the Boche busy, while guns pound the enemy lines, and rifle, grenades and mortar bombs take toll.

The tanks sail forward into battle position, gliding over ground rough or smooth like ships on land, while heavy munitions are rushed forward.

WATCHING THE EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT

British battle planes rise to reconnoitre the German positions and drive away enemy observers of preparations for the great coming attack.

THE DAY—THE HOUR—three minutes more and then—THE MINUTE. The troops leap forward to the attack through a hail of bullets.

Victory! The Germans surtender wholesale. The wounded. A scene as of heaven and earth crashed together. Ruins of Bapaume. Soldiers make merry.

6,000 Feet of Film Recording Late Events—Stupendous for the Future of the World—And Red Hot From the Anvil of War

These pictures bring the war up to date as far as the retreat of the Germans to the Hindenburg Line, and show the British offensive of Spring of 1917. This film is the absolutely authentic production of military camera operators working by direction of the British Government to produce a permanent pictorial record of the war.

Six Reels of Action Containing Six Months of Struggle

BRITISH PATROL ENTERING RUINED VILLAGE

In addition to the battle film will be shown one reel of naval pictures, the first that the British Government has allowed to be taken since 1915. These pictures were taken just after the Battle of Jutland and introduce some of the men who became famous in that engagement.

Will Be Shown at the

Royal Victoria Theatre

ADMISSION 15c and 25c

Commencing Tomorrow

Monday, June 18, and Continuing All This Week

Continuous Performance 2 to 11 P.M.

ADMISSION 15c and 25c

VIVID FILM RECORD OF GREAT ADVANCE

Latest Official Pictures to Be Exhibited Portray Latest Phases of World Conflict in Taking of Peronne.

The great new war film which will be shown at the Royal Victoria theatre throughout next week, commencing with the matinee on Monday, as the latest production of the British Government, will bring a vivid moving picture record of the war up to as recent a date as the taking of Peronne and Bapaume. These were the immediate objectives of the advance which began July 1, 1916, and which have cost millions of treasure and thousands of lives to win back for France from the invading barbarians.

The offensive of last year, which began in the middle of the Summer was held up by an unseasonably wet and early fall. At the beginning of the movement, Peronne was the objective of the French and Bapaume was the British objective. The Canadians were moved into this area of operations in September, and took part in the great battle of the Ancre. All Winter the struggle went on, the Allies creeping steadily forward, bending back the German line in a huge bow. German official dispatches said that Hindenburg had declared that the German line would bend but it would not break. The British would not get through. But slowly it sagged back under the succession of bombardments and infantry attacks and charges, until in March, Bapaume was partly encircled, and Peronne was similarly threatened.

Cut Communications

The significance of Bapaume and Peronne will be understood when it is pointed out that these were strategic points in the German system of distribution of communications to the front line. Bapaume was the centre of a number of highways and Peronne was a railway centre. If these two places were taken it was inevitable that a large section of the German line would be cut off from their supplies of ammunition and food, and would have to fall back or surrender.

On March 17 this happened in the section centring on Bapaume, and on the following day the Australians got into Peronne. Steady pressure, concentrated artillery fire, and constant infantry aggressiveness wore the German resistance down, and both towns fell after a constant series of battles dating from the commencement of the battle of the Somme on July 1 last.

The British line had been extended before this to take in a considerable section of the front hitherto held by the French and to the Australians fell the honor of walking into the town on the heels, practically, of the retreating enemy. Fires had been observed for seven days previously, both in Bapaume and Peronne, and it developed later that the enemy, furious at being forced to retreat before the hated British, had set fires and blown up buildings prevous to the evacuation. When the British arrived they found both places almost utterly ruined, the fronts being blown out of the houses and stores, and even the churches demolished.

Inspiring Pictures

These dramatic and historic scenes have been filmed with a fidelity to the action which could only be duplicated upon the mind by witnessing the actual occurrences. When the pictures are shown here everybody should make a point of seeing them, not only for the better understanding of great events in the history of the world, but for the thrill and the emotion that the sight of heroism and the braving of danger gloriously and successfully inspire in the hearts of all loyal British people.

HAROLD LOCKWOOD
appearing with May Allison in "Pidgin Island" at the Dominion.

ROMANO THEATRE Jack Mulhall is certainly a comer, and in Raymond B. Wells he seem to have found a most sympathetic director. Their latest production is called "Mr. Dolan of New York," and was written for them by Fred Myton. It will be the feature of the Romano prorgamme beginning with tomorrow's matinee. It is one of the mythical principality stories which have taken place in the modern world, of the fairy tales which were popular when the race was younger. But a thoroughly up-to-date touch is given to the story by making the hero a prizefighter, who takes advantage of the Parisian craze for American boxing—a conspicuous feature of French life before the present war—to seek his fortune in Europe. How he finds it, and the unusual form in which it comes to him, make a comedy drama in which the laughs come thick and fast.

Jack finds the role of the young fighter most congenial, and he is supported by a fine cast, in which Noble Johnson, as his trainer, and Harry Mann, as the little fat king who became a convert to the strenuous life, shine very brightly. Julia Ray is a newcomer to Red Feathers, and one who will be welcomed.

Gorge Park

Tre burlesque sketch presented by the Smart Set concert party at Gorge Park last week was the climax of a very enjoyable entertainment, and judging by the laughter which greeted it one can safely say that Marc Dale knows what his patrons like. The company is busy rehearsing a series of these comedy sketches, the next to be played is entitled, "I'll make it pleasant for you," and it is just the kind of fun that both children and grown-ups will thoroughly enjoy.

On Sunday afternoon and evening sacred concerts take the place of the usual vaudeville entertainment and a splendid programme of high class vocal numbers and dramatic numbers is arranged.

MISS MARGUERITE CLARK
in one of the striking scenes of "The Valentine Girl," in which she is featured at the Variety.

YOUTHFUL ARTISTS TO GIVE A CONCERT SOON

The Women's Auxiliary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is organizing a juvenile entertainment to be held at the Princess Theatre on June 23 at 3 o'clock, in aid of the Children's Band of Mercy. The programme will be as follows:

Selection, Band of 50th Gordon Highlanders; Scotch Dance, Misses Redgrave, Brown and Baines, pupils of Miss Mylam, St. Ann's Academy; song, selected, Lorna Lewin, accompanied by Mrs. Bridgewater; Magic Mirror, pupils of the Misses Ash Golden Kate Kindergarten; Babies' Lament, pupils of Mrs. Robbins, St. George's Kindergarten; Japanese Dance, B. Mewton, pupil of St. Margaret's School; Chansons des Petits Francais, pupils of Miss Tobin; Hoop Drill, pupils of Miss Mylam, St. Ann's Academy; Song, "Comin' Thro' the Rye," Kathleen Redgrave; Clog Dance, Drummer Nicrolls; "The Selfish Goblin," St. George's Kindergarten; Flag Drill and Songs, Golden Gate Kindergarten; Recitation, "My Shadow," pupils of St. Margaret's School; La Grande Fiette, the Misses Lewin, Story, Phillips and Gourlay; Masters Story, Hose and Muir, pupils of Miss Tobin; Maypole Dance, pupils of Miss Mylam, St. Ann's Academy; Song, "Canada for Empire, Lorna Lewin, accompanied by Mrs. Bridgewater; Bugle Song, Collegiate School.

Accompanist, Madame Webb.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
the inimitable moving picture comedian, who comes to the Columbia in his latest release, "The Immigrant."

is a reliable old English Home remedy for—
COUGHS, COLDS,
Asthma, Bronchitis, & all Lung & Throat Troubles

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Continued from Page 4.

COWICHAN STATION

Lieut. Edward Ernest Knight, of Cowichan Station, and a member of the Cowichan Polo Club, has been awarded the Military Cross. He went to England at the beginning of the war and was commissioned in the R. F. A. He was wounded at the attempted relief of Kut-el-Amara and was in India for a time. The news of Lieut. Knight's gallantry was conveyed to friends at Cowichan in a letter from Lieut. E. W. Parry, of the Wiltshire Regiment, who is now serving in Mesopotamia.

Lieut. R. M. Wynne-Eyton, of Cowichan Station, and a former member of the Cowichan Polo Club, is in Egypt with the Royal Flying Corps. He served in Egypt in 1915 with an armored car squadron.

Potatoes, peas, beans and some other vegetables suffered slightly last Monday morning from frost. Last Sunday there was heavy rain in Duncan and hail at Somenos Station and to the north of it.

W. A. Sturrock who has been on the Victoria Fire Department since leaving Duncan a couple of months ago, has enlisted with the 5th C.G.A. When he goes overseas Mrs. Sturrock and family will move back to Duncan.

Mr. G. H. Hadwen, of Duncan, has received notification that the French Remount Department again require light cavalry chargers, as well as draught or artillery horses, which should be an average of 15 hands and aged 5 to 10.

The Rev. Ernest John Bowden, the new pastor of the First Unitarian Church, Victoria, formerly worked as a Methodist missionary among the Indians in the Cowichan district. Receptly he has been charge of the Unitarian Church at Alameda, Cal.

Miss Leonore Smith gave an address on the Confederation of Canada before the Epworth League of Duncan last Monday night.

The Vancouver Island Farmers' Association expects to get 45c. a pound for wool raised by its members this year.

Mr. Frederick Septimus Berkeley-Calcott, of Woodhall, Duncan, died on June 6 after a residence of twelve years in the district. He was born in Oundle, Northamptonshire, and was educated there and at Clifton College. He took up railway engineering and for ten years was on the construction of the Cape to Cairo Railway from Mafeking to Buluwayo, and served in the Boer war with General Plummer's force, during which he gained the Queen's medal with two clasps. He is survived by his wife.

Two lambs and two ewes of a flock of a dozen sheep belonging to Mr. E. Shearing of Cowichan Bay were torn to pieces last week by dogs.

Pupils of the Duncan public schools will each give one cent a week to maintain a prisoner of war. Last term the pupils raised $114.75 by concerts, of which $37 went to the Belgian Relief and the rest as follows: Footballs and basketball $30, basketball equipment $4.62, garden swing $7.50, cushions $4, bats $1, skipping rope $1, repairs and sundries $2.33, balance in hand $16.

A sale of work is being arranged by the pupils of the Duncan public schools, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Patriotism and Production Fund which is being organised among the schools throughout the province.

Duncan children during the last six months have collected one ton of old papers for the Red Cross.

COBBLE HILL

The Cobble Hill local union of the United Farmers of British Columbia has been formed chiefly through the organization work done by Mr. Ruscombe Poole, central secretary, and Mr. H. Wingate White. The officers are: President, Mr. W. H. Lowe; vice-president, Mr. W. H. Nott; secretary, Mr. G. E. Bonner. Directors are to be appointed at an early meeting.

CROFTON

The North Cowichan Council has amended the pound by-law to allow young stock, but not horses or bulls, to graze on the roads of Crofton townsite between the hours of 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. between May and November, inclusive. The change was being made because of the large quantities of grass that have been going to waste on the roadsides.

WESTHOLME

Mr. H. C. Coppock, of Westholme, is asking the North Cowichan Council to make necessary repairs to his road. The Council some time ago purchased land to give Mr. Coppock an outlet, and he is the only resident on the road. According to estimates, the repairs would take several years' taxes.

GLENORA

Mr. C. G. Powell, who quietly left Glenora ten days ago, was married last Saturday to Miss Minnie MacFate, at her home, South Colby, Wash. They will take up their residence at Glenora.

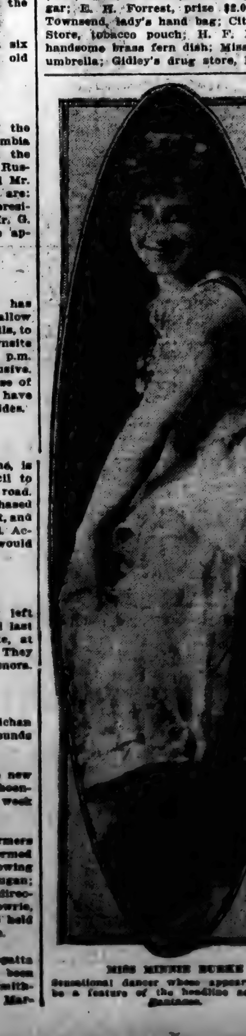
COWICHAN BAY

Fishing continues good at Cowichan Bay, springs up to 15 and 16 pounds being taken regularly.

The Jessie Norcross, one of the new British Columbia built lumber schooners, will ccome to Genoa Bay this week to load at the mill.

A local union of the United Farmers of British Columbia has been formed at Cowichan Bay, with the following officers: President, Mr. N. P. Dougan; vice-president, Mr. E. Shearing; directors, Messrs. J. P. Wood, W. J. Lowrie, and W. Robson. Meetings will be held on the first Friday in each month.

Prizes for the Dominion Day regatta to be held at Cowichan Bay have been donated as follows:: Dwyer and Smithson, scrip $3.50; Cowichan Meat Market, scrip $3.50; Powel & Christmas, scrip $2.50; Cowichan Merchants, scrip $5.00; Munday, scrip $3.50; E. B. Marvin, scrip $2.50; Kirkham & Co., scrip $5.00; Angus Campbell, umbrella scrip $5.00; Gideon Hicks, gramophone records, $5.00; Mearns & Fuller, pair riding breeches; W. & J. Wison, scrip $5.00; R. H. Whidden, 20-lb. bag of sugar; E. H. Forrest, prize $2.00; Mrs. Townsend, lady's hand bag; City Cigar Store, tobacco pouch; H. F. Prevost, handsome brass fern dish; Miss Baron, umbrella; Gidley's drug store, Brownie camera; Gidley's studio, scrip for half dozen cabinet photos; David Switzer, half dozen plated fruit knives; E. P. Phillips, baseball mask; A. B. Whittaker, brass stud box; Island Drug Store, lady's hair brush; R. Dunning, two pairs men's working gloves; Wilkerson, glass and plated cream jug and sugar basin; Weller Bros., brass smoker stand; Thomas Plimley, bicycle lamp; Mitchell & Duncan, plated photo frame; M. & H. A. Fox, safety razor; A. Day, fishing tackle; George Powell & Sons, pepper and salt cruet; Duncan Trading Co., scrip $5.00; R. P. Rithet, $5.00; George Bartlett, $2.00; D. R. Hattie, $1.50.



MISS MINNIE BURKE
Sensational dancer whose appearance will be a feature of the headline act at the Pantages.

SALT SPRING ISLAND

On June 9 the Colonies Chapter, I.O.D.E., held a picnic in the grounds of Mr. J. Shaw, South Salt Spring. Unfortunately the day was wet and cold, preventing as many as were hoped for being present. But in spite of that, $61.90 was raised for the Red Cross. There were stalls of home-made sweets, ice creams, cigarettes, etc., run by Mrs. Horel, Mrs. D. Maxwell and Mrs. C. Mollett. A fish pond, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," various competitions, raffles, and races for children went on during the afternoon, under the charge of Mr. T. Jackson, Mr. T. Akerman and Mr. Horel. The shooting gallery, with the Kaiser's head as target, proved the centre of attraction. An excellent tea was arranged by the committee, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Trage, Mrs. M. Gyves and Miss Marling.

Mr. W. H. Hall will be the guest of his sister, Mrs. T. Jackson, of Fulford Harbor, when he arrives next week on one of his occasional visits from Siam, where he has been in business in Bangkok since 1892.

A skate weighing eighty pounds has been caught by Mr. Malcolm Mouat and Mr. Bovie in Ganges Harber, near Prevost Island.

The Salt Spring Island Agricultural Society has decided to hold its show on Wednesday, September 19.

QUALICUM BEACH

On Thursday evening the Georgia Pierrot Troupe of Nanaimo paid a second visit to the Military Convalescent Hospital. The programme was an excellent one and was conducted under the direction of Miss Peto, and was as follows: Patriotic song, Canada for Empire, Miss Jackson and chorus; song, Hawaiian Sunshine, Miss W. Pollard; song, selected, Mr. McGill; song, Sweetest Girl in Dixie, Miss P. Faulkner; comic song, selected, Mr. Munroe; comic song, Lil' Liza Jane, Mr. Horne; song, Hawaiian Dreams, Miss D. Bate; duet, banjo and mouth-organ, Mr. Horne and friend; quartette, Hawaiian Quartette; song, selected, Miss P. Faulkner; song, If you were the only Boy, Mrs. Edgell; sketch, Romeo and Juliet, Misses McDonald and Murray; song, Who's Dat Swell Chick, Mrs. McRae; song, On the Shores of Italy, Mrs. Dryedale; violin solo, selected, Miss Fisher; song, Only an Irishman's Dream, Miss Drummond; duet, Simple Melody, Miss Bahe and Mr. Quinn. All the performers were in costume, which tended greatly to the entertainment. A vote of thanks was passed to the troupe, who have promised to pay another visit to the hospital.

LAYDYSMITH

The tug Butte, and scow, brought 406 tons of ore to the Ladysmith smelter on Thursday from the Valdez Mine.

Dr. and Mrs. Lundahl made a short visit to Victoria during the week.

Lieut. Geo. Lowrie has been killed at the front. Mrs. Lowrie is living at Ladysmith.

The ss. Skagway is at the Ladysmith wharf being loaded with coal. The coal is sacked and owned by Evans Bros., of Seattle, who will sell it in Alaska.

Mrs. T. Barlow is in New Westminster attending the Provincial convention of the W.C.T.U.

Mr. J. B. Arents, brother of Charles Arents, of Ladysmith, and Mr. Arthur Marteiaire have arrived in Ladysmith from Nova Scotia.

Ripe strawberries have already been picked around Ladysmith this year, and if the good weather keeps up there will be an abundance of strawberries in a short time.

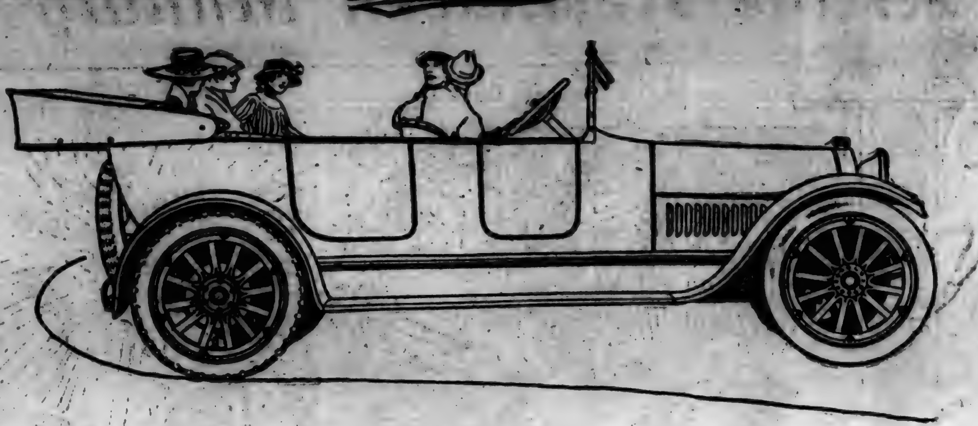
Mrs. M. Rae and family have left for Victoria, where they will take up their residence. Mr. M. Rae is at present in St. Joseph's Hospital, where he has undergone an operation on his arm, which was shattered on the battlefield of France.

Mr. W. B. Goldie, manager of the Ladysmith Hardware Co., and secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, has purchased a hardware business in North Vancouver and will leave to take possession of his new business about the last of the month.

The Canadian Collieries Co. have decided to increase the wages of the employees at their various mines in the district by 10 per cent. The increase goes into force on July 1. As it was a voluntary increase it is much appreciated by the miners. It is the second increase of 10 per cent in the past six months. The new scale of wages paid, beginning July 1, will be equal to that paid for similar work in any part of the Province, and much larger than that paid in some districts. The company is prepared to employ more men at the increased wages, as there is difficulty in supplying the demand for coal.

A miniature wind and dust storm passed over Ladysmith yesterday, which did considerable damage to small buildings and shade trees. A beautiful chestnut tree in front of Magistrate Stewart's office was laid low.

Studebaker



The Studebaker Car

What You Get for Your Money

WHEN you buy a Studebaker SIX, you get the best work of one of the largest automobile manufacturers in the Dominion.

You get a Canadian built car which has been perfected by four years' experience with the same basic design. Each year improvements and refinements have made it a still better car.

These improvements and refinements are based on the experience of 300,000 Studebaker cars in the hands of owners in all parts of the world.

The Studebaker SIX is not an experiment—it is an evolution.

The Studebaker SIX is made of carefully selected materials developed, perfected and tested in the great Studebaker laboratories.

The workmanship in Studebaker cars is experienced, painstaking and carefully supervised. The inspections are rigid and exacting in the extreme.

What is true of the Studebaker SIX is also true of the Studebaker FOUR. Both cars are of the same basic design. Many of their parts are interchangeable—that is why it is possible for Studebaker to offer so good a car at so low a price.

The quality of Studebaker cars is evident in their finish and equipment.

Studebaker bodies are obviously substantial in construction. The crowned fenders are of heavy gauge steel.

The paint and varnish work is excellent. The upholstery is not only genuine leather, but high grade genuine leather. The cushions are soft and comfortable. The auxiliary seats are folding armchairs. The front seats are adjustable, and the right hand one reversible.

But the real proof of quality is durability. Studebaker cars stand up and give long, continuous service under the hardest usage.

Studebaker cars are guaranteed by the manufacturer for one year against defective workmanship and material. When you buy a Studebaker you get proved quality, proved economy and the guarantee of a great Canadian manufacturer.

Let us demonstrate to you the many points of Studebaker quality and economy.

"Made-in-Canada"

Four-Cylinder Models	
FOUR Roadster	$1375
FOUR Touring Car	1375
FOUR Landau Roadster	1635
FOUR Every-Weather Car	1675

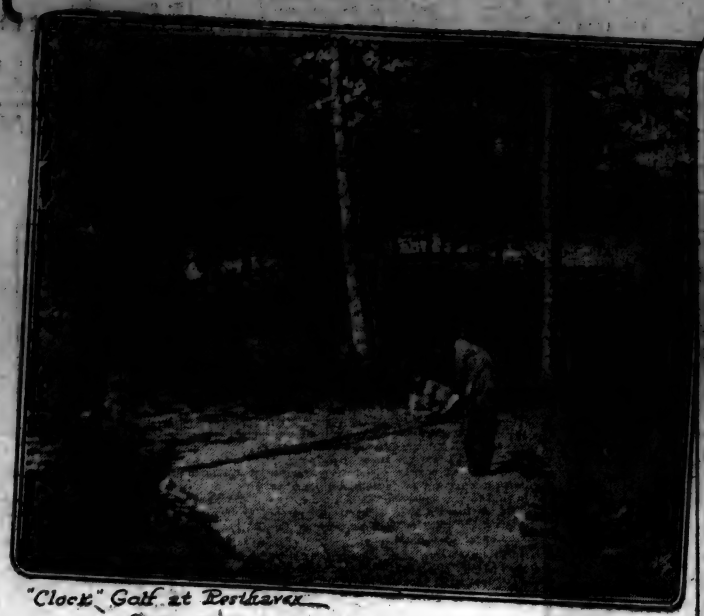
All prices f. o. b. Walkerville

JAMESON, ROLFE & WILLIS
Cor. Courtney and Gordon Sts. Phone 2246

Six-Cylinder Models	
SIX Roadster	$1685
SIX Touring Car	1685
SIX Landau Roadster	1900
SIX Touring Sedan	2245
SIX Coupe	2310
SIX Limousine	3430

All prices f. o. b. Walkerville

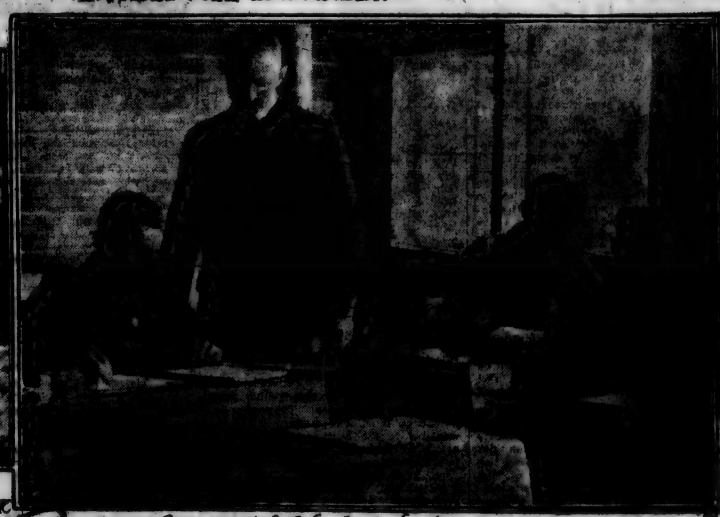
At the Resthaven Military Convalescent Hospital



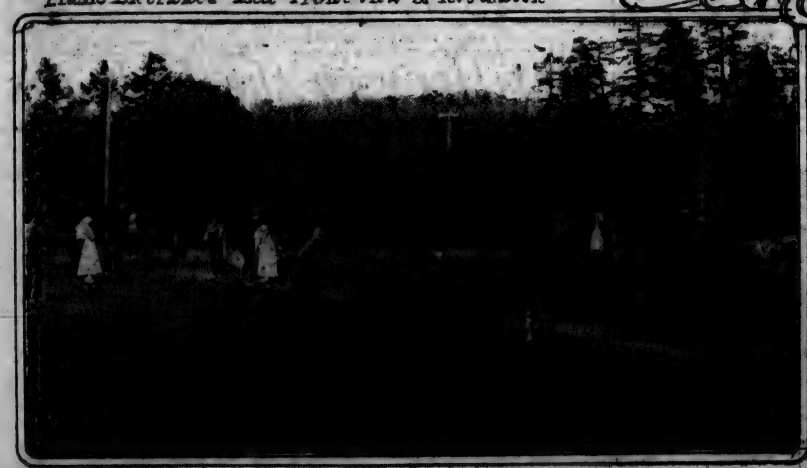
"Clock" Golf at Resthaven

Hospital Staff and Patients

Main Entrance and Front View of Resthaven



Photos by R.J. POCOCK



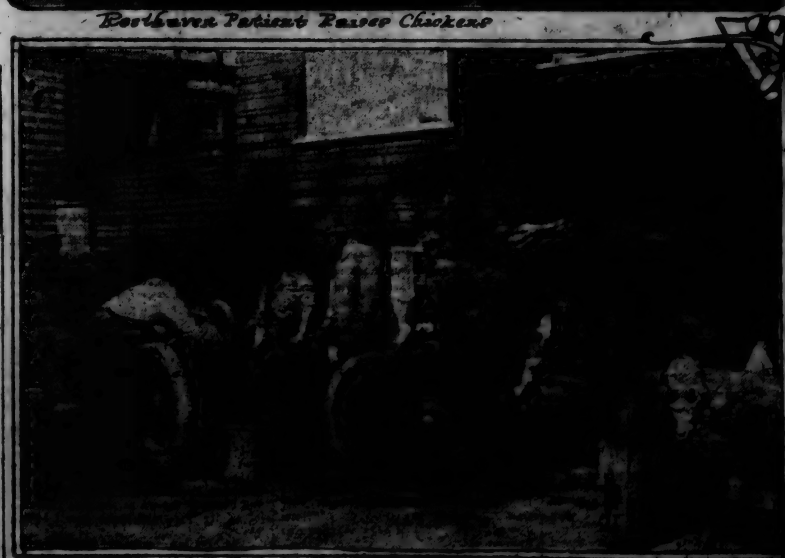
On the Resthaven Recreation Ground

Savannah Portraits

MAJOR J S HARVEY,
Officer Commanding "J" Unit, Military Hospitals Commission

Commercial School at the Hospital

Resthaven Patients Raise Chickens



Part of Motor Car Instruction School

Resthaven Convalescent Home Is all That Name Implies

Returned Wounded Soldiers Nursed Back to Health and Strength Amid Pleasant Surroundings—Vocational Education Is Feature—Outdoor Sports Help Toward Recovery

Resthaven Convalescent Home has been all that its name implies to many a homesick, weary and shot-torn soldier boy, who has returned to find welcome and care and shelter awaiting him there, after many months in the death-ditches of the battle line, or the aching hospital cots of England and France.

Back from foreign soil, back from the midst of horrors unmeasurable, back from surroundings filled with pain and anguish, back across thousands of miles of land and sea to his home land, his home province and—"Resthaven."

Resthaven, nestling among the murmuring evergreens, a little isle of rest and relaxation after the strenuous and nerve-racking period of desperate combat, desperate weariness and homesickness.

Set about with beautiful foliage, its beaches lapped by lapping waves, the spacious home with its staff of cheery nurses, competent medical superintendent and tactful military commander, is an ideal spot for the care of these boys who, although not all confined to bed, are in need of the attention and treatment necessary to aid them in returning to the world of social and mercantile activities upon which they turned their backs when they went overseas to aid in stemming the merciless grey tide of German invasion.

Major J. S. Harvey

Resthaven is but one of the homes established by the Military Hospitals Commission in British Columbia, under the command of Major J. S. Harvey, known and beloved by every returned soldier who has passed through the clearing station at Esquimalt, where he has his headquarters, as one of the "whitest men that ever stepped." Many a glowing tribute has been paid by returned men to the big hearted soldier, who played his part in the great war as long as his physical strength permitted and who is now, invalided home himself, playing the roles of big brother, comrade-in-arms, father confessor and commanding officer to these boys, with whom he is so well qualified to sympathize.

At Resthaven there are at present about 135 returned soldiers recovering from almost as many different kinds of ailments and receiving treatment, calculated to lift them over the middle ground of convalescence back to a firm foothold on the solid rock of health.

Vocational Training

Education, as well as recreation and medical treatment, also plays a big part in the lives of the men. Many have returned, who will never again be fit to take up their old trades, these are being taught new ones, while others who, prior to the war, had no vocations, are being trained to fill some special industrial need. Under the instruction of Mr. Goldfinch, some are being initiated into the mysteries of carpentering, joining and cabinet making, and will go forth equipped to demand and receive an established wage. Others of a more mechanical turn, are being taught construction and workings of the gasoline motor and its practical use in propelling vehicles and boats. Instruction is given by Mr. Pattinson, three times weekly, and a group of the men is shown in the accompanying picture working over the chassis of a dismantled car. Those whose instincts are toward clerical work are being lead through the mazes of double entry, percentages, discounts, and other highways and byways of bookkeeping by Mr. McKim in the class room, a corner of which is shown in one of the appended illustrations.

Across on the mainland a large extent of territory is at the disposal of the home and here are located the tennis courts and cricket pitch, while near by several of the men put in many outdoor hours, feeding and caring for a flock of domestic birds, backing their respective fowls' egg-laying capabilities in exciting contests.

Under the command of Lieut. D. J. Broome, a great and noble work is being done at Resthaven. Work and play, under the tactfully administered rules of military discipline are combined to lend minds which tend to brood on morbid memories of the past—when air was riven with the crash of high explosives and death and horror lurked in every fleeting moment—back to the normal enjoyment of peaceful pursuits once more. Entertainments are arranged, games are played and the best of medical and nursing attention given to relieve old throbbing aches and restore to these brave boys the health of mind and body which they laid so willingly upon the Empire's altar that Canada might retain her freedom before all the world.

BELIEF IN GOD

On Sunday evening last the Rev. Charles Croucher, pastor of the Congregational Church, dealt with the second question in a series of sermons on "Old Questions with Modern Answers"—the subject being, "Do You Believe in God?" Mr. Croucher said: "In submitting such a question for your consideration, I do not propose any attempt to prove the existence of God.

"In our own day few, if any, would venture, if interrogated, to assert that there is no God; but the greater number neither know nor care to know the importance of belief in Him upon human life, nor realize how solemn and inevitable the consequences that follow from the acceptance of that idea. To attempt to prove the existence of God might seem blasphemous; as the denial appears madness. Humanity has been able to transform and, by superstition, disfigure, but never to suppress His holy name.

"The undying light of faith in God pierces through all the imposture and corruption wherewith men have darkened His name.

"Can the human interpret the Divine? Philosophers have reasoned about it, poets have sung of it, mystics have dreamed of it, and prophets, apostles and martyrs have had it revealed to them in varying degrees of distinctness.

"We, too, who are yearning to know more of God, confidingly draw near to Him, though the feebleness of our loftiest perception inclines us to shrink back when we would come face to face with the Infinite; at the best our most expanded and enlightened comprehension is too puny to hold more than a few drops from the Ocean of Infinity. The very instinct for God makes God necessary, and though we cannot explain that instinct apart from God Himself does not, I admit, prove the existence of God, but declares Him. 'He that cometh to God must believe that He is, and a rewarder of them that diligently seeks him.' That because, with many other kindred to it, implies that in man there is a tendency Godward; and to make that tendency effective it must pass from a natural tendency to a voluntary progression, to a deliberate mental action on the evidence that establishes the fact of the Divine existence.

The God of Dogma

"The question, 'Do you believe in God?' as commonly asked, means do you believe in the theological conceptions of Deity set up by orthodox authority? Theology has set up an image and dogmatically called it God, belief in which is held as essential to religion. Untold injury has been done to the cause of religion by the strained and artificial assumptions that have been made in support of the conception of Deity by those who imagine that no other idea of God can be true, and those who refuse to bow to the image are regarded as worshippers of false gods, or something worse, and subjected to all kinds of malediction.

"The idea of God lies at the foundation of all religion. In some way or other God is conceived of by all men and by all is invoked, though it be only under the stress of emotion, in moments of dire necessity or the influence of inherited habit. He may be spoken of as a man; subject to human passions and infirmities; for, indeed, he cannot wholly escape the limits imposed upon us by our nature, and if we speak of God, or even think of Him, it must needs be as of One sharing all that is best in us. We say God hears, God sees; and it is true, though God has no senses in any way corresponding to our sight and hearing. So too we say God knows, God purposes, though His knowledge and counsel are quite other than that of our wisest.

Idea of God Essential

"Theology has played into the hands of agnosticism whenever it has not conceded frankly that personality, intelligence, love, righteousness; all the best qualities of humanity are essentially the same in God; they may be much more, but they are the same.

Men cannot dispense with the idea of God; they believe by nature even while they deny by process of reason. God may be always the one and the same, and in some way recognised by all men, yet our thought of Him grows and alters with the experience of increasing years. The God of the child and the sage is one, but the child's conception differs as completely as possible from that of the man matured in mind.

"The idea of God grows in each man with his own intellectual and spiritual development; and in the soul of the race, or of a people all living under like conditions, there is no doubt a slower but corresponding growth.

"The God of Isaiah is very differently conceived of to the God of David or those who sang, 'Jehovah is a man of war.' We must, however, not forget that the word God is simply a Saxon term or sign indicative of a conception of Deity—peculiar to a portion of the human race—and that it stands in theology of the race with 'Amun Ra,' 'Ormusd,' 'Brahma,' 'Allah,' etc., as a racial term denoting the supreme object of worship; each nation had its own theology and its own terms for Deity. We may see this in the Bible, in which certain terms vary. In Hebrew we have 'Jehovah,' which was a conception of God being the greatest of all Deities. The Assyrians' term was 'Baal.' The term preferred by Jesus was 'Father.'

Corresponding Terms

"In the New Testament there is a change of theological thought and consequently a change in the term. Words follow ideas, a new idea requires a new word. What we have to note in connection with our subject is this localness and temporariness of all theological terms. The Being called 'God' and the name are two distinct things. To have a theology is not the same as to have mental hold on the actual Deity. We have got accustomed to the term 'God,' it has for us a sacredness; but because of its very familiarity we must beware lest we accept any image as equivalent to God Himself. The reality is in the Being, not in the image—though after all the many names given to Deity they are at the best but vain attempts to adequately express Him through the feeble power of human language.

"Influenced by corrupt association of titles and false theological conceptions, a distorted view of God has long prevailed in the minds of men. Even the very terms used to distinguish Him lent their associations to degrade His character. The haughtiness and tyranny which characterized Oriental despots were such important elements in all government, and these false analogies colored all the theology of the early Church Fathers. That the teaching of Calvin regarding the nature of God, that the Westminster Confession of Faith, reveals not God, but Calvin, as in the case of others whose conception of God was dominated by the despotic tyranny ascribed to the God whom we now conceive as a Being of infinite love, wisdom, goodness, modern scientific thinking has taught us to think of God in the divine life manifested to us, in Order, Law, Harmony, Peace, Wholeness, Truth, Intelligence, Beauty and Happiness, and our Christian experience makes the term 'Our Heavenly Father' the fittest appellation to apply to that representation of Him to our own consciousness. For God without man does nothing in our human world; indeed God without man does not exist, but God immanent in man is lifting up the whole race to higher levels. 'We are fellow-laborers with God,' and though it is said, 'No man hath seen God at any time,' yet every man who sees his best, divinest self, sees God; that is the material out of which we would fashion our conception of God—the highest that is in ourselves. God is infinitely more, but He is still that.

Dogma vs. Science

"Which then is the 'Soul's way to God?' where is the real Deity to be found? and what should be the basis of our belief in God? There are those who direct us to the Confession of Faith to find God. I do not hesitate to say that no such orthodox standard of dogmatic authority to which we are usually directed to find God gives us a knowledge of God, but a theory about Him. It consists of a series of dogmas, constructed by controversialists, a rude fighting host that count for nothing in the department of scientific theology—nay, to me these standards of dogmatic teaching are largely a babble of vain words which can as little enlist the intellect today as they have long failed to touch the soul. They bear evidences of an enthusiasm of speculation and a fervor for controversy, but nothing, as I understand them, to appeal to the rational, intellectual power of spiritual genius from which prophecy comes. They are impotent to touch the modern needs, or minister to the best and truest aspirations of the world in which we live, but lays its ruthless hand of a dead past upon every growing soul and throttles all moral and spiritual development. Others refer us to the Bible, where we may find God. We are told it is His revelation—special, perfect. Whatever truth there may be in such claims, I am not at this moment concerned. One feels the holiness in the Scriptures deeply impressing itself upon the soul, when inspired with the spirit of the Book; and when we try to enter sympathetically, yet rationally, into communion with the prophet and psalmist, and catch the electric thrill of their spiritual earnestness, our soul answers to theirs even at this distance; we feel the vigor of their piety and the sincerity of their faith in God; we feel that we are in contact with men of like passions with ourselves, struggling, yet aspiring, desirous of a portion of the Highest; feel their security with 'the High and Holy One inhabiting Eternity, Who dwells also with him that is of a contrite and humble spirit.'

"But that does not justify us for making the Bible an idolized book, making it a printed, bound, calfleathered, portable Deity, of the Protestant. In the Bible we are with men of whom it is said held converse with the Deity, who received His communications, were the confidants of His purposes and receptacles of His Spirit. Suppose we grant that for the sake of the truth we are endeavoring to establish, what do we gain by such an admission? Simply this, that we are taken back to the time when these men conceived what God WAS, to a place where he once appeared to 'holy men of old.' But that is not taking us to God Himself. We may believe the theological ideas of the Bible, but that is a very different thing from believing in God.

Theory Is Not the Actual

"We may have the Bible, but that is not God. There is a theory about the stars—but it is not the stars. We may read about the sun in artificial light, but we will not thus experience the vitality of sunshine. Botany and a rose are separate things. The universe is what it is, whatever the scientist may say about it, and God is what He is, whatever theologians may say about Him. With the newer unfoldment of God to the human mind and affection, it is necessary to reconceive God in the light of his progressive revelation to the world; we are to make a new departure in theology, to start from new ground.

"Orthodoxy has banished God from this world, making Him a Being dwelling elsewhere than in this universe, distant and inaccessible except by prayer and other circuitous ways of approach. We do not think of God thus, in these days. He is not outside the universe but immanent, in nature and in humanity. He is the Power that works through nature, moulding man, the immanent 'Author' of the universe, the Architect of all its forms, the Pulse of all its forces, the Director of all its laws, the Inner Spirit of its beauty.

"But let us remember always that deeper than our philosophy, and sublimer than our poetry, and far transcending our little light of religion, is He, the Infinite, Unsearchable, the Eternal, all-encompassing Power—is the living, loving God. That assurance rests not on reasonings concerning that which transcends our reasoning power, but on the actual communion of the soul with God, on a positive and personal experience, on the felt inflow of heavenly grace, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit. For, after all, the soul is the instrument of perception, the receiver of revelation, the seat of consciousness; and belief in God must spring from the sanctities of its intuitions. If, then, we seek the real God, do not make the fatal error of accepting some theology or a mere theory of Him or rest with an echo of His voice, or a book about Him: we must begin within, for God is the soul of souls; the life of our lives, because He is the Universal Life. To have a book called the 'Word of God' is good—but to be in our thoughts, our loves, our deeds, living Epistles of God is better.

"Till you experience that, you are practically without any effective Kingdom of God; you may worship your Bible, but if you have not godliness, you are not really human. Do you believe in God? Who at this present moment is a living reality to your deep religious conviction, and not an antiquated, effete, outworn figment of a lustrous Oriental fancy—but a vital, permanent, thrilling at the heart of truth forever. Do you believe in God? That brings you assurance, not from hearsay, not from subtle reasonings, not from a whole world's united creed, but comes from the unalterable, incontrovertible demonstrations of the Spirit.

Test Questions

"Does your God bring His strength into your weakness? When you have sought Him in fearfulness, has He filled you with courage and cheer? When brokenhearted, has He healed and made you whole again? When you have been desolate, have you found a companionship and love above everything else in this world? Such a belief in God does not deal, it is true, with Trinities or balanced schemes of salvations, it deals not with material sacraments or printed words of God with legally protected copyright. It deals with and brings to the mind and consciousness of men the sense of God, a spiritual consciousness that lodges as in the hand of a kind, good Heavenly Father, makes us certain of the holiness of moral goodness, and makes us confident of its final victory in the fight against darkness with selfishness and sin.

"Such a belief in God will not accept any authorized and official creeds in substitution for this spiritual assurance, but lead you to rest your belief on the God in you rather than on man around you. Such a belief in God will not send you to Councils of the Ancient Church to learn that the soul's upward cry, 'God, be merciful to me a sinner,' has response from Heaven; will not refer you to the consensus of presbyteries and priests to prove to you that there is the Spirit in you greater and nobler than you, an Eternal Being, who is the shadow of your shelter and the rock of your everlasting refuge.

"This is the sole theology I want—I ask no more, I will have no less. Does your belief in God make you wholeheartedly human; does it make you efficient men and women, strong, brave, true? Does your belief in God beat down the coarse, the selfish and the brutal vices, and nourishes the pure, the spiritual, the godlike? Test your belief by these things, and not by subscriptions to creeds. What will be the final test? 'Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it not to Me.'

"A strong sense and a rational belief in God, a right idea of God's work and nature, planted in an earnest, moral life, will be fruitful in righteousness and mercy, strong and tender at the same time; it will combine zeal and charity, enthusiasm and generosity, and hasten the time which shall usher in the coming of the Kingdom of God on earth."

Petrol Driven Trench Cutter at Work

—French Official Photo.

The Great War has brought forward many novel devices with which to meet new conditions. This adaptation of a French mechanical excavator for the purpose of cutting trenches is here shown making a boyau or communication trench. A continuous series of steel buckets is drawn over a metal frame, and the soil is thrown out on each side through a trough. In the view the line of buckets are coming empty towards the spectator. They then turn over and return full to the machine, which is driven by a petrol engine. Some branches of trees and bushes are tied to the top of the machine to screen it from enemy observation.

IMPRESSIONS FROM BAGHDAD

The following article was written by a Staff officer of the Expeditionary Force describing the scenes which attended the British entry into Baghdad:

In the arched and vaulted thoroughfares of Baghdad, congested with our transports, troops, and guns, one witnesses strange encounters. The wheel of a 60-pound limber gun breaks through the roof of a cellar and discloses the head of a terrified Jew; a battery mule thrusts his nose into a dish of sweetmeats carelessly carried by an Arab girl; a Sikh duffadar in a signalling section is talking the French of Festubert fluently and with appropriate gestures to a French Carmelite priest of Lyons lately delivered from interment at Mosul.

Later in the afternoon I met a soldier of France who had been a prisoner of the Turks. The man was an Algerian. He had been gassed and captured at Verdun early in 1915 and taken to Berlin. He told me how a German officer had called the Algerian prisoners together and asked them if they would like to go and see their Khalif in Constantinople. They longed to see their Khalif, they said, and went off gladly, but not a word was spoken about having to fight again. They were hurried through Stambul and did not see the Khalif after all. Instead, they were entrained to Aleppo and marched to Baghdad. They were in the city when Townshend and his garrison passed through, and they turned out and presented arms. The Turks were very angry and struck them. When they were told they would have to fight the Russians they refused, and a number of them were killed; the others were formed into a labor corps on the line of communications at Kermanshah and Kerind. There was more Hunnish malice than guile in this move, for they deserted to a man. Some of them joined up with Baratoff's army; three escaped through the Pusht-i-Kuh hills and joined the British army at Ali Gharbi. My Baghdad acquaintance was the last of a batch of 500. He had been in hospital and was still feeble through the effects of the gas.

Unimpressionable Arabs

In the cafes the Arabs squat on their pew-like benches, gravely gossiping, or absorbed in meditation or in a game of dominoes or dice. There is very little coffee to drink, very little tobacco to go round.

There is plenty of human interest in Baghdad, but those looking for "lions" in this antique, dirty and dilapidated capital are frankly disillusioned—especially in its material resources. Officers come in from neighboring camps every day. Some of them cross the Tigris in the ancient cauldron-like gufas of Babylon, vessels once famous to Herodotus, Julian, and no doubt Nebuchadnezzar. The one hotel—the Hotel Tigris, now re-named Hotel Maude—is crowded at lunch time. By the horses in the street you would think a cavalry regiment were billeted there. Meals are of a very simple kind. There are no stores, and not enough chickens and eggs to go round; but the proprietor can do wonders with three courses of mutton prepared in different ways. For tea the khobes, or Arab chapatti, a flat cake of coarse wheat flour spread with the cream of buffalo milk, makes a pleasant change—and it is good to see English flowers again. There are roses, stocks, wallflowers and poppies in the garden by the Tigris.

There is no path along the river front. The chief houses and consulates are built on immensely solid revetements, and have their foundations in the water. Most of them have small gardens and steps running down to the river. At intervals there are approaches, in some cases through archways under houses, where the women of the city draw their water in tapering copper vessels with long fluted necks, and the watercarriers fill their skins, which they load on their white asses. You can hire a gufa here or a boat. The river is 300 yards wide. When there is a gale blowing against a five-knot current the waves make very heavy weather, but these Arab boys are good navigators and will sail you across in their ramshackle boats with skill and coolness.

Sepoys in Clover

At the northern end of the city the civil and military serais cover a quarter of a mile of river front. There is ample room here for all the troops needed to garrison the city. In the serdabs, or underground chambers, ventilated by shafts from the roof, the temperature is 8 deg. or 10 deg. cooler than above. I found an appreciative company of Jats quartered here. The jemadar shook me by the hand and said "Sahib, we have arrived. It is a very good place." There is no doubt that the Baghdad garrison will be more comfortably quartered in the hot weather than the troops outside.

There is a great deal to be learned from the litter in a capital abandoned by a Government who have not had too much time to get away; and we were ransacking these offices 12 hours after the Turks had left. Anyone who has changed houses knows the difficulties of sudden transport. These were complicated in Baghdad by a single line railway, a great shortage of ships, and a congested bridge of boats. In every room nearly were things the Turks must have been reluctant to leave behind. In one office we found the survey maps; another contained the trade returns of the notorious Wonckhaus. A courtyard enclosing an orange garden contained the suite of rooms where Sir William Willcocks used to work. We found the plans and maps which might have made Irak as fruitful as Egypt littering the floor. In the Citadel the stack of arms grew higher as the house to house search continued.

The greater part of the Expeditionary Force is still engaged in hunting down the Turk, east, west and north, and the staff, besides carrying on the war, have the whole civil and military administration of the city thrown on their shoulders. Immediately I have handed this letter in to the censor I shall be pushing on to overtake the column in the direction in which operations should be of the most vital interest.

CHESS COLUMN

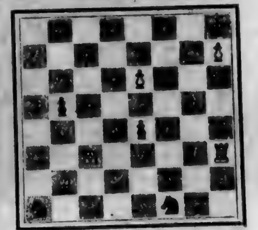
To Correspondents:
All communications to be addressed Chess Editor, Post Office Drawer 782, Victoria, B.C.

P. G. C. (Nanoose)—Your solution to Problem No. 78 was correct. But you certainly did cause us some consternation with P—K R 3. We actually thought for a moment that the Problem was cooked. The joke is on us as well as on you.

Problem No. 81.

By Frank Janet.

Black—6 pieces.



White—5 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

As announced in a former issue, our problem this week has been very kindly composed for us by Mr. Frank Janet, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., the noted American problemist. We shall be pleased to have our readers' comments and criticisms upon the composition.

Problem No. 78.

Correct solution to this problem received from F. G. Claudet, too late for acknowledgment last week.

Solution to Problem No. 78.

White	Black
1. R (R 5)—R 5	1. Any move
2. R, B, or N mates	

Correct solutions to this problem received from F. G. Claudet, Alfred Mansfield, A. G. Hawkins and Mrs. G. W. Coles.

Problem No. 80.

As we have received only one solution to this problem, we would draw attention to the fact that the column in which it appears was published on Tuesday last instead of Sunday.

Games.

No. 118—Sicilian Defence.

White W. F. Coultas	Black G. Gunderson (a)
1. P—K 4	1. P—Q B 4
2. N—Q B 3	2. P—K 3
3. N—B 3	3. N—Q B 3
4. P—Q N 3	4. N—B 3
5. B—N 2	5. P—Q 4
6. PxP	6. PxP
7. P—Q 4	7. PxP
8. K NxP	8. B—Q B 4
9. N—B 3 (b)	9. K N—N 5
10. Q—K 2 ch	10. B—K 3
11. N—Q [illegible]	11. [illegible]—O
12. N—K 3 (c)	12. R K
13. O—O—O	13. Q—N 3
14. NxN	14. BxN
15. Q—Q 3	15. BxP (d)
16. K—N	16. Q R—B
17. N—N5!	17. P—N 3
18. QxQ P	18. Q—B 2
19. B—B 4	19. B—K 3
20. NxB	20. PxN
21. Q—B 3 (e)	21. B—R [illegible]
22. Q—Q B 3	Resigns.

Notes, Mainly From The Australian

(a) The Australian Champion, who, however, in this game, hardly plays up to form.

(b) N—R 4 would have avoided the difficulties following the next move.

(c) If 12. P—K R 3, Black intended 12. ...R—K, after which the following is likely: 13. PxN; P—Q 5; 14. N—Q 2, B—Q 4; 15. Q—Q 3, B—K 5; 16. Q—N 5, BxN; 17. QxB, R—K 4; 18. Q—B 4, Q—N 4 ch, etc.

(d) 4. ...N—N 5 is much better, equally winning a pawn. But the text-move is playable, provided that Black follows it up with 16. ...P—Q 5. As it is, he throws the game away completely on his 18th move, when B—K 3 was at least not fatal.

(e) After the conclusion of the game Mr. Gunderson pointed out that White could here have sacrificed his Queen as follows: 21. K R—B, PxQ; 22. BxP ch, K—B; 23. RxB ch, K—K 2; 24. B—R 3 ch, etc. But White wins more quickly playing as he does.

Gun Force Behind British Advance

—Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.

Tommies unloading limbers of ammunition on the artillery firing line, to feed the barrage which precedes the waves of advancing infantry in course of attack in modern trench warfare.

British Artillery in the Balkans

—Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.

"TAKE QUICK" OUTING CAMERA

[illegible]
FREE
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GRAY HAIR

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CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Action Taken on Several Questions at Meeting in Toronto —Officers Elected for Ensuing Year.

TORONTO, June 16.—After a long debate that followed the sectional meetings of the Canadian Press Association yesterday afternoon it was finally decided that the matter of eliminating the trades and class paper section should be laid over for another year, for a special meeting to be called by the board of directors, if they should deem it desirable.

The reason for the proposal was the action taken by the trade and class section when, in the name of the association, it did so a class and without sanction of the president consult the Government on the price of book paper after the matter of the news print had been settled. This action, it was claimed, also recognized the second government commission, while the association did not.

The attitude of the trade section on the matter of postal rates was also disapproved by the Association as a whole. It had decided that the zone system on second class matter should not be applied to national circulation, and asked the association to approve of its attitude.

The following motions were carried:

"That government advertising placed through agencies should be given to printers at card rates, and the agency reimbursed by the government.

"That newspapers should get advertising direct from the government without commission."

The question of whether or not the zone system of postal charges should apply to magazines and trade papers having a national circulation was referred to the postal and parliamentary committee.

In order to make up for losses in membership, many of them incurred through the war, a revision upward of the fees was carried.

The retiring president called upon J. H. Woods, the new president, to bring the convention to a close, which he did after a short address.

The nominating committee's report, with the following names, was unanimously adopted: President, J. H. Woods, Calgary Herald; past president, J. G. Elliott, Kingston Whig; vice-presidents representing each of the six territorial divisions—British Columbia and Yukon divisions, R. Sutherland, Nelson News; Alberta division, M. R. Jennings, Edmonton Journal; Saskatchewan division, W. G. Gates, Moose Jaw News; Manitoba division, E. H. Macklin, Winnipeg Free Press; Ontario and Quebec division, W. R. Davies, Thamesville Herald; Maritime provinces division, J. R. Barnett, Charlottetown Guardian; treasurer, Geo. B. Scroggie, Toronto Mail and Empire.

I. O. D. E. Fete at Government House

View of tennis courts and crowds which attended entertainment given in aid of Field Comforts Fund last week.

POSITIVE FAITH
Steps Towards Recovery

(By a Correspondent to The London Times)

It is easy in the criticism of actual forms of religion to be content with mere negations, to imply that there is a true religion different from that which is criticised, but never to attempt the task of stating it. But criticism is useless without the effort to provide something better than what is essential. There is also the danger that the critic will be misunderstood as wishing to advocate a new religion when he may be really only anxious to revive the old one. Nothing is easier than to devise new religions; it is like drawing up paper constitutions; but a religion which one man devises as an intellectual experiment is very different from a religion that will grow in the minds of men. What we need now is not a new religion, but a Christianity that will grow naturally in our minds as it grew in men's minds in the time of the early Church, a Christianity that will seem to be in the future as well as in the past, that will not need to be preserved from decay by a conscious and artificial effort.

The mass of men have certainly lost faith, and how are they to regain it? What is the most essential part of faith which they can accept to begin with, and which, if accepted and acted upon, will grow in their minds and lead them on to essential Christianity? It is, we suggest, this—that man, if he forgets himself in the love of that which is not himself, whether it be other men or some other great cause or some noble art or science, does gain a power from a source outside himself which is not human at all. That is the Christian doctrine of love extended and applied to all high disinterested passion, and it is a doctrine which any man may test for himself. But those who believe it, even in its vaguest form, will be led on to test it; and, if it be true, they will be more and more confirmed in it by their testing of it, more and more aware of this power, and that it comes to them from a source altogether beyond their knowledge.

Now those who really believe in Christianity, will believe also that, by beginning with the article of faith and by living according to it, men will find more and more of Christianity to be true; they will more and more understand what it means and what part of the old statements of it belongs to the past. What is needed is a real working faith which can be opposed to the real unfaith of our time. The real unfaith of our time is that man is utterly moulded by circumstances, moulded by his struggle for life, and that there is no escape for him from the universal pressure of this struggle. That unfaith cannot be met by mere dogmatic statements about God and what He commands us to do. It is easy enough to believe such statements and to be devout in all observances imposed by the Church, and yet never to dare the adventure by which alone a man can prove to himself that he is not altogether moulded by the struggle for life. He that would save his life shall lose it. Yes, and shall lose even the sense that he really is a living creature and not a machine worked by Nature or God. The very essence of Christianity is this—that man can himself will to be free and that he can be free in action and in thought, through love; but that, without love he is not free in either, but is at the mercy of the struggle for life, always struggling for it, but never attaining to it.

By love—and the meaning of the word love needs to be extended—he does become free also in thought; that is to say, he becomes aware of the nature of reality, which is only revealed through love. And the Christian faith is that in reality he will be aware of God. The word has meant so many false things that to them now it is meaningless; or, if it is not that, they know they cannot say truly that they believe in God. For it is a serious thing to say; and an honest man will not say it so that he may acquire merit by doing so. But he can begin with the belief that, if he forgets himself in the love of that which is not himself, he will attain to that freedom which is promised by Christianity. And if Christianity is true, that faith of his will grow, will become clearer and more certain as he acts upon it. It will be the open sesame for him to the true wisdom, and by means of it he will come to see the universe not as a discouraging chaos, but as order and beauty; and he will, perhaps, at last attain to the knowledge that there is in the universe a love answering to his love, of which he is aware only through his love.

But it is also the essence of Christianity that its faith can be a growing faith only if it is acted upon in all things. We are apt to think of Christianity now as merely concerned with morals; but the love demanded by it of men is far greater than a moral thing. It is all high, disinterested passion; and the Christian doctrine now should be that every disinterested passion is love that leads to the knowledge of God; and, further, that men must refuse no disinterested passion, that they must not content themselves with morals or with the idea of pleasing God by obeying His rules. God, no more than the sun, makes rules; but by love and love alone man can be led into the sunlight of God.

How Fresh Territory Is Reclaimed

—British Official Photo.

A scene on the main street of the village of Nesle, France, as it appeared the first day after being occupied by the British. A party is seen working over the street surface where it has been formed into a crater by a mine exploded by retiring Germans.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Continued from Page 11.

The Smoke Nuisance

Sir,—I am surprised at the attitude of the aldermen, as expressed in your report of a meeting with a deputation of residents from Rock Bay and Gorge districts. My opinion is, that aldermen should make investigation rather than take things for granted before passing important and far-reaching by-laws, but the statements made at this meeting prove conclusively they are totally ignorant of the situation.

It would take too much space to deal separately with the statements of Aldermen Dinsdale, Johns, Cameron, Peden, Walker and the Mayor. The truth is, honest attempts have been made to reduce the trouble. High smokestacks, forced drafts, insufficient boiler capacity, etc., have nothing whatever to do with the distribution of charred sawdust and effluvia. The whole trouble arises in the refuse burners. As for smoke, the brewery distributes more dense smoke than all the mills, yet there is no complaints about the brewery.

As a member of the committee which reported to the Board of Trade, I wish to correct some statements made by members of the deputation.

The committee did not visit the district the morning after the fire but on the 13th inst., when the Cameron and other mill refuse burners were in operation. They did not report the residents had nothing to complain about; on the other hand they individually stated there was a grievance, in proof of which they laid on the table a quantity of charred sawdust collected while visiting the residents. They also recommended that the city should procure the services of an expert to investigate and report.

To my mind there are but two ways of completely abating the nuisance: First, dumping the mill refuse into the harbor (which the Federal Government would not permit); 2nd, closing the mills.

To accomplish the latter all the aldermen have to do is pass Alderman Johns' by-law and enforce it.

H. H. JONES,
633 Michigan Street, Victoria, B. C.,
June 16, 1917.

ALL CAN SERVE

Thousands of letters have been received by the National Service Board of Canada from men and women asking what they can do to win the war. Every man and woman in the Dominion can "serve by saving." At no time in the history of the war has there been such necessity for thrift. National economy is essential to victory. Your dollars may turn the scale that will break the German line. Every cent you save means that much more money for the conduct of the war. Stop all but essential expenditures. Consider every purchase before you conclude it. Remember that luxury, and thoughtlessness and extravagance are crimes against the state which needs every dollar you can spare. Remember that men are dying for you while you are only asked to save for them. Prove your patriotism by investing in the Government War Savings Certificates. Your nearest money order post office or bank sells them.

The Liberal Party.

While Sir Wilfrid Laurier leads the opposition union is impossible between the two factions that have developed in his party. One faction has become more national and imperialistic, the other more provincial and Sir Wilfrid has narrowed his political vision until the broader men in his party cannot accept his leadership. The conscriptionists will remain on the opposition benches, but they will not be of the opposition during the war at least. In the independence of these men is the fate of a very aggressive war policy. They can greatly add to the Government's force. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will lead the nationalistic element in his party. With him he will have his Quebec following and such hard-shelled partisans as Messrs. Oliver and Pugsley. Hon. Frank Oliver stands practically alone among western Liberals, having only J. G. Turriff as a supporter. Mr. Oliver's independence has been replaced by such an intense partisanship that he sees evil in every government measure and government member.—Montreal Gazette.

Zalmis' Message

AMSTERDAM, June 16. — All the newspapers in Germany publish the telegram received by the Greek legation at Berlin from Premier Zalmis, informing the Minister there of the abdication of King Constantine. The telegram concludes: "The pain of the Greek people at parting from King Constantine and Queen Sophie was indescribable."

Must Join British Colors

NEW YORK, June 16.—All male British subjects between the ages of 18 and 45 years now in the United States are to be compelled to join the British colors, it was made known here today. British consuls and recruiting agents throughout the country are compiling lists of these men. Brigadier-General W. A. White, in charge of the recruiting, has gone to Washington to confer on methods to carry the plan through.

Grammatical

A teacher, instructing her class in grammar, wrote two sentences on the blackboard. The sentences were: "The hen has three legs," and "Who done it?" She said to Tommy, who was not a very bright pupil:

"Go to the blackboard and correct those two sentences."

Tommy slowly approached the board, thinking hard. Then he took the chalk and wrote:

"The hen never done it. Nature done it."

Disturbance in Seattle

SEATTLE, June 16.—Sixty-six members of the Industrial Workers of the World, three privates of the American army and two seamen of the American navy were arrested here tonight, following an attempt on the part of a number of sailors and soldiers, to gain admittance to the Industrial Workers of the World headquarters. Pte. W. H. Miller was hit in the leg by a bullet fired from a window of the headquarters.

His Definition

They were having an argument as to whether it was correct to say of a hen "she is setting" or "sitting," and not being able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, they decided to submit the problem to Farmer Giles.

"My friends," said he, "that don't interest me at all. What I wants to know when I hear a hen cackle is whether she be laying or lying."

What He Told Him

At a certain northern military depot an obvious malingerer attended the regimental doctor for examination. His tale of woe was, however, laid on too thick—what with a weak heart, corns, lumbago, etc., etc.

The shrewd doctor, slapping him on the shoulder, said to him:

"My poor fellow, go to France and get shot out of your misery."

Lord Scarborough has among his heirlooms at Lumley castle a magnificent heraldic volume, hundreds of years old, in which the Lumley pedigree is traced back to the time of the creation of the world.

Or, as you might say, Thank God for Lumley!—La Marquise.

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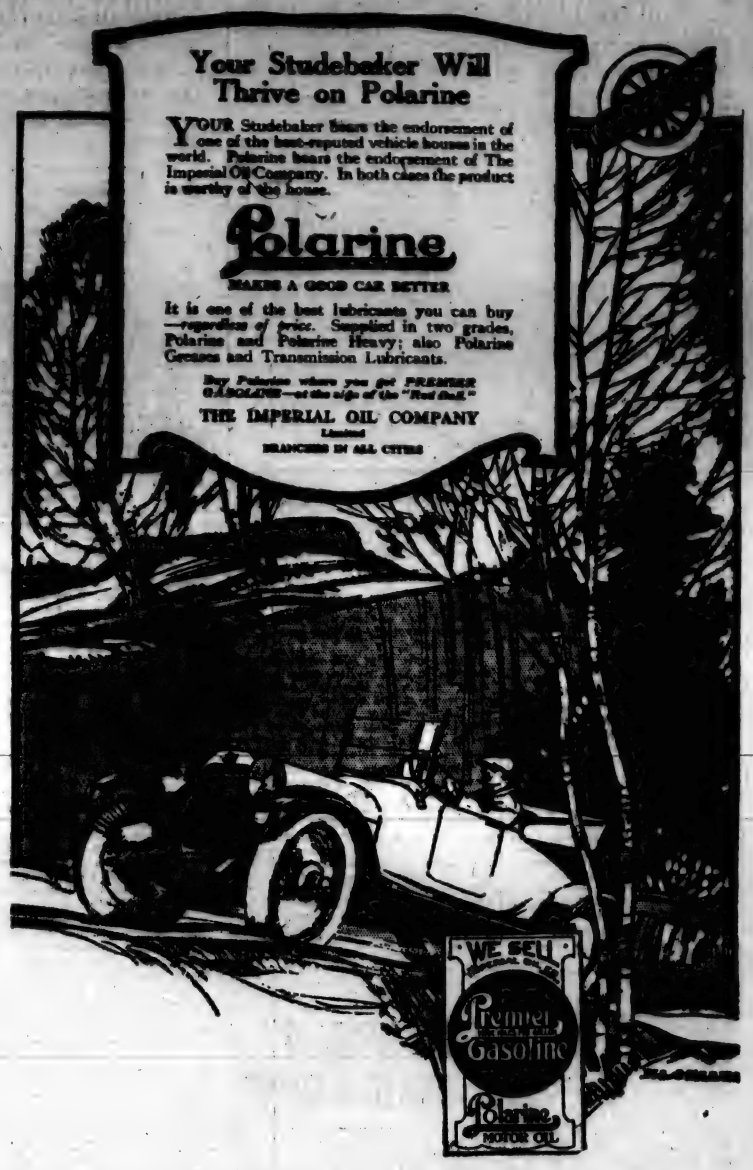

ESTABLISHED 1860 — J. S. H. MATSON

THE COLONIST

VICTORIA, B. C.

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WAR IMPRESSIONS OF AUSTRIA GIVEN

Returned Traveler Tells of Conditions — Public Never Hears of Military Losses—Food Scarce.

(By a Traveler Returned)

Berne.

During the last few months a number of more or less interesting communications have appeared from Germany showing the general attitude of the people.

News from Austria of this character has been rarer, and the following brief report of a conversation with a person who has just left Vienna may not be without significance. The person has been in Austria since the beginning of the war continuously, speaks German perfectly, and was thus able to get accurate impressions.

Perhaps the most important statement made was that throughout the entire mass of the Austrian population there was apparently not the slightest suggestion of an idea that the Central Empires would not ultimately win the war. Several reasons were given for this perfect confidence. In the first place, it seems that the Austrians never report losses or reverses of any kind. The censorship is carried to such an extent that it is by no means unusual to open the morning paper and find half the front page a blank. There is again, of course, no circulation of English, French or Italian journals as in Germany. The result is that the Austrian people are fed mentally upon victories alone and know nothing whatever of anything unfavorable to Austrian arms.

The war, as far as the masses of the people are concerned, is a faraway thing in France, Italy, or Poland. It causes them serious inconvenience at times, but the actual horror of battle, invasion, and occupation mean nothing to them, for the reason that they know them not. Someone has lost a brother or a cousin, but the thousands fallen in the great shambles far away in the east or the west make no impression on their minds, for they hear nothing about them.

As far as England is concerned, the zeppelins, they think, have done enormous damage; while these, together with the submarines, will soon bring the arch-enemy to her knees. All that is necessary is to "hold out." So much for the opinion of the masses.

England the Cornerstone

"But," it was asked, "what about the better-informed Austrians? There are many Austrians who know England and France perfectly, who receive the Allies' and the Swiss journals regularly, and who are thoroughly familiar with actual conditions; what about this class?"

The rich, educated Austrians, it was said, are in close touch with all outside information; they know of a victory of the Allies on the Somme or the collapse of a zeppelin almost as soon as it occurs. The informed Austrians have never cherished many illusions about the zeppelins, their failure therefore leaves them untouched. They put their faith in the submarine and base it upon the following reasons.

The cornerstone of the Allies' organisation is England, they say. With England once reduced to her knees the whole structure will fall. England is a very small island with an enormous population. An effective blockade of this island by the submarine will produce more effective results than many a spectacular land victory, and can most efficiently counter-balance many a land defeat. England, being an island, cannot hold out indefinitely, for she cannot produce the food essential for actual existence, while the Central Empires, no matter how great may be the inconvenience and annoyance to which they are subjected, can always exist. Therefore the one thing to do is "hold out." Victories may be lacking, checks and losses may occur; they will make little ultimate difference "if," as they say, "we hold out."

Again, the upper classes say: "Look at the map. The Central Empires are intact, their population knows nothing of war at home. The war on land is waged upon Allied territory, to an equivalent extent at the Allies' expense, and, consequently, the Central Powers can stand a long siege of such warfare; they have, in fact, nothing to do but 'hold out.' Supposing the French and British troops push the Germans back a few kilometres on the north, the defence can always cause greater loss than the attack, and at the present rate of progress it will take years to reach German territory. The submarine is at work. Can England last until the French guns bombard Berlin?"

"What about the condition of the people?" it was asked. "What is lacking chiefly? Is there any real want?" Many of the important staples were not to be had, it was said, in certain neighborhoods. Petroleum was among these. But the people simply went to bed at dusk and got up at daylight. Candles were too expensive. Meat and eggs were very scarce. The bread had long since deteriorated, but there was a certain amount of it. It crumbled to pieces on being cut, but it was edible and sustained life. Rice and butter were unobtainable, but there was enough fish and bread and a few other necessaries to go round from day to day. In fact, it might be called a famine, but the Austrians say it is a "well-organized famine," and there is always enough for the day, with a little left for tomorrow. Milk is extremely scarce, but there is enough for children under two years of age.

"Holding Out"

Soap has gone up enormously in price. A bar of common English soap which was worth a few pence before the war now sells for several shillings; but, they say, one can "hold out" without soap if necessary. The lack of leather is one of the things which is causing the greatest inconvenience. An ordinary pair of leather shoes doubled in price in a few months. Wooden soles are being used. Of course leather soles are better, but one can "hold out" with wooden ones. The masses thus have to put up with many serious deprivations and annoyances, but they enough to live on for tomorrow and the day after.

The rich, on the other hand, it was said, can buy whatever they want. Beyond poor bread and a shortage of butter they may be said to suffer no inconvenience at all, while many of them, of course, are prospering as they never dreamed of prospering before the war. It is easy for the rich to "hold out" under such conditions, and neither the rich nor the poor have apparently the slightest conception of doing anything else.

"What about America?" it was asked. The intervention of America was regarded with regret, but in no sense as a decisive factor in the war. Owing to the British blockade the Central Empires had had little communication with America since the war. There was thus no direct loss to fear, while the Allies had been importing all they could from the beginning.

"Soldiers?" How long would it take America to send a real army to Europe? That is, an army that will actually weigh in the balance against the big Krupps waiting for it? Can England last that long? If not, peace will be made with America when England sues. If she can, there are the Krupps.

"Money?" Money means shells, and it takes a long time to explode a billion dollars' worth of shells effectively. Can England last as long as that?

These are the dominant ideas, it seems, in Austria, and no matter how erroneous they may appear, viewed from a diametricaly non-Austrian point of view, they seem to indicate one thing of importance, which is that Austria is prepared to concentrate all her energies on "holding out," and a population kept in complete ignorance of actual conditions and hearing of nothing but victories may be made to "hold out" for some time and to suffer many losses before learning the utter futility of doing either.—London Daily Mail.

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How This Signature Protects You

Each bottle bearing this Lea & Perrins' Signature contains the ORIGINAL Worcestershire Sauce.

The merits of this world-famed kitchen and table sauce have made it so popular that the markets today are filled with imitators who endeavor to dispose of inferior sauces on the reputation of Lea & Perrins'.

ARTICLE SPEAKS OF GROWTH OF KRUPP'S

German Characterizes It as Greatest Private Undertaking Rendering Germany Most Important Services.

The Frankfurter Zeitung devotes to Krupp's works at Essen early consideration in the course of a series of articles on the German "Home Front," written by their special correspondent, Herr Adolf Koster. The articles consist mainly of carefully censored descriptions of the manufacture of munitions, but some of the passages on the development of Krupp's are interesting. The concern is described as having been in time of peace "a kingdom of work," but as having become in time of war "the greatest private undertaking of the country, which renders Germany the most important services."

Herr Koster writes:

"This private undertaking represents today a labor army of at least two corps—picked troops from Germany's home army, admittedly superior in quality to many armies of our enemies, and well proved in many victories on water and on land. Krupp's today is half-nationalized, like every large private undertaking. Under the standardising pressure which weighs upon our economic life much that is individual has been lost, but much that is universal has been gained, and this tendency will not cease after the war.

"The number of Krupp workmen and officials has grown mightily since the Autumn of 1914. In quality the workers and officials are necessarily different from what they once were. The field army with its claims has made a big inroad on personnel, especially at the beginning of the war. Today women constitute one-fourth of the whole personnel; a strong women's division helps to maintain the largest German private undertaking. The women work in the offices and in the workshops, many of them not far from the furnaces. The managers express high appreciation of their achievements—especially in the workshops. . . .

Tremendous Expansion

"In addition to the difficulties of supplying personnel there have from time to time been certain difficulties in supplying material. Until the outbreak of war two-thirds of the ores that were used came from abroad. But in spite of all these difficulties the concern has grown constantly, and there has been no falling off in the quality of its work. . . .

"Krupp's was at Essen always a town in itself. During the war this town has grown in American fashion far beyond the frontiers of Essen. Many thousands of acres of ground that lay unused are now covered with sheds of iron and glass, with red factories, and wooden barracks for the thousands of workmen who have poured in, and find nowhere to live in the town. While the politicians talk of peace, whole munition towns are growing out of the earth, here in Essen as in other parts of the German Empire. New sheds are constantly accommodating new masses of workmen, whose services have been made available by the auxiliary service law. 'This is our Hindenburg programme,' said the director, as he pointed to a brand new shed, from which one could hear the music of the lathes. One shakes one's head over the question what is to become of these establishments if peace breaks out tomorrow."

Telegraphists' Unprecedented demand. $4,000.00 telegraphic equipment at Superior Schools, 1122 Government Street.

CANADIAN COMMANDS UNITED STATES FLEET

Vice-Admiral Sims First Saw Light of Day in Port Hope, Ontario — Leads Destroyer Squadron.

When it was announced that the commander of the first United States naval unit to take the seas against Germany had been born in Port Hope, a New York newspaper commented upon the happy augury. Canadians will take an especial interest in the fortunes of the United States destroyer squadron, now co-operating with the British fleet in the North Sea, because Vice-Admiral Sims is a Canadian by birth, and first saw the light of day in the Ontario town, Port Hope. Apart altogether from auguries and sentimental interest, the fact remains that Sims is one of the best men in the United States navy. He had no sooner arrived overseas than he was asked by the British authorities how soon he and his ships would be ready for business. "We can start any time," replied Sims, and thus provided a slogan for the United States navy which will be treasured with Jones' immortal, "We haven't begun to fight yet," when he was asked to surrender, and Dewey's remark which ushered in the Battle of Manila Bay. "You may fire when ready Gridley."

Canadian by Birth

Though Sims, as remarked, is a Canadian by birth, there is no other man in the United States navy who would be selected as better representing the traditions of that fleet. In other navies he might be not so much at home. He has been insubordinate more than once. He has had the distinction of being officially rebuked by the President of the United States. He has made reports and recommendations without regard for precedent and official routine. But he has made good. In the United States navy and elsewhere much is forgiven the man who "comes across." Literally he has come across in the present war, and when it is his good fortune to meet the German navy or any fragment of it he may be counted on to strike as hard and as audaciously as Admiral Beatty. It will not be his fault if the war ends without giving the United States navy an opportunity to show that it is in the fight hook, line and sinker.

A Famous Indiscretion

Until a very short time ago Sims was a mere captain. Nevertheless at home and abroad he was better known than some of those who had higher rank. He was a familiar figure in London, Paris and Petrograd. He was also a popular one, and when he came to a foreign port it was natural that he should be entertained at an official banquet. A few years ago on one of these occasions in London, Captain Sims made the remark that if ever the existence of the British Empire was threatened the United States could be counted on to give every dollar, every drop of blood to preserve it. It was another United States seaman who made the significant remark about blood being thicker than water, referring to the same contingency. However, Sims was reproved. He was not removed. Events have justified him. He is now "over there" to make good his promise.

A Signal Honor

The honor conferred upon him—and there is not a commander, an admiral or a captain in the United States navy who does not envy him the honor—astonished some of those who knew his history. It was not that he was not efficient, but that he had been too outspoken. He had not hesitated to say what he thought, and even if his communications were privileged, as when he was called as a witness before a Congressional committee, he had not sought to say the pleasing, soporific thing, the thing that his superiors would naturally approve. He spoke of the defects of the United States navy. He did not say that it could "lick creation." He told the truth as he saw it. Even the wonderful improvement that was made in United States naval gunnery under his direction, he did not claim credit for. He said it was due to the theories of "that wonderful man, Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott, of the British navy." He did not give the United States eagle a half chance to crow.

When he was in China as a lieutenant he came across the British navy and studied its gunnery methods. Instead of reporting his observations to the man immediately over him, and trusting that he would in the course of time forward the criticism to the proper authorities, he wrote directly to the President of the United States. This was no way to make himself popular with his superiors; but by a chance it happened that the President was looking for just such first-hand information, and presently Sims was recalled and given charge of the gunnery of the United States navy. Later on he was entrusted with the destroyer command. He continued to speak out and criticize what he believed to be wrong, and he has continued ever since. Events have shown that Sims, as a rule, was right, that he was wedded to the navy, that he thought and said nothing that had not the welfare of the United States navy as its mainspring. So he has arrived. Here's luck to Sims, of Port Hope, Ontario.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Ancient Mexico.

The religion of the ancient Mexicans seems to have been characterized throughout by a peculiar bloodthirstiness involving constant human sacrifice. This trait is even exhibited in connection with the burial of their dead. The feast of the dead was celebrated after this fashion: "They took a faggot or torch, which in Spain would be called pitch-wood, and they dressed it up in blanket or dress. If the dead person had been a woman, they dressed the faggot in her petticoats and put it in front of cooking pots and other household utensils. If the dead person had been a chief and a valiant man, they dressed the faggot in a rich mantle and waist-cloth and labret and gave it a handful of pitch-wood. The labret was made of a piece of amber or crystal. This, which they were accustomed to wear when they drank, or danced in their native ceremonies, hung down from a hole pierced through the hip. They seated the image on a sleeping mat and they put there much food, and they invited the principal men there. Then they put fire to the pitch-wood and everything which they had put there burned up." The custom of burning an image, together with offerings for the dead, was not only found among the Aztecs but is also common among the Indians of California today

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Proceedings at the Fifty-Fourth Annual Meeting of Shareholders on June 6th, 1917

The fifty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada was held Wednesday, June 6, in the Board Room at the Head Offices of the Bank at Montreal. The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock noon.

Among those in attendance were: Messrs. K. W. Blackwell, Thomas Long, Andrew A. Allan, A. J. Dawes, F. Howard Wilson, Farquhar Robertson, Geo. L. Cains, Alfred B. Evans, E. F. Hebden, Lieut.-Col. James R. Moodie, D. C. Macarow, Arthur Browning, Vivian Harcourt, John Baillie, A. Piddington, Edward Fiske, T. E. Merrett, A. B. Patterson, R. S. White, A. D. Fraser, John Patterson, Dr. A. McDiarmid, Frederick Hague, C. E. Spragge, R. Shaw, D. Kinghorn, J. D. G. Kippen, W. J. Finucan, W. B. Harshaw, R. H. Arkell, J. G. Muir, H. B. Loucks, W. A. Meldrum, and J. M. Kilbourn.

On motion of Mr. John Patterson the Vice-President, Mr. K. W. Blackwell, in the absence of the President (Sir H. Montagu Allan), was asked to take the chair.

Mr. J. M. Kilbourn was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read.

The Chairman, Mr. K. W. Blackwell, then presented the Annual Report, as follows:

THE ANNUAL REPORT

I have pleasure in submitting for your approval the Fifty-fourth Annual Statement of the Merchants Bank of Canada at the close of business on the evening of April 30, 1917, the last day of the Bank's fiscal year. I also beg to submit a statement of the Profits covering the same period.

You will observe that the profits on this occasion are larger by $169,595.42. Our important expansion in deposits (about twenty millions) has enabled us to very substantially increase our commercial and industrial advances to the material improvement of our earning power, and, at the same time, to keep properly strong. A study of the Balance Sheet will, I am sure, satisfy you in the latter respect.

During the past year we have opened Branches at Almonte, Pembroke, New Toronto, Niagara Falls, Collingwood, Barry's Bay, Manitowaning, Ont.; Grand Mere, Notre Dame Street, Lachine, Notre Dame de Grace, Que.; Sydney, C.B.; Forestburg, Nobleford, Monarch, Irma, Chipman, Alta.; Prussia, Prelate, Meacham, Sask., and sub-offices at Mount Pleasant, Mimico, Breslau, Douglas, Ont.; Millicent, Penhold, Huxley, Galahad, Grainger, Alta.; Senlac, Sask.

We have closed the following offices as unremunerative: Battleford, Sask.; Lorraine (sub.), Alta.

All the various offices have been inspected during the past twelve months.

The usual Auditors' Certificate is appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

K. W. BLACKWELL,
Vice-President.

The Financial Statement

STATEMENT OF THE RESULT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE BANK FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th APRIL, 1917.

The net profits of the year, after payment of charges, rebate on discounts, interest on deposits, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to		$1,120,308.84
The balance brought forward from 29th April, 1916, was		250,984.12
Making a total of		$1,371,292.96
This has been disposed of as follows:		
Dividend No. 116, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum	$175,000.00	
Dividend No. 117, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum	175,000.00	
Dividend No. 118, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum	175,000.00	
Dividend No. 119, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum	175,000.00	
		$700,000.00
Donations to Canadian Patriotic and Red Cross Funds		30,000.00
Government War Tax on Note Circulation		70,000.00
Written off Bank Premises account		100,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund		50,000.00
Balance carried forward		421,292.96
		$1,371,292.96

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President, E. F. HEBDEN, Managing Director. D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AT 30th APRIL, 1917.

LIABILITIES.

	1917.	1916.
1. To the Shareholders:		
Capital Stock paid in	$ 7,000,000.00	$ 7,000,000.00
Rest or Reserve Fund	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid	178,365.00	175,542.50
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account submitted herewith	421,292.96	250,984.12
	$14,599,657.96	$14,426,526.62
2. To the Public:		
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	9,483,468.00	7,486,906.00
Deposits not bearing interest	27,101,587.86	17,181,959.18
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of statement)	65,000,484.42	54,995,069.97
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	628,863.08	363,799.39
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	3,904,690.72	877,399.91
Bills payable	....	....
Acceptances under letters of credit	411,806.78	1,029,702.00
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	....	....
	$121,130,558.82	$96,361,363.07

ASSETS.

	1917.	1916.
Current Coin	$ 4,766,438.82	$ 3,681,854.12
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	3,500,000.00	1,000,000.00
Dominion Notes	7,650,790.50	8,106,240.25
Notes of other Banks	793,367.00	702,006.00
Cheques of other Banks	5,674,828.67	2,754,968.88
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	2,635.33	2,836.92
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	61,225.79	207,226.65
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	2,413,100.10	3,892,026.83
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	3,862,507.19	2,480,446.72
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	3,964,251.24	5,055,106.27
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian	11,263,196.20	5,251,321.38
Call Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	4,627,862.57	5,175,048.49
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	3,461,420.47	2,651,404.32
	$52,041,624.88	$40,960,486.84
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	62,737,958.74	48,835,565.38
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	377,582.42	203,125.72
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra	411,806.78	1,029,702.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	294,197.07	177,186.29
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for	149,039.68	164,363.18
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	4,617,400.23	4,507,782.34
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	375,000.00	345,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	125,949.02	138,151.32
	$121,130,558.82	$96,361,363.07

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President. E. F. HEBDEN, Managing Director. D. C. MACAROW, General Manager.

Report of the Auditor to the Shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada.

In accordance with the provisions of Sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, I report to the Shareholders as follows:

I have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other records of the Bank at the Chief Office and with the signed returns from the Branches and Agencies.

I have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank as on the 30th April, 1917, and at a different time during the year, and found them to agree with such entries. I have also attended at some of the Branches during the year and checked the cash and verified the securities held at the dates of my attendances, and found them to agree with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto.

I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. In my opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under my notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

VIVIAN HARCOURT,
(of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.)
Auditor.

Montreal, 21st May, 1917.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

In moving the adoption of the Report the Chairman said:

"A year ago I told you that, in view of our strong position and the gradual clearing of the financial horizon, that we were ready as Bankers to consider legitimate propositions for the support of industrial undertakings in need of funds.

"We had then substantial increases in deposits over the previous year which, in the ordinary and natural course, sought and found profitable employment.

"During the year, as you will observe, from the statements we have been able to keep pace with commercial developments and requirements, thereby assisting and accelerating the productive power of the country, while at the same time subscribing to substantial amounts of various Dominion Government War Loans, and, furthermore, acting in concert with other Banks, have extended our share of support to the Imperial Government with munitions loans.

"In view, however, of the strain now thrust upon Banking resources generally, due in a large measure to the soaring cost of labor and of commodities, our policy must henceforth be one of special care and conservation, serving in the meantime our clientele to the best of our ability consistent with mutual safety and keeping always in view the uncertainties which surround this trying period through which we are now passing.

"Late in the Bank's year the Board lost a very valuable colleague and friend in the person of the late Mr. Alex. Barnet. In Mr. Barnet's death a very successful and honorable business career was closed, and we shall always miss his friendly co-operation and valuable advice. In Mr. Barnet's place the Directors have elected Mr. Thos. Ahearn of Ottawa to be a member of the Board of the Bank. Mr. Ahearn occupies a leading place in the business life of the Capital City, and we count ourselves fortunate in numbering him among the Bank's advisers. (Applause.)

"We are asking today for your election of a very prominent member of the industrial field in the Hamilton and Niagara District in the person of Lieut.-Col. Moodie as a director. Colonel Moodie's advice and co-operation will be a substantial gain to us, and we shall be very glad to have him associated with us in the direction of the important affairs of the Bank."

Mr. Patterson expressed his satisfaction at the statement presented, which feeling he was sure would be shared by the stockholders generally. He also expressed satisfaction at seeing Mr. Macarow in the position he now occupies, and at having Mr. Hebden among the directors, expressing the hope that the Bank would be fortunate enough to have his advice and co-operation for many years to come. (Applause.)

In seconding the adoption of the report, Mr. Long said: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is a great pleasure to me personally to be with you today, and I am very much pleased, indeed, to see so many of the stockholders of the Bank present at this meeting. I think we have every reason to congratulate ourselves that we have had during the past year such good business as is shown by this very satisfactory financial statement laid before us. (Applause). Looking back for several years in the past, I think we all recollect that the statement from year to year has been improved as time went on. Possibly we may have expected at the time the war broke out that we would have rather a gloomy business time of it during the existence of the war, but fortunately, so far as the commerce of the country and the financial condition of Canada is concerned, we have not suffered as much as we might have expected we would. It is to be hoped that we have suffered as much as we are going to suffer. (Applause).

"I think, gentlemen, that as stockholders we have just reason to feel satisfied with the statement, and to feel that it is very creditable to the gentlemen who have been largely the cause of enabling the whole staff of the Bank to produce such a statement. I am sure, gentlemen, we all regret the absence from amongst us today of the President of the Bank, Sir Montagu Allan. During his absence I think the Vice-President has filled the gap, and played his part as Vice-President creditably to himself and profitably to the Bank. (Hear, hear.)

"Now, we also notice certain changes in the staff. By promoting Mr. Hebden from the position of General Manager to the position of Managing Director—which is considered to be an advanced position from that of General Manager—we have given a much-merited advancement. (Applause). I am sure we all have the highest respect for Mr. Hebden, and I hope that in the position of Managing Director, which he now fills so creditably, he will be at a good many annual meetings to come. I think, gentlemen, we are all satisfied with the change made in this way, and in the elevation of Mr. Macarow to fill the position of General Manager thus left vacant by Mr. Hebden. (Applause.) I think you will agree with me, gentlemen, that these are two desirable changes. I believe the stockholders will heartily approve of them. (Hear, hear.)

"I think you all agree with me that the statement laid before us today is a very good one, and from what I can understand every weed and every undesirable thing which might have been brought into the statement have all been taken out before the statement came to us. Of course, this policy of keeping a clean sheet, and a clean inside condition of the Bank from year to year, has, no doubt, its effect on our confidence in the Bank, and in the management of it. I take very much pleasure in seconding the statement and the remarks that were made by the Vice-President, Mr. Blackwell."

The annual report was then unanimously adopted.

The Managing Director's Address

Mr. Hebden: "First of all, may I thank Mr. Long for the kind references to myself. The Board was kind enough to make me a Director, and, in doing so, they satisfied the ambition of a lifetime. I consider it a high honor, indeed, to be a Director of the Merchants Bank of Canada. (Applause.)

"We have this year an unusually interesting and satisfactory statement to discuss reflecting a better tide in the affairs of the Bank.

"A year ago we had ten million increase in deposits to record. Times, while then brightening, were such that no additional commercial business had been sought. On the contrary, our policy was to keep liquid, and the funds available went mainly into cash and high class bonds, Government and Municipal. During the Bank's fiscal year just closed a great change for the better, economically, came over the whole country, notwithstanding the war. Confidence returned, born of a great and rich increase in natural resources throughout Canada associated with greatly increased prices for everything that we had to export, and synchronising with vast expenditures throughout the country on munitions account. Under the stimulus of this conjunction of favorable factors, money began to flow into the banks whose aggregate deposits have increased within the twelve months by the very large sum of $200,000,000. The increase in deposits which has fallen to the share of the Bank represents double that of last year, namely, $20,000,000. Month by month our deposits have grown, distributed pretty generally over the whole of our far-flung chains of branches, enabling the Bank to extend its loaning and discounting business by many millions, automatically placing the earning power of the Bank upon a much improved plane. Within the twelve months past we have done a great deal in the direction of assisting and facilitating industrial and agricultural enterprise, in addition to which, together with other banks, we have undertaken our full proportion of Dominion Government and Imperial Munition loans. We are now carrying over ten millions in Dominion and Imperial war obligations.

"The Merchants Bank of Canada has now moved well up into the plane of hundred-million institutions, and when it is borne in mind that we have not amalgamated with any other bank, I think it will be admitted that your own has done fairly well.

"I am not going into statistics with you, seeing that the financial journals have been keeping the country so fully informed. I give you, however, a few figures showing the position of the Dominion of Canada in respect to imports and exports (domestic) just before the war and since, which, I am sure you will agree with me, are surprising. The total imports—for consumption—for the fiscal year, 1914 (end of March) was $633,692,000, and in 1917 (just closed) $845,331,000, or an increase of $211,639,000. The exports (domestic) for 1914 were $431,588,000, and in 1917 (just closed) they were $1,151,376,000, or an increase of $719,788,000. The net debt of Canada in 1914, just before the war, was $335,996,850, and on March 31, 1917, the close of the fiscal year, it was approximately $900,000,000, the great increase being, of course, mainly due to the war. Our total trade for the fiscal year, 1917, was over $2,000,000,000, while the total net revenue of the Dominion was $232,000,000.

"And here I should like to say that a great question of the hour is to retain a proper liquid position of the Bank. It is well understood that all raw materials are to be had only at greatly enhanced prices, and that wages are on a very much higher scale, and that of necessity banking credits have had to be very greatly expanded to meet the situation, and, under the circumstances, unreasonable buying and storing of raw materials far ahead, and excessive contracting in advance on borrowed money, are not the best way of helping out a situation that bids fair to become strained, unless a policy of moderation be generally adopted and a spirit of sweet reasonableness prevail. The necessity for very unusual effort in the turning out of war orders is not overlooked, but even banks must be allowed a breathing spell, and any influence consciously or unconsciously exerted in the direction of impairing the liquid position of the Chartered Banks of Canada should surely be strongly discouraged. The Chartered Banks are the bulwark and stay of Canada's industrial life. Anything done that would cripple or materially lessen their usefulness in that field, including work for the war, would work Canada a serious disservice. That the banks will keep themselves properly liquid is a cardinal and primary duty they owe to themselves and to the country. It may be that we are departing not a little from our legitimate business when we Canadian bankers make advances in the millions on obligations that have more than a year to run. However, you have no doubt heard of the proverb, that needs must where the devil drives.

"I am now going to strike a personal note and venture a word about myself.

"For the last twenty of the forty-six years I have served the Merchants Bank I have been a fairly busy man, and, when a year ago the Board proposed a reorganization of the Chief Executive's duties, I welcomed it as affording better service to the Bank and myself a much needed relief, for latterly I was conscious of being under a considerable strain. Well, the Board very considerately gave me the appointment of Managing Director, and the Montreal Manager was made General Manager. The advantage to the Bank was immediate, and to myself in the health way, important. The new General Manager has had a large and extensive and successful experience and, in his new capacity, can serve the institution as no other.

"Finally, let us hope that the coming year will see the close of the Great War and that Armageddon will cease pouring out rivers of blood on the flower-strewn fields of France and Flanders. It almost seemed at one time as if God had turned His back on the nations and Hell's drama was being staged with the Kaiser as prompter. We are in the way of better things now, we believe, and we all trust that before another Annual Meeting comes round, peace will have been signed in Berlin, and liberty will once more be enthroned throughout the whole world. A victor-crowned host will then return home to Canada, and among them over five hundred of the wearers of the bays will be men from the Merchants Bank of Canada. Those men in our service who have not gone forward we consider have well served their King and Country by making possible what would otherwise have been impossible, the reasonable working of this wide-reaching institution. All thanks and honor likewise to them." (Applause.)

The General Manager's Address

Mr. Macarow: "In the first place, I too, would like to convey my acknowledgments for the expression of confidence of my friend, Mr. Long, and I only hope that I shall continue to merit it in full measure.

"After the concise yet comprehensive review of the Statement in your hands and of the situation generally by the Vice-President and Managing Director, any comments of my own would be quite superfluous.

"There is, however, one hidden yet dominant factor to which it is perhaps pertinent and proper I should make some special reference; I refer to that all-important portion of your Assets, the Staff.

"It will be a matter of interest to you—and of pride, I have no doubt—to know that from a total of 874 male members of the Staff of military age at the beginning of the war, 520, or 59 per cent, have enlisted for active service and are now overseas. (Great applause.) Of these, be it said, with feelings of the deepest and most reverent sorrow, 28, or one in every 19, will never return. Some 60 have been wounded, and by many high honors have been won for valorous deeds on the field. To these gallant young men, actuated by the highest of patriotic motives, every possible tribute of praise, admiration and gratitude is extended. But we must not forget their fellows, who, out of necessity, have remained behind, and who have been compelled, in the circumstances, to assume extra duties and heavier responsibilities. These additional burdens, I gratefully testify, have been cheerfully shouldered, and thus they have been doing, unostentatiously but effectively, their important share towards keeping the home fires burning against the great tomorrow, when Canada will be rejoicing at the victorious return of her gallant sons from the front. Let us hope that the dawn of that momentous day may be in the not distant future." (Applause.)

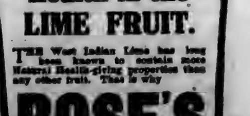
Mr. Patterson expressed the appreciation of the stockholders for the efforts of the Staff, and had no doubt recognition of a tangible nature was being given by the management.

On motion of Messrs. John Patterson and Alfred Piddington, Messrs. Vivian Harcourt and Gordon Tansley, of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., were appointed auditors of the Bank, to hold office until the next Annual General Meeting.

On motion of Messrs. A. D. Fraser and John Baillie, Messrs. John Patterson and F. Hague were appointed scrutineers for the election of directors.

It was then moved by Mr. John Patterson, seconded by Dr. Alfred McDiarmid, that the scrutineers should cast one ballot in favor of the following persons as directors: Sir H. Montagu Allan and Messrs. K. W. Blackwell, Thomas Long, F. Orr-Lewis, Andrew A. Allan, Lieut.-Col. C. C. Ballantyne, A. J. Dawes, F. Howard Wilson, Farquhar Robertson, Geo. L. Cains, Alfred B. Evans, E. F. Hebden, T. Ahearn and Lieut.-Col. Jas. R. Moodie. This motion was carried unanimously, and the scrutineers declared these gentlemen to be elected as Directors.

This concluded the business of the meeting, which then adjourned. At a subsequent special meeting of the Directors, Sir H. Montagu Allan was re-elected President, Mr. K. W. Blackwell Vice-President, and Mr. E. F. Hebden Managing Director.



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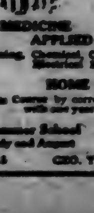

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15 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

SHIPS ARE NEEDED TO TRADE WITH WEST INDIES

Restricted Transportation Facilities Result in Tremendously Increased Business Going to the United States While Canada Suffers

When the Dominion Government decided on establishing a line of vessels to ply between British Columbia and the Atlantic coast of Canada via Panama Canal and the West Indies, offers were made to Victoria and Vancouver shipbuilding concerns of the contracts for building boats for this purpose.

Despite every endeavor on the part of the Government's representative in Victoria to arrange for the building of at least one vessel here, none of the established shipyards seemed keen on accepting the order, and no one took enough interest in the matter to form a company to take on the contract for what was reported to be the initial order for a fleet of such vessels.

Great disappointment was felt, therefore, when the orders for two ships were placed with the Wallace Shipyards of North Vancouver. Now that the Wallace people have sold out that portion of their plant where wooden ships are being built, the question is being asked as to whether the new owners, Peter Lyall & Son, of Montreal, will build the Government ships or whether other arrangements will be made, nothing having been heard of the matter for some time.

Interest is again aroused as to the chances of Victoria getting orders from Ottawa to build ships for the purpose of developing trade between British Columbia, the West Indies and Atlantic ports, and, incidentally, provide at least one or two vessels which would make some little use of the 5,000 feet of additional docking space which the Government, at a cost of $4,500,000, has provided this port with by the construction of the ocean docks and the Ogden Point breakwater.

Apart altogether from what the Government may do, a correspondent to The London Times, under date of May 24, points out that no one can doubt that the British West Indies, possessing all the essentials of cheap production, could build up a trade within the Empire of tremendous proportions if adequately protected and stimulated by Canadian capital and enterprise, and in this connection the correspondent further accentuates the need of transportation.

Province Left Out

According to his suggestion, however, British Columbia's mercantile marine is left out of the matter altogether, and the trade between this Province and the West Indies would be developed through connection with the East over three transcontinental lines of railway, with a line of steamers running out of Canadian Atlantic ports.

Dealing fully with the question from the standpoint of a political union between Canada and the West Indies, whereby the trade now diverted to the United States would be turned toward the enrichment of Canada, the Times correspondent says:

When the war ends plans for the development of interimperial trade and for the political union of component parts of the Empire will necessarily occupy a good deal of attention. In this discussion the possibility of creating a complete political and economic union—in one word, a confederation—of Canada, Newfoundland and the British West Indies should not be overlooked. Several attempts have been made without much success to establish closer commercial relations between Canada and the British West Indies, and also to bring about confederation, as well as certain tariff arrangements within the islands themselves. The preferential trade agreement with Canada promoted by Sir George E. Foster in 1912, although it has been of some benefit to the islands, has had only a limited and partial effect. There is some dissatisfaction now in those islands that entered into reciprocity with Canada because those that remained out are receiving the same concessions from the Dominion without granting any concessions in their tariffs. Jamaica, the largest of the islands, influenced largely by fear of retaliation on the part of the United States, did not participate in the reciprocity agreement with Canada.

Trade Expansion

The results of absolutely free trade between the British West Indies and Canada are indicated by what has happened already. Since 1912 the proportion of Canadian exports to Trinidad has risen from 7.3 per cent to 13.7 per cent in 1915 of the total trade, while the exports from the United States have shown a marked tendency to decline proportionately in the same period. But the full benefits of commercial union and the development of reciprocal trade cannot be obtained without political union between the islands and the Dominion. In the first place, the British West Indies, not without reason, fear that to grant commercial preference to Canada might provoke retaliation from the United States. No less than 60 per cent of the exports from Jamaica, for example, go to the United States, which also practically controls the present means of transportation. Jamaica naturally objects to risk American retaliation upon her banana trade, which has grown to considerable proportions. After the decline of the sugar industry, as a result of the free trade policy of Great Britain, which gave preference to bounty-fed German sugar, bananas became a big item in the list of Jamaica's exports. Jamaica sends 17,000,000 bunches to the United States every year. She could not afford to lose that trade.

West Indian Opinion

But political as well as commercial union with Canada would make all the difference. Jamaica fully appreciates this. To quote from an editorial in the Gleaner, the most influential journal in the British West Indies:

"The war has brought a spirit of oneness, especially that feeling of solidarity of Imperial sentiment, a oneness of outlook. If the West Indies stood with Canada as one political and economic unit their position would be generally strengthened; they could be a part of a larger Canada—a Canada that has proved her worth in the battle fields as well as the peaceful plains of trade and commerce. Confederation is the political and economic watchword of the future."

The United States well understands that there is a great difference between penalizing the trade of one small island and meeting the commercial hostility of a powerful confederation.

[illegible]

Political union, too, will insure the commercial development of the islands by encouraging investment and enterprise on the part of Canadian capital. Left to themselves, as they have been for generations, these tropical regions make very little progress, lacking both initiative and capital. Commercial union alone would not provide the necessary inducement for Canadian business men to embark capital in the development of the islands, subject as commercial arrangements are to revision by future governments. Canadian business men are as active in the islands now as existing conditions permit. One of the largest banks in the Dominion, the Royal Bank, has numerous branches there. So has the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Commercial Advantages.

If trade without any tariff restrictions were established between the British West Indies, Newfoundland and Canada the interchange of commerce would be so large that the Dominion would readily furnish the subsidy necessary to make a fleet of modern boats profitable. Because of lack of markets, transportation difficulties, lack of capital and enterprise, the West Indies have been exporting only a tenth of the coffee, cocoanuts, dyestuffs, early vegetables, fruits, even cattle, and all products that can be produced in a tropical country. E. L. Pease, vice-president of the Royal Bank of Canada, and an authority on this question, presenting strong arguments favoring this confederation, stated that the British West Indies could produce 3,000,000 tons of sugar annually, while now only about 200,000 tons are produced.

Political union would have other results. It would tend to stimulate Canada's interest in the islands, quicken the process of economic development, and would be a valuable educative influence in the islands. Their people would be brought into touch with the larger question of imperial politics with which the federal parliament at Ottawa will certainly have to deal.

Political Aspects.

But the political aspects of consideration may be reserved for discussion later. It is more important here to make it clear that the proposal serves imperial ends and is of advantage to the Empire as a whole.

One of the elementary lessons of the war is that it is not desirable for any part of the Empire to be entirely dependent upon foreign markets, and that it is equally undesirable for any part of the empire to depend for its food supplies upon foreign countries. If closer trade relations will make the Empire to a large extent independent of other countries and provide an adequate food supply for all parts of the empire, and if that food supply can be produced and controlled within the Empire, it would be folly to neglect the necessary means. It would be more foolish still, in view of the unsettled state of international relations, to ignore the strategical and economic advantages inherent in the geographical distribution of the Empire's component parts.

Strategic Consideration.

From each of these points of view the proposed confederation of British possessions in North America has clear advantages. The British West Indies comprise a tropical territory larger than the Dominion of New Zealand and with double its population. The islands, since the opening of the Panama canal, have acquired much greater importance from their situation at the point of intersection of the trade routes between Europe and Panama and between North and South America. They are an asset of immense strategical and economic value because they stand in the zone through which an enormous volume of the world's trade must pass and because they form an outpost for the defence of the Panama canal, through which the wheat of Western Canada and the products of British Columbia will go to Europe.

At the present time an undue proportion of the tropical products of the islands is taken by the United States. In 1915 Canada imported tropical products to the value of £6,000,000—only one-fifth of which came direct from the British West Indies. Most of these imports, apart from sugar, reached Canada through the United States. The direct exports of bananas to Canada from Jamaica are insignificant. Yet Canada imported in 1915 £460,000 worth of bananas from the United States. Conversely, Canada exports direct to Jamaica only one-tenth of the flour consumed there.

Trade Through America.

These figures show that, instead of direct interchange of trade between two parts of the Empire, there is an indirect exchange of goods through a neutral country, with a consequent loss of profit and an increased cost for rehandling. What is still more important, control of a portion of the Empire's food supply is in the hands of another nation and a potential source of food supplies within the Empire has been neglected. Sugar provides the illustration. We have allowed the production of sugar in the British West Indies to decay. The encouragement and assistance it should receive will save it in the future and render us independent of supplies from Germany and Austria-Hungary. The United States preference for Cuban sugar enormously stimulated the trade of that island. Its production of sugar has increased from 500,000 tons to 3,000,000 tons during the last sixteen years. No one can doubt that the British West Indies, possessing all the essentials of cheap production, could build up a trade within the Empire equal to this if the industry were adequately protected and stimulated by Canadian capital and enterprise.

Benefits to Newfoundland.

Confederation with Canada and Newfoundland would guarantee to the islands a large and growing market for their products, while the free entry of their imports from these countries would greatly reduce their cost of living. Buying these products at present through the United States, where return cargoes of merchandise are furnished for the islands, both parties lose the benefit of the interchange of trade. America reaps it. Direct trade between the islands and Canada will lead, of course, to the starting of a line of fast steamers running from these islands up the St. Lawrence to the great centres of Canadian population, during open navigation, and to Halifax and St. John all the year round. When British Columbia entered the confederation she stipulated for a railway linking her with the rest of the Dominion. No doubt a steamship line would be subsidized to carry the products of the islands to Newfoundland and Canada, filling up on the return journey with Canadian merchandise and Newfoundland fish. The islands would become independent of the American market, and the American broker as a profit-making intermediary would be eliminated.

Transportation Restricted.

At present the transportation between the British West Indies and Canada is confined to the maritime provinces. But a line of steamers to the St. Lawrence and the terminal facilities which will soon be completed at Halifax, upon which the Dominion government will spend about £5,000,000, making through connection with the West over three transcontinental lines of railways, will carry the products of these tropical islands also through the rich provinces of Quebec, Ontario and the great West. In return the grain, flour and manufactures of the West as well as the products of the lower provinces will be brought to the British West Indies.

Some have suggested that this question should be discussed after the war. The time is now. The Canadian people are keenly alive to, and are fulfilling their duties to the mother country. They realize that by joining hands they can be to her a very tower of strength.

WIRELESS REPORT

(By Government Wireless.)

6 p.m.

Point Grey—Cloudy; S.E. light; 30.05; 70; sea smooth. Spoke, 6:30 a.m. SS. City of Seattle, abeam Nanaimo, southbound.

Cape Lazo—Cloudy; S.E. fresh; 30.05; 57; sea smooth. Spoke, 12:25 p.m., SS. Admiral Watson, through Seymour Narrows, 11:30 a.m., southbound; 3 p.m., SS. Amur with tow, abeam Powell River, southbound; 4:15 p.m., SS. Prince Albert, through Seymour Narrows, southbound; 6:05 p.m., SS. Princess Ena, left Union Bay 5 p.m., northbound.

Pachena—Cloudy; W. light; 30.04; 51; sea smooth.

Estevan—Overcast; S.E. light; 29.35; 52; light swell. Spoke, 12:45 a.m., SS. Mariposa, off Cape Decision 8 p.m., northbound; 7 a.m., SS. Princess Maquinna, abeam Lookout Island, 5 a.m., northbound.

Alert Bay—Clear; N.W. light; 29.78; 55; sea smooth.

Triangle—Overcast; N.W. light; 29.94; 51; sea rough. Spoke, 7 p.m., SS. Prince George, at Ocean Falls, southbound; 3:35 a.m., SS. Princess Beatrice, off Paddle Rock, northbound; 1:50 p.m., SS. Venture, in Millbank Sound, southbound; 5:50 p.m., SS. Chelohsin, off Shusharti, northbound.

Dead Tree—Overcast; S.E. strong; 29.44; 54; sea moderate.

Ikeda—Clear; S.E. strong; 29.40; 52; sea moderate.

Prince Rupert—Clear; S.E. light; 29.72; 56; sea smooth. Passed in, 3:30 p.m., SS. Princess Alice, southbound.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

British Columbia.—(95) Strait of Georgia—Active Pass—Gossip Shoals—Bell buoy to be replaced by gas and bell buoy—Submarine bell buoy to be discontinued.

(1) Former notice.—No. 126 (30) of 1907. Date of replacement — On or about June 1, 1917, without further notice. Position—Eastward of shoal off east end of Gossip Island. Lat. N. 48 deg. 53 min. 6 sec., Long. W. 123 deg. 18 min. 16 sec. Bell buoy replaced by gas and bell buoy.—Gossip Shoals bell buoy will be replaced by a combined gas and bell buoy. Description.—Steel cylindrical buoy, surmounted by a steel frame supporting the bell and lantern. Color.—Black. Character of light.—White light, automatically occulted at short intervas. Illuminant.—Acetylene. (2) Former notice.—No. 47 (156) of 1914. Date of discontinuance. —On or about June 1, 1917, without further notice. Submarine bell buoy discontinued.—The maintenance of the submarine bell buoy, heretofore moored near Gossip Shoals bell buoy, will be discontinued, and the buoy taken up.

(25) Vancouver Island—East Coast—Baynes Sound—Roy's Beach (Royston)—Wharf.

Wharf—A Government wharf extends out 1,270 feet 25 deg. (N. 1 deg. W. mag.) from the point on Roy's Beach (in Lat. N. 49 deg. 33 min. 59 sec., Long. W. 124 deg. 56 min. 8 sec.) 0.73 mile westward of Grassy Point. The outer end of the wharf is in Lat. No. 49 deg. 39 min. 11 sec., Long. W. 124 deg. 56 min. 0 sec. The approach is 16 feet wide, extending 1,230 feet from the shore at high water mark, with an ell at its end, 100 feet long by 40 feet wide, extending eastward. Dredging.—A sand bank at the northeastern end of the wharf was dredged to a depth of 15 feet at low water. The depth along the face of the wharf varies from 16 feet at the east end to 21 feet at the west end.

HAVE GOOD TIME AS GUESTS OF SHIPYARD

In celebration of the launching of the motorship Esquimalt, which took the water Wednesday night, and which is the first of the vessels of this class to be registered at Victoria, the Cameron Genoa Mills Shipbuilders Limited, invited its entire staff of employees to a smoking concert and supper at the Knights of Pythias Hall, North Park Street, last evening.

The evening was spent in songs, recitations and witty speeches, and at the conclusion of the entertainment everybody voted the Cameron Genoa management the prince of entertainers. The programme was an informal one, and the men called upon to take part demonstrated that the local shipyard possesses a lot of good talent. The hall was appropriately decorated with flags for the occasion.

HORLICK'S

Malted Milk for the Home

A nourishing food-drink for All Ages. Anywhere at anytime. Delicious, sustaining. No cooking.

HEARTLESS GERMAN CAPTAIN THREATENED

Was Nearly Lynched by German Crew for Blowing Up Cruiser Cormoran at Guam and Killing His Own Men.

A United States army transport on its way to a Pacific port from Manila is expected to have on board the crew of the interned German auxiliary cruiser Cormoran of Guam, who are being taken to the United States as prisoners of war, to be placed in a detention camp until the war is over.

That the Cormoran's crew threatened to lynch the vessel's commander for his act of blowing up the boat and killing seven German sailors on the day war was declared on Germany by the United States, is stated in a story printed by the Manila Daily Bulletin, as follows:

"The captain of the German converted cruiser Cormoran, which was blown up in the harbor at Guam in order to prevent her falling into the hands of the American naval officials at that port, narrowly escaped rough treatment at the hands of his own men for having recklessly and unnecessarily sacrificed the lives of some of their fellow seamen in destroying the ship, according to the stories told by passengers arriving on the United States army transport Thomas, which brought 321 German prisoners from Guam to this city, en route to the United States, where they will be placed in a detention camp.

Will Prefer Charges.

"As it is, other officers of the Cormoran are so incensed that they will attempt to prefer charges in court against the captain when they arrive in San Francisco.

"According to the stories told by those who came in on the troop ship, the demand for surrender of the Cormoran was made by a naval lieutenant, and not by Governor Grove, as was first reported. It is said that he went out to the ship in a small launch, accompanied only by one man, and, after having informed the captain of the fact that war had been declared, asked for an immediate and unconditional surrender.

Ship Sank Rapidly.

"To this demand the captain replied by stating that he would surrender the crew but would not give up the ship. Having only received instructions to demand the surrender of both crew and boat, the navy officer called attention to the fact that his ship was covered by the guns on shore and re-embarked in his launch. The explosion came when he had gone but a short distance toward shore, and the Cormoran sank very rapidly.

"The captain of the cruiser, it is stated, did not blow up his ship with bombs already in position, but caused her destruction through the firing of her gasoline stores. One of the members of the crew was ordered to perform this fatal duty, and, of course, was the first to perish, when the explosion occurred in the small gasoline compartment from which he had no opportunity to escape. It is also said that the captain gave no warning to the engineers and others on duty below decks in the boiler rooms, and that the fact that a large number of these were not killed is nothing short of miraculous. As it was, men were left in the ship's brig unwarned, having been confined there for infractions of ship's discipline, and one of these was killed when the ship blew up.

Might Have Lynched Captain.

"The remainder of the crew, the story goes, was so incensed at the heartless action of the captain in sending the ship to the bottom without allowing their comrades an opportunity to save their lives, that he would undoubtedly have been lynched by them had he not been given protection by the naval authorities at Guam.

"The prisoners themselves are considered as navy prisoners, and are being held under a marine guard. The officers occupied second class cabins to Manila, while the members of the crew were lodged between decks in the forward part of the ship."

TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET AT VICTORIA

(Pacific Standard Time for June, 1917)

Date	Sunrise	Sunset	Date	Sunrise	Sunset
1	4:17	8:05	16	4:12	8:15
2	4:16	8:05	17	4:12	8:15
3	4:15	8:06	18	4:12	8:16
4	4:14	8:07	19	4:12	8:16
5	4:14	8:08	20	4:12	8:16
6	4:13	8:09	21	4:12	8:16
7	4:13	8:10	22	4:12	8:16
8	4:13	8:11	23	4:13	8:16
9	4:12	8:11	24	4:14	8:16
10	4:12	8:12	25	4:14	8:16
11	4:12	8:12	26	4:15	8:17
12	4:12	8:13	27	4:15	8:17
13	4:12	8:14	28	4:15	8:17
14	4:12	8:14	29	4:16	8:17
15	4:12	8:15	30	4:16	8:17

TIDES AT VICTORIA

JUNE, 1917.

Date	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.
1	6:47	5.1					22:10	8.8
2	7:12	2.3					22:31	8.7
3	7:41	1.5					22:53	9.0
4	8:15	0.6						
5	0:18	9.2	8:54	0.1				
6	0:50	9.2	9:36	0.4				
7	1:20	9.2	10:20	0.4				
8	2:11	8.9	11:06	0.1	20:46	7.6	23:00	7.5
9	2:57	8.4	11:50	0.5	20:34	7.7		
10	0:34	7.1	3:46	7.5	12:34	1.4	20:36	7.8
11	2:02	5.4	6:41	6.6	13:16	2.5	20:50	8.0
12	3:20	3.9	7:41	6.6	13:50	3.7	21:22	8.3
13	4:26	4.2	10:34	6.4	14:32	4.8	21:48	8.5
14	5:28	3.3					22:15	8.8
15	6:26	2.1					22:41	9.0
16	7:09	1.2					23:09	9.1
17	7:50	0.7					23:32	9.1
18	8:18	0.3					23:58	9.0
19	8:48	0.2						
20	0:22	8.9	9:26	0.4				
21	0:44	8.5	10:06	0.7	20:56	7.9	23:04	7.9
22	1:04	8.1	10:45	1.2	20:27	7.8		
23			11:23	1.8	20:36	7.7		
24			11:56	2.5	20:12	7.7		
25			12:27	3.3	20:26	7.8		
26			12:53	3.8	20:44	8.0		
27			13:46	4.6	21:04	8.2		
28	5:41	4.3					21:26	8.4
29	5:51	3.4					21:47	8.5
30	6:12	2.6					22:10	8.9

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120th Meridian West. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water. Where blanks occur in the table the tide rises or falls continuously during two successive tidal periods without turning. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of lower water.

THE TIME BALL

The time ball on the Dominion Building will be raised half-mast high at 12:55 p.m., to the top at 12:58 p.m., and will be dropped at 1 p.m. daily.

F. NAPIER-DENISON, Superintendent.

The Observatory, Gonzales Heights.

RETURNED SOLDIERS TO GET PREFERENCE

Local Shipyards Building Government Ships Will Employ, Wherever Possible, Men Who Have Been to the Front.

One of the most important features in connection with the allotment of labor in the local shipyards is the announcement that returned soldiers will be given the preference for positions entailing work of a light nature.

One hundred men are now engaged at the shipbuilding site of the Foundation Company on the old Songhees Reserve, where the wooden steamers are to be built for the Imperial Munitions Board, and the ground work for the plant is progressing at a rapid rate.

Before the end of the week the company expects to have sufficient material at the shipyard to enable them to place a large number of additional men to work. The big steam shovel, aided by several teams, is doing wonders in getting the ground ready for the ways, and work on the wharf accommodations at the south end of Johnson Street bridge will soon be completed. The various other branches of the work in connection with the establishing of a large and permanent plant is well on the way, and the company will be fully prepared to go ahead with the building of the ships as soon as the steel keels arrive.

The labor situation seems to be particularly bright as regards the ability of Victoria and vicinity to supply all the workmen required, and Mr. John Day, 320 Belmont Block, yesterday informed The Colonist that during the week over 370 persons had registered for employment in the new shipyards.

Great care is being exercised in order that the men may be listed in the exact trades to which their abilities best suit them, so that when the plant is in full operation there will be no needless shifting of men from one branch to another. In this way the greatest degree of efficiency will be assured and there will be no dissatisfaction among employers or employed.

Mr. Day stated that so far the indications point to his being able to register all the labor required by the new concern from among the ranks of local workmen. "It is self evident," he said, "that all the surplus labor will be employed. It is the intention of the shipyards to take on all local labor first, and this policy will apply in each of the cities where ships are to be built for the Government."

In addition to the large number of men who have called on Mr. Day at the Belmont Block and filled in the registration cards, over fifty letters have been received from out-of-town applicants for work.

WILL BUILD STEAMERS

Grant Smith & Company Purchases Plant at Aberdeen, Wash., to Build Government Boats

Grant, Smith & Company, the well known United States engineering and contracting concern which is just completing the construction of the ocean docks at Ogden Point for the Dominion Government, has purchased a controlling interest in the Aberdeen Shipyards at Aberdeen, Washington, for $200,000.

It has also leased a large piece of waterfront property adjoining the plant in order to give ample accommodation for the building of ships for the United States Shipping Board, of the type to be built in Victoria for the Munitions Board.

CAPTAIN IS CAUTIOUS

Master of Former German Ship Steinbek Takes Precautions Against Poisoning

The ship Northern Light, formerly the interned German sailing ship Steinbek, is at Nanaimo loading coal for San Francisco, having been chartered by the United States Shipping Board to the Western Fuel Company.

Before the vessel left Seattle Capt. F. D. McKay had the ship's water tanks lined with a thick coating of cement in case the German crew might have attempted to poison the lining of the tanks as was done in the case of the seized German liner Prinz Waldemar.

The Northern Light will be towed between Nanaimo and San Francisco by the tug Tatoosh, recently purchased by the Western Fuel Co., the charter being for sixty days.

MAQUINNA STRIKES REEF

C. P. R. Steamer Hits Rock in Kyuquot Sound—Leaking Slightly But Completes Voyage

Early yesterday morning the C.P.R. steamer Princess Maquinna, Capt. Gillam, struck a submerged rock off the entrance to Kyuquot Sound. The accident occurred during a thick fog and the vessel, which slipped over the top of the reef, proceeded on her way.

Capt. Gillam reported that the vessel was leaking but that she is not injured to any great extent is indicated by the fact that she will make her usual calls on the West Coast of Vancouver Island. When the returns to Victoria she will be hauled out for survey and repairs, and during the time she is laid off the West Coast run the steamer Tees will look after the business.

ONTARIO BABY MADE STRONG

Mrs. Jarvis Says Dr. Cassell's Tablets cured her Delicate Child When Nothing Else Could.

Mrs. Jarvis, Box 286, Penetang, P.O., Ontario, writes: "It is a pleasure to tell you what Dr. Cassell's Tablets have done for my baby. When only five months old he fell ill, and though I had medical advice for him he got worse. I tried several special foods, but none of them would stay on his stomach, and he became so thin that he seemed just skin and bone. He only weighed 10 lbs., and we never thought he could live. But chancing to hear of Dr. Cassell's Tablets I got some for baby, and am thankful I did. He is a bonny boy now, quite cured, and weighs 25 lbs. at twelve months old."

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10 McCaul St., Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the surest home remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Nervous Ailments, Nerve Paralysis, Palpitation, and Weakness in Children. Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the critical periods of life. Sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout Canada. Prices: One tube, 50 cents; six tubes for the price of five. Beware of imitations said to contain hypophosphites. The composition of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the proprietors, and no imitation can ever be the same. Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Alaska Excursions

Skagway and Return $66.00

Commencing June 25th.

SS. Prince Rupert — SS. Prince George

Will leave Victoria every Monday 5 p.m.
To Prince Rupert 8 p.m., Monday and Wednesday.
To Anyox 3.00 p.m. Wednesday.
To Vancouver 3 p.m. Monday and Wednesday.
To Seattle 12 midnight Sunday and Tuesday.

Special Sailing

to Prince Rupert and Anyox.
SS. Prince Rupert, Thursday June 21st, 10 a.m.

For reservations and full information apply to City Passenger and Ticket Office, 900 Wharf Street. Phone 1242.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

LOW EXCURSION FARES

TO ALL POINTS EAST

Via Northern Pacific Railway

Tickets on sale June 20 to 30, inclusive, July 3, 4, 6, 7, 13, 14, 20, 21, 27, 28, August 3, 4, 10, 11, 17, 18, 24, 25, 31 and September 1, 7, 8, 14, 15, 21, 22, 28 and 29.

From Victoria, B.C., to

	Round Trip		Round Trip
Boston	$119.20	New York	$118.20
Buffalo	99.50	Philadelphia	118.20
Chicago	80.00	St. Louis	78.70
Detroit	91.00	St. Paul	67.50
Halifax	141.85	Toronto	99.50
Kansas City	67.50	Washington	116.00
Montreal	113.00	Winnipeg	67.50

Proportionately reduced fares to other Eastern points. Optional routes allowed on return trip. Return via California at slightly higher fares. Liberal stopovers given. Return limit three months, but not to exceed October 31, 1917.

THREE TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS DAILY

North Coast Limited and Atlantic Express to Chicago. Mississippi Valley Limited to St. Louis.

For further information, tickets or reservations call on or address

E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent
1234 Government Street Phone 456
or A. D. CHARLTON, A.G.P.A., Portland, Ore.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR LIBERTY BOND?

GIRL GUIDE NOTES

No. 1 Company (Camosun) was glad to welcome three new recruits at the drill on Friday evening. The company spent a busy evening furnishing its department at headquarters, and some remarkable works of carpentering are being effected.

No. 2, Lady Douglas Company, welcomed one recruit on Friday, and also spent the evening in furnishing the patrol headquarters.

Patrol Leader L. Wootton, Corporal M. Patrick and Guides E. Patrick, A. Jewsbury, and J. Aldridge have qualified for the laundry badges.

A letter of thanks has been received from Adjutant Merrett, of the Salvation Army, stating that $1,190 was forwarded for the Salvation Army huts, and thanking the Guides for assisting with the tag day.

It is understood that the education authorities have given leave for the Girl Guides to hold a cookery examination in the South Park School at a future date. Guides wishing to enter for this examination should hand in their names to their captains without delay. Those holding the School cookery certificates for the complete course need not take this examination. As this badge is necessary qualification for the first class all-round cards, and may form part of the qualification for the war service badge, all guides should obtain it without delay.

No. 4 Company will meet next Wednesday in the grounds of the old schoolroom, Foul Bay Road, by which time it is anticipated definite permission will be given the company to make use of the room.

There will be an enrolment ceremony at the headquarters of No. 5 Company, 1514 Hanlain Street, next Thursday evening at 7:15. Parents and friends, and anyone interested in the Guides, will be very welcome.

All officers, patrol-leaders, corporals, and any ladies thinking of becoming officers, who wish to join the officers' training class, are requested to meet next Friday evening at headquarters, Mason Street (by the side of St. John's Church), at 8:15, when arrangements will be made for starting various courses of instruction.

Anchor-Donaldson Line

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW

The St. Lawrence Route

Send for your relatives and friends in the Old Country. Prepaid tickets from all points in Great Britain issued at lowest rates. Full information from any railroad or steamship agent, or

H. E. LIDMAN, General Agent
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THE UNION STEAMSHIP CO. OF B.C. LTD.

Sailings to Northern B.C. Points

SS. CAMOSUN sails from Victoria, [illegible] Dock, every Wednesday at 11 p.m. for Campbell River, Alert Bay, Sointula, Port Hardy, [illegible] RIVERS INLET Canneries, Namu, OCEAN FALLS and BELLA COOLA.

SS. VENTURE sails from VANCOUVER every Tuesday at 11 p.m. for Alert Bay, Port Hardy, [illegible] Bella Bella, [illegible] RIVERS [illegible] PRINCE RUPERT, Port Simpson and NAAS RIVER Canneries.

[illegible] leaves Vancouver every Friday. FAST, DIRECT SERVICE to OCEAN FALLS, PRINCE RUPERT, ANYOX, calling at Powell River, Campbell River, [illegible]

[illegible] 1003 Government St. [illegible]

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ONLY DIRECT [illegible]

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One cent a word each insertion, five cents a word a week, or a dollar a line a month [illegible] with order. No advertisement accepted for less than twenty-five cents.

Business or Professional Cards of four lines or under, $1.00 per week.

No advertisement charged on account for less than $1.00. Phone 11.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Notices of ratepayers' meetings, entertainments, dances, society, club or church [illegible] and services, concerts, socials, etc. [illegible] special headings of "Meetings" [illegible] classified pages at one cent per word per insertion. As reading matter under heading of "Announcements" on news [illegible] at three cents per word per insertion. [illegible]

THE DAILY COLONIST WILL BE FOUND ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES OUTSIDE VICTORIA

[illegible]

Jones Bros. .... Nanaimo, B.C.
[illegible] Bros. .... Nanaimo, B.C.
[illegible] Wilson .... Nanaimo, B.C.
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[illegible] Sewell .... Duncan, B.C.
[illegible] Hughes .... Ladysmith, B.C.
[illegible] A. Knight .... Ladysmith, B.C.
Powell M. Bone .... Cumberland, B.C.
W. G. Robertson .... Courtenay, B.C.
[illegible] Duncan .... Sidney, B.C.
Ed. J. Galloway, 732 Granville Street —Vancouver, B.C.
The Granville Street News Stand, 333 Granville Street .... Vancouver, B.C.
Hotel Vancouver News Stand —Vancouver, B.C.
Universal News Co., 154 Hastings St. East —Vancouver, B.C.
Panama-Pacific News Co., corner Hastings and Columbia Streets .. Vancouver, B.C.
G. S. Forsythe, 349 Hastings Street —Vancouver, B.C.
E. E. Berry .... Vernon, B.C.
Reed Stationery Co. .... Vernon, B.C.
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A. C. Taylor & Co. .... Kamloops, B.C.
A. C. Little .... Prince Rupert, B.C.
James Oglow .... Dawson, Y.T.
Dominion News and Cigar Co., 85 Jasper Avenue .... Edmonton, Alta.
Mike's News Stand, First Street and Jasper Avenue .... Edmonton, Alta.
A. E. Brunelle, 9981 103rd Avenue —Edmonton, Alta.
Boston Shoe Shine Parlors, 109a 8th Avenue West .... Calgary, Alta.
Sam J. Steinburg, Front of Post Office Door —Winnipeg, Man.
Murphy Bros., 235 Portage Avenue —Winnipeg, Man.
Hy. Schwartz, 413 Main Street —Winnipeg, Man.
Acme News Co., Second and Union Streets —Seattle, Wash.
Eckart News Co., corner First and Washington Streets .... Seattle, Wash.
W. O. Whitney, 4th and Pike Street —Seattle, Wash.
Bob Shields .... Port Angeles, Wash.
Ben Stubeck, Trader's Bank Building —Spokane, Wash.
The Bowman News Co., Post Office Corner —Portland, Ore.
O'Mara News Co., corner Fifth and Washington Streets .... Portland, Ore.
Trego News Co., corner Ninth and Pacific Avenue .... Tacoma, Wash.
C. Burke, 11th and Pacific Avenue —Tacoma, Wash.
California News Co., 6 Market Street —San Francisco, Cal.
Golden Gate News Co., 789 Market Street —San Francisco, Cal.
Marriott News Co., corner Turk and Market Streets .... San Francisco, Cal.
Jerry's News Co., Eddy and Powell Streets —San Francisco, Cal.
United News Agents, corner Eddy and Market Streets .... San Francisco, Cal.
N. M. Wheatley, corner Market and Kearney Streets .... San Francisco, Cal.
Beck News Co., corner McAllister and Market Streets .... San Francisco, Cal.
C. D. Lauer, 14th and Broadway —Oakland, Cal.
W. E. Phipps, Fifth and Broadway —Los Angeles, Cal.
Marvel News Shop .... Los Angeles, Cal.
Olson & Barber .... Los Angeles, Cal.
World Wide News Agency, Long Beach, Cal.
Child's News Agency, corner Fifth and D Streets .... San Diego, Cal.
Child's News Agency, corner Fifth and F Streets .... San Diego, Cal.
Pacific News Agency, corner Sixth and Broad Streets .... San Diego, Cal.
Toma News Co. .... Kansas City, Mo.
Pope Newspaper Agency, N.W. corner Clark and Van Buren Streets .... Chicago, Ill.
Donato Barasso, 546 S. Wabash Avenue —Chicago, Ill.
Quaker News Co., 717 North Marshall Street —Philadelphia, Pa.
Spitz News Co., 17th and Welton Streets —Denver, Col.
Hub News Co., City Hall Avenue —Boston, Mass.
International News Co., 607 Washington Street .... Boston, Mass.
F. Schwartz, 1035 Prospect Avenue —Cleveland, Ohio
Busy Corner News Stand, Walker Bank Building .... Salt Lake City, Utah
Garfield News Co., 46 Monroe Avenue —Detroit, Mich.
Post Office News Stand, West Park Street —Butte, Mont.
Gerald News Co. .... Great Falls, Mont.
Hotaling's News Agency, Grand Central Depot .... New York, N.Y.
St. Bride's Publishing Co., 80 Fleet Street —London, E.C., England
Daws Steamship Agency, 17 Green Street, Charing Cross Road ... London, England
W. J. Attwood, 176 Fratton Street —Portsmouth, England
Grant's, 6 Lords Street, Arcade, —Liverpool, England

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

THE Lawn-Mower Hospital, 614 Cormorant. H. M. Wilson, specialist.

AUCTIONEERS

BILL MAYNARD—Auctioneer, 547 Yates Street; phone 4218. Sales every Thursday.

BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS

CARPENTRY — Alterations and repairs; tools repaired and guaranteed. T. Tairaw'; phone 3601R. Estimates free.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

CHIMNEY sweep—Lloyd. Phone 2133LL. Fifteen years' experience in Victoria.

CHIMNEY sweeping — C. White. Phone 3608. Satisfaction guaranteed. Town or country.

DRYGOODS—WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE Drygoods—Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd., wholesale drygoods, importers and manufacturers; men's furnishings, tents, "Big Horn" brand shirts, overalls. Mail orders attended to.

EMBOSSED STATIONERY

PRIVATE stationery embossed in any design or color. The Colonist Printing Company, Limited.

EXPRESS AND TEAMING

DRAYMAN—Joseph Heaney, office at 1218 Wharf Street; phone 171.

ENGRAVING

STENCIL and Seal Engraving — General engraver and stencil cutter. George Crowther, 818 Wharf Street, behind Post Office.

HALF-TONE ENGRAVING

ZINC and copper illustrations of every description at The Colonist Photo-Engraving Department.

INSURANCE

THE Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York. Fire, Marine, Accident, Plate Glass and Live Stock Insurance. Cameron Investment and Securities Co., 520 Central Building. Phone 3190.

JUNK

JUNK—Wanted, scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks, bottles, rubber; highest prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Wharf Street; phone 1336. Branch store, 1600-2 Store Street.

LIVERY, BOARD AND SALE STABLES

LAUREL—Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd. Tel. 129 and 129. Best service in the city.

LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING — Lithographing, engraving and embossing. Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

MASQUERADE COSTUMES

COSTUMES for hire, suitable for masque balls, amateur theatricals, etc. Shaw & Co., 735 Fort Street, phone 401.

PLASTERING AND CEMENT WORKS

J. ALLAN, Plasterer—Estimates given on plain and ornamental plastering, cement work, repairing, etc. Phone 3601L2; 1600 Dundas Drive.

PATENTS

PATENTS, trade marks, designs, copyrights. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., the old established firm of patent attorneys. Offices, 3000 Rogers Building, Vancouver, B.C.

PATENTS—Rowland Brittain, registered attorney; patents in all countries. Fairfield Bldg., 606 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

PRINTING

WHY send your printing orders East when you can get them done better, quicker and at the same price, at The Colonist Printing Department.

SEWER PIPE AND TILE MANUFACTURERS

SEWER pipe ware, field tile, ground fire clay, etc. B.C. Pottery Co., Ltd., Broad and Pandora.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING

ANNOUNCEMENT — Shaw & Co. have opened their Victoria premises for buying and selling second-hand clothing; 735 Fort Street. Phone 401.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES

TYPEWRITERS — New and second-hand; repairs, rentals; ribbons for all machines. United Typewriter Co., Ltd., 732 Fort Street, Victoria. Phone 4798.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

UNDERTAKERS

B. C. FUNERAL Co. (Hayward's), Ltd. Funeral directors and embalmers; chapel and private parlors; motor or horse equipment. Always open. Phone 2235, 734 Broughton Street.

WINDOW CLEANERS

ISLAND Window Cleaning Company — Pioneer firm. For promptness phone 3015; 340 Arnold Avenue.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

BAWDEN, KIDD & Co.—Chartered Accountants, Assignees, etc., 421 and 422 Central Building, Victoria, B.C. Phone 4286.

CHIROPODIST

CHIROPODIST—L. E. Jones, 211 Central Block. Phone 2886; res. phone 5115R.

DENTISTS

DR. F. G. KEENE—Dentist. Rooms 412-13-14 Central Building. Phone 4369.

DR. LEWIS HALL—Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

FOOT SPECIALIST

MADAME JOSEPHE — Foot specialist; corns permanently cured; consultations free. Rooms 407-408 Campbell Building; phone 2884.

MASSEUSE

MISS C. M. ALLEYNE—Masseuse and Medical Gymnast; 306-307 Campbell Block. Hours, 10 to 5. Phone 3957.

NURSES

THE Rex Sanitarium for Women—Chronic, nervous, convalescent, surgical and maternity cases; rates reasonable. Telephone Capitol 515. Leeanna Mae Hume, Matron. 229 Broadway North, Seattle, Wash.

TUITION

C. V. MILTON, A.C.P., Maths., Latin, French, English, etc.; preparation for exams. Phone 4774X.

ENGINEERS instructed for certificates, marine, stationary, Diesel. W. G. Winterburn, 503 Central Building; phones 2474 and 4311L.

FRENCH classes, reading and conversation by experienced teacher from Paris. Phone 5444L, or 490Y.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

SHORTHAND School, 1011 Government Street. Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping thoroughly taught; graduates filling good positions. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

PIANOFORTE

MRS. E. SEMPLE—Pianist and experienced teacher of piano; pupils prepared for examinations if desired; 1472 St. David Street, corner Newport Road. Phone 3654R.

VETERINARY COLLEGES OR SCHOOLS

S. F. VETERINARY COLLEGE begins Sept. 5. Catalogue free. C. Keane, Pres. 1818 Market Street, San Francisco.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AN intelligent person may earn $100 monthly corresponding for newspapers; $40 to $50 monthly in spare time; experience unnecessary; no canvassing; subjects suggested. Send for particulars. National Press Bureau, Room 4445, Buffalo, N. Y.

BAKER, competent, wanted. Masters' Bakery.

INTERNATIONAL Correspondence Schools, 1222 Douglas, corner Yates and Douglas; phone 1986O. Open 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

MEN or boys, for good money, at home, on signs; experience unnecessary—only brains. "P. D. Q." Sign System, Box 1159, Calgary, Alta.

NOTICE—Applications will be received by the undersigned for the Principal to the Ladysmith Public School. Applications to be in by June 28th, 1917. Applications received from married men only. Ira E. Lowe, Secretary, Box 163, Ladysmith, B.C.

TUNG AH & Co., contractors; general agents. 1627 Government Street, phone 3067.

WANTED—Experienced survey chainman. Apply Monday. Gore & McGregor, Langley Street.

WANTED—Experienced automobile repair men; none other need apply. Plimley's Garage, Johnson Street.

WANTED at Once—Youth to drive Ford delivery auto. Apply 533 Yates Street.

WANTED—Single, refined, educated man to assist around country store and post office, $20 month and good home; be one of the family; might pay more if well suited; will pay more when conditions warrant; no one physically fit of military age need apply. Apply by phone or letter to A. B. Hardie & Co., Metchosin P. O.

WANTED—Good cylinder press feeder at Colonist job room, at once.

WANTED—Man for delivery rig and solicit; must understand grocery business. Apply grocer, corner Burnside and Prideau.

WANTED—Young man to take care of yacht. Address Dean B. Johnson, the Foundation Co.

WANTED, at once, first class coat makers. Will pay more than union wages and guarantee steady employment. Tom the Tailor, two stores, 632 Granville Street and 314 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED, green-keeper for the Victoria bowling green. Apply at Green, on Beacon Hill, between 2 and 4:30.

WANTED, boy for herding cows. Apply F. C. Whiffen, Garden City, B.C.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

AT The Ladies' Agency: Lady helps, $15, $25; housekeeper, country, $25; cook-generals, $20, $25; general helps, $15, $25; cook-general, daily, $20; chambermaid, $25. 526 Sayward Building.

AT The Reliable Agency there are good positions for cook-generals, $30; general maid, $28; housemaids, $25; nursemaids, $25; mother's helps, $15; young girls, $10; housekeepers, $20, $15 chambermaids, waitresses. Call at once, 1011 Government Street.

A GIRL wanted; light housework. 1118 Yates Street.

AN intelligent person may earn $100 monthly corresponding for newspapers; $40 to $50 monthly in spare time; experience unnecessary; no canvassing; subjects suggested. Send for particulars. National Press Bureau, Room 4445, Buffalo, N. Y.

EARN $25 weekly, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines; experience unnecessary; details free. Press Syndicate, 224 St. Louis, Mo.

EXPERIENCED fancy ironers wanted. Apply Dominion Hand Laundry, 1016 Oak Bay Ave.

GIRL wanted for general housework. Phone 2923L.

HELP wanted for household work, good wages. Apply 1619 Wilmot Place, Oak Bay.

LADY help or mothers' help. Give references. Box 3931 Colonist.

MOTHER'S Help — Three children, good home; $15; near Comox. Apply Box 4076, Colonist.

NOTICE—Applications will be received by the undersigned for the position of Matron of the Ladysmith General Hospital. Salary $75 per month. Applications to be in on or before June 28th, 1917. Ira E. Lowe, Secretary, Box 163, Ladysmith, B.C.

WANTED—Middleaged woman to assist with care of children, afternoons and occasionally evenings. Phone 533R.

WANTED—Smart young lady at Masters' Bakery. Apply after 6 p. m.

WANTED—Good lady help, no cooking, $25. 936 Humboldt Street.

WANTED—An experienced housemaid for country home, nine miles from Victoria. P.O. Drawer 573, Victoria.

WANTED—Good general help; 526 Linden Avenue. Phone 4560R.

WILLING, capable girl to go to Cordova Bay as mother's help, for Summer. Phone 1762 or Box 4059, Colonist.

WANT good strong woman for ranch; family of five. Box 4065, Colonist.

WANTED—A good general. Apply 1230 Newport Avenue between 10 to 1 p. m.

WANTED, women and girls for good situations. Wages from $15 to $30. Apply Devereaux Agency, 702 Broughton Street, off Douglas.

WANTED, a girl for general housework. Apply 411 Linden Avenue. Phone 4981R.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, good wages. Phone 4072Y.

WRITE motion picture plays, $50 each; experience unnecessary; details free to beginners. Producers League, 131 Wainwright, St. Louis.

YOUNG girl required for a few hours daily. Vimy Ridge Tea Rooms, Foul Bay Beach.

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED, in September, mathematical mistress (resident) in private school for girls. Apply Box 4002, Colonist.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

A returned soldier is anxious to obtain employment as elevator-man at once. Apply Secretary Returned Soldiers Employment Committee, 104 Union Bank Building, Victoria, B.C.

BOY just left school would like to get situation in garage. Apply Box 4072, Colonist.

ON KING & BRO., 533 Fisgard Street, Chinese Employment Agency. Prompt service. Phone 557.

YOUNG man (married), seeks employment; good references; three years last place. Phone R. G., 4637O.

YOUNG man wants work. Box 3915 Colonist.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CAPABLE woman wants daily engagement, 8 or 9 to 3. Plain cooking; light housework. Central preferred. Box 4014, Colonist.

DAILY work wanted by soldier's wife; no children. Box 4001, Colonist.

DURING the absence of parents in evening hours, the Devereux Agency offers to supply trustworthy women to care for babies and children. 702 Broughton Street.

EXPERIENCED trained maternity nurse open to engagement; terms moderate. Phone 942X2.

WANTED—Offices to clean by widow. Box 4055, Colonist.

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper for bachelor; good plain cook. Box 4055, Colonist.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING. 3591R.

DRESSMAKING by the day, $1.25. Phone 4807L.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

ESQUIMALT—The best 120 feet of waterfrontage, right on the carline; clear title, for sole lease or trade. Campbell Bros., 1007 Government Street. Phone 2474.

ESQUIMALT Harbor—For sale or lease waterfront property, suitable for shipbuilding or mill sites. For further particulars apply Wm. J. Cave, 1003 Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.

GORGE lot for sale, 50 x 100, with 12½ water front, cheap. Apply to owner. Phone mornings, 1847Y, or Box 4015 Colonist.

GOOD lot, just over half mile circle, for $475. Phone 4226L.

VICTOR Street, between Bay and Haultain. One lot, size 50 x 110, for sale, at snap price of $300 cash. H. D. Miller Co., 1003 Douglas.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEST buy in the city! Will sacrifice my 7-room modern house, No. 1512 Fort Street, near St. Charles, for only $3,000, for immediate sale. Terms. Answer direct to owner, H. G. Allen, 912 Pender Street W., Vancouver, B.C.

BUNGALOW, two blocks from post office. Box 3170, Colonist.

FOR Sale—Bungalow with six rooms and outbuildings; standing in its own grounds; close to St. Margaret's School and car. Box 4090, Colonist.

FOR Sale—At great sacrifice, modern bungalow; built-in buffet, overmantel, etc. Apply owner, 2949 Albina Street, Gorge Park.

GOOD 7-room two-story Dwelling with four bedrooms, modern conveniences, basement, etc. Situate on the corner of Sixth Avenue and Pine Street, Vancouver. The property is well located, close to two tram lines and in a district that is rapidly developing. Will exchange for Victoria bungalow. Apply the B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

ACREAGE FOR SALE

ABOUT 23 acres, having approximately 400 feet frontage on Cordova Bay, beautifully treed and having an excellent view, only 5½ miles from the city hall. Price for quick sale, only $3,700. Terms. Apply to the B.C. Land and Investment Agency, Limited.

ACREAGE WANTED

EASTERN party would like farm not over 160 acres, within 100 miles Victoria, improved property with buildings preferred. Give particulars, price, sketch. Box 3797, Colonist.

FARMS AND GARDENS

WANTED, city and suburban residences, also improved country properties for sale and for exchange for similar properties in Alberta, Edmonton District. Prices must be reasonable. Apply Box 4024, Colonist.

MISCELLANEOUS

AUTHORIZED to take subscriptions for all newspapers, weeklies and magazines published in any part of the world. Newton Advertising Agency, 23-4-5 Winch Bldg., phone 1915, Victoria, B. C.

AUTHORIZED subscription agents for Toronto Saturday Night, Winnipeg Post, Christian Science Monitor, San Francisco Argonaut, National Geographic Magazine, Vancouver News-Advertiser and local papers. Newton Advertising Agency, 23-4-5 Winch Bldg., phone 1915, Victoria, B. C.

A LADY will call and buy all your high class castoff clothing. Spot cash. Phone Mrs. Hunt, 4021.

AGRICULTURAL Lime for farm and garden; builder's lime. Lime Producers, Ltd., 315 Central Bldg. Phone 2092.

A FIVE-passenger Ford for hire, with driver, by the hour, day or week; rates reasonable. Phone 3928Y.

BICYCLE tires, a quantity of new Non-Skid tires, $2.50 each. Phone 479.

CORDOVA Bay stage leaves Hall's Drug Store, Yates and Douglas, Saturday and Sunday; Saturday, 1:45, 5:15; Sunday, 9:45, 1:15, 2:30. Leaving Cordova Bay: Saturday, 2:30, 6:00; Sunday, 10:30, 1:45, 4:30, 6:00. Special trips arranged. Phone 3764L.

CASH paid for old bicycles and parts in any condition. Phone 1747, Victor Cycle Works, 572 Johnson Street.

JITNEY service to Cadboro Bay from Balmoral Hotel, 10 a.m. and every hour to 8 p.m. Lunches, teas, ice cream, sundaes, etc., at the tea gardens.

PAINTING — Kalsomining, paperhanging. J. J. Ross, Pembroke and Quadra. Phone 2203

WANTED—Organizers of patriotic gatherings. Summer fairs, exhibitions, bazaars, fetes, carnivals, etc., to secure free information regarding a quick money-making amusement device; guaranteed never failing, huge success and big money-maker. Write Industrial Syndicate, 426 Birks Building, Vancouver.

YOUR piano tuned by certificated expert piano maker, 30 years experience; soldiers and sailors half price. Phone 4141, or 30F, Sidney.

THE 11th
HOUR IS
JUST TEN
HOURS LATE

You can save your country, men, time and money by prompt and vigorous action—action that will at once stamp you as a real man.

THE 88th
BATTALION
OVERSEAS
DRAFT

—calls for YOU today; join it. Bright, airy and clean barracks; a first-class wardrobe; a physical training to make you look well, feel well and eat well; three square meals a day and in addition a $1.10 per day, together with separation allowance if you have dependents.

NEWTON
ADVERTISING AGENCY

23-4-5 Winch Bldg. Phone 1915

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

A BIG load of black soil or manure delivered. Phone 1864.

ADS should be changed frequently and run daily or at least every other day. See Newton Advertising Agency, 24 Winch Building.

A HANDSOME prize cup, nineteen inches high, beautiful staghorn handles, diameter of cup nine inches; diameter from handle to handle, sixteen inches; cost $175; will sell for $100 cash; every bit as good as new. Can be seen at 24 Winch Building, Victoria, B.C.

A LADY will call and buy all your high class cast-off clothing. Spot cash. Phone Mrs. Hunt, 4021.

A SWEATER, new, brown cloth, suit large size, new, also navy blue suit and several other articles. Apply 707½ Yates Street, Room 7.

A BARGAIN for someone. Stereopticon lantern with 2 objectives. Arc lamp, rheostat, 116 ft. marine duplex cable, 15 ft. sheet. What offers?, Phone 4849L or Colonist Box 4035.

A FRONT room, gas, housekeeping. 422 Menzies Street.

A VARIETY of cut flowers, fruits and vegetables at Market Stall 14. M. N. Rudd, phone 333L.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)

CITY Mart, 734 Fort Street. Buy your second-hand furniture, carpets, etc., here; you are assured of honest values; goods of all kinds bought and exchanged. Phone 1482.

CHARD being a Winter vegetable you may plant until July 1. Eastern Stove Company.

CAMP stoves, cheap. Eastern Stove Co., 648 Fort.

DON'T Walk—The street car strike does not embarrass the rider of one of our bicycles. On time for work, meals or pleasure; the same as usual. Come in and let us have a chat over your needs; our twenty-three years' experience is at your service in considering a new wheel, a second-hand one, or your old one mended. We have several second-hand ladies' and gents' machines. Your old cycle taken in part payment on a new one. Term payments arranged to suit you. Plimley's Cycle Store, 611 View Street.

DRINK Hop Bitters as a tonic, 45c per gallon. Phone 632.

EDISON Diamond Disc machine and $75 worth of records for $100. 1510 Fort Street, phone 729R.

FOR Sale—Brass crib, high chair, collapsible buggy, ironing board on stand; 2659 Blanshard.

FIR millwood, $1.50 half cord. Telephone 1382O.

FOR Sale—Lady's bicycle in good condition, cheap for cash. 541 Burdett Ave.

FOR sale, new row boat, at a sacrifice. Very suitable for Evinrude engine. Can be seen at Vimy Ridge Tea Rooms, Foul Bay.

FOR Sale—Belting, camp stoves, 500 yards tarpaulin cloth, 12½c per yard; 1,000 other bargains, at Canadian Junk Co., 533 Johnson, phone 5095.

FOR sale, 2,000 yards chicken wire, various lengths; show cases, refrigerator, 100 other bargains; at 533 Johnson Street.

FOR Sale, fine Devonport, upholstered in fancy velour, price $45. Cost $95. Also oak chairs, upholstered with Spanish leather, and settee and brass beds. S. H. J. Mason, 1011 Hillside Avenue. Phone 3170L.

FOR Sale—Eleven self-oiling 18-inch drop hangers, 2 7-16 shaft. Apply The Colonist Office.

FIR cordwood for sale. Phone 5356 or 811, Kwong Sing Kee, 1819 Store St.

FOR Sale—Second-hand heating boiler and 50 h.p. Heine water tube boilers. Apply Hayward & Dods, 927 Fort Street.

FOR Sale—Piano, cost $425 3½ years ago; will sell for $225. For trial appointment address City, P. O. Box 1135.

GOOD strong Derrick. Inquire Room 31, 828 Courtney Street.

GENTS' bicycle, 3-speed, best English make. 806 Gorge Road.

GOOD stone ginger beer is always refreshing. Phone Botanic Beverage Co.

LAUNCH, day express cruiser, 35 feet, 20 horsepower, good speed; galley, toilet, wash basin, large cockpit; cost $2,000; a snap, $750. E. W. Hume, 652 Yates Street.

MEN'S suits, $2.75 to $10; ladies' Spring suits, $4. If you wish to save money investigate. Shaw & Co., 735 Fort Street, half block from Douglas.

MILLWOOD, finest in city, $3.00. Fresh-water millwood, selected, $3.50. G. L. Walker, Phone 2851R.

MAGNET Auction Rooms—Special unreserved sale of good reliable furniture only slightly used, sterling bargains in dining and bedroom sets, clearing one-third the value; genuine snaps in stoves, ranges, sewing machines, pianos, organs; also another fine lot of useful kitchen ware; all must be sold forthwith to make room. Magnet, corner Douglas and Fort, Phone 3114.

MALLEABLE steel ranges, $5 down and $1 per week. Phone 4689. 2001 Government Street.

OUR root beer is O. K. Victoria Botanic Beverage Co. Phone 632.

PHONE 1879 before selling your household furniture. We will pay best prices.

SINGER machines at special prices, from $10 up, cash or payments; guaranteed. 1214 Broad Street.

SOUTHALL for stoves and ranges, corner Yates and Quadra; exchanges made, coils made and connected, stoves bought. Phone 4239R.

THE Victoria Second-Hand Crockery Store buys and sells anything. 620 Johnson Street, phone 3981. Evening phone 1116L.

"TORONTO Saturday Night," the best liked and best known weekly in Canada, which contains authentic news of all Provincial and Dominion affairs. Enjoyed by men and women alike. In three sections—Editorial, Financial and Social. Subscriptions $3 per year, mailed to your address. Apply Newton Adv. Agency, 23-4-5 Winch Building, Victoria.

84% OF the failures in business during the past twelve months were non-advertisers. Newton Adv. Agency, Winch Building, Victoria, B. C.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

ASK for phone 5019L or 2484. Furniture or livestock bought and sold. City Market Auction. Sales Tuesdays and Fridays, also sales arranged. A. Hemingway, Auctioneer.

ATTENTION—We buy everything you wish to sell, no matter what it is. Phone 4423L. We call to any address. 541 Johnson Street.

ATTENTION—Phone 2192. We pay the highest prices for cast-off clothing, etc. We are the largest buyers in the city. 1324 Government Street.

ANTIQUES, Curios—Furs, antiques, jewelry, china. Good furniture wanted. Murdoch, 715 Broughton Street, phone 4300.

A CALL to Shaw & Co., phone 401, will bring to your door our buyer, lady or gentleman, to purchase your discarded clothing.

AM paying highest prices for men's clothes, shoes, etc. Phone 4433L and I will call at your address. 541 Johnson Street.

ATTENTION — Mrs. Hunt, wardrobe dealer, of Winnipeg and Calgary, is open to buy and sell high class ladies', gents' and children's clothing, evening and party dresses; special offers for gentlemen's clothes. We pay spot cash to any amount. Business done strictly private. Mrs. Hunt will call herself to any address, or call at 812 Johnson Street, second house up from Blanshard. Phone 4021.

A LADY will call and buy all your high-class cast-off clothing. Spot cash. Phone Mrs. Hunt, 4021.

ARMENIAN store pays high prices for ladies' and gent's clothing. Phone 3866. T. Sam, 534 Johnson Street.

ATTENTION—We pay best prices for discarded clothes, shoes, old false teeth, suitcases, bags, shotguns, rifles, tools, stoves, heaters, etc. 541 Johnson Street, phone 4423L. We call at any address.

ANY old bicycles bought; repairing done. 620 Johnson Street, phone 3981; evening phone, 1116L.

ALL classes of household furniture obtainable at Ferris', 1419 Douglas.

BEFORE selling your furniture, livestock, etc., phone 2484 or 5019L. A. Hemingway, City Market Auction.

BEST prices paid for gent's cast-off clothing; give me a trial. Phone 3007, 1409 Store Street.

CASH paid for old bicycles and parts in any condition. Also motorcycles and parts. Phone 1747. Victor Cycle Works, 574 Johnson Street.

CONSCRIPT your old copper, brass, lead, zinc, feathers, iron, rags and rubber; highest price paid, by Canadian Junk Co., 533 Johnson Street, phone 5095.

CANOE Wanted—Cash for bargain. Reply, stating price, Box 3397, Colonist.

DON'T sell your furniture till you have our fair offer in spot cash. Magnet, 650 Fort. Phone 3114.

FRESH milk wanted, 5 to 10 gallons. Box 4045, Colonist.

IMPERIAL—749 Fort, pays best price secondhand furniture, large or small lots. Phone 4480X.

IMPERIAL, 749 Fort—Wanted, golden oak table and buffet; also single beds; camp. Phone 4430X.

MILLION more empty sacks wanted. D. Louis, 919 Caledonia Avenue, Victoria, B. C. Phone 3495.

PHONE 4838. We buy gent's clothing. We pay from $2 to $18. 1421 Government Street.

WANTED — A cheap violin. Box 4079, Colonist.

WANTED—Large refrigerator for store; second hand; must be cheap. A. B. Hardie & Co., Metchosin P. O.

WANTED—Old brass, copper, lead, rubber, feathers, sacks, iron, etc. Also any kind second-hand goods. Canadian Junk Co., 533 Johnson Street, phone 5095.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)

WANTED—Boat and cottage. State price. Box 4038, Colonist.

WANTED—Old copper, brass, zinc, lead, bottles, sacks, rubber, etc. We buy and sell everything and anything. Phone 1328, City Junk Company, E. Aaronson, 646 Johnson Street, corner Oriental Alley.

100 GENTLEMEN'S suits wanted, price no object. Phone 4838. G. Hermon, 1421 Government.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

DESK room in nice bright front office, as good as ground floor; with typewriter and phone. Apply 24 Winch Building.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

APPLY 521 Simcoe Street, housekeeping suites, coal range, gas; every convenience; low rent.

AT 526 Michigan, housekeeping rooms. Phone 1402R.

A BRIGHT sunny front room, use of kitchenette, in nice private house, quiet neighborhood, near Royal Victoria Theatre; suit business lady, teacher or nurse. Terms very moderate. Phone 1097L.

BELLEVUE Hotel, 724 Yates Street; a limited number of housekeeping rooms; all modern conveniences; reasonable rates.

COMFORTABLE home and light housekeeping room. Phone 2022R.

EXCELSIOR housekeeping rooms, 407 Belleville, phone 902L.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms to let, $1 weekly and up, also furnished and empty cabins, all conveniences. Apply 1036 Hillside Ave.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, 1024 Vancouver Street.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, ground floor. 1124 Fort. Phone 4800L.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, very cheap. 2342 Douglas.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms (two), part furnished; phone, bath, etc.; terms moderate. 462 Chester Street, Fairfield Road.

ONE block from Parliament Buildings; furnished housekeeping room. 615 Elliott Street.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

HOUSEKEEPING room, central, for July, for one person only. Box 4108, Colonist.

ROOM AND BOARD

FIRST-CLASS rooms, board optional, large garden, tennis; 936 Humboldt. Phone 4837L.

NICELY furnished room in private family; board optional. 151 Government Street.

FURNISHED ROOMS

BUSINESS men's comfortable, cheap bedrooms. 422 Menzies Street.

COMFORTABLE furnished downstairs. 1902 Chambers.

THE Mount Pleasant—Furnished rooms, one, two or three, with bath; reasonable. Apply to Mrs. Roberts, 4736 18th Avenue N. E., near University, Seattle, Wn.

TO Let—Several nicely furnished rooms; fine Summer house, best location, bath, piano, etc.; terms reasonable; Simcoe Street. Phone 1626X.

TO Rent—In Fairfield district, three rooms, furnished, in private home, use of gas range if desired; no children. Apply 324 Moss Street.

TO Rent—Furnished room with kitchen for light housekeeping, near new High School. 1266 Balmoral Road. Call before 3 p. m.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS

AT Mt. Edwards, Vancouver Street, furnished and unfurnished suites, by the week to visitors.

COOPER Apartments, Michigan Street, furnished and unfurnished 4-room suite.

FIVE rooms, furnished, $14 per month, including water. Apply 2014 or 2012½ Fernwood Road.

FURNISHED suite to rent, 12A, October Mansions, Cook Street. Please call mornings.

GLENGARRY, 316 Cook, a furnished suite to rent.

MOUNTVIEW Apartments, Fairfield, furnished suites, $9. Campbell Bros., 1007 Government.

OAK Bay — Well furnished four-roomed suite; plate, linen; low rent. Phone 1185L.

TO Let—Suite, unfurnished, Fawcett Block, corner Douglas Street and Kings Road.

TO RENT—HOUSES

BAY Street, six-rooms, $15.00; Faithful Street, Fairfield, seven rooms, $20.00; Cedar Hill Road, mile circle, five rooms, $9. A. A. Meharey, 409 Sayward Budiing. Phone 3308.

FIVE-roomed modern bungalow, 715 Kings Road, close in and half block from street car, $10.00 month. Wise & Company, 102 Pemberton Building.

FOR Rent—Five-room cottage from July 1. Phone 2873L.

For rent, Shawnigan Lake, choice five-room cottage, partly furnished, facing lake and handy to Shawnigan Station. F. T. Elford, Shawnigan Lake.

NEW four-roomed bungalow, Mount Tolmie Road, near Kings. Key next door. Phone 218L or 4542.

SEVEN-ROOMED dwelling, chicken house, garden; Bay Street. Phone 3881R.

SIX-roomed modern house, 1786 Bay St., near Richmond Avenue, close Willows car, newly kalsomined throughout, $10.00 month. Wise & Company, 102 Pemberton Building.

SEVEN rooms, modern, on car line; $12 monthly; water paid. Box 4042, Colonist.

SIX-room bungalow for rent on Amphion Street, Oak Bay. Phone 4226L.

TWO-room cottage, close Willows, $4. Apply 1054 Burdett Ave.

TO rent, 448 Moss; eight rooms, furnace, every convenience. Apply Aristo Studio, 1326 Douglas.

WANTED TO RENT—HOUSES

WANTED in September, near Mount Tolmie, a modern house about seven rooms, unfurnished. Apply L. G. Tolson, University School, Victoria.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES

APPLY to Burdick Brothers & Brett, Ltd., for furnished suites and houses; 623 Fort Street. Phone 132.

CLEAN furnished apartment, kitchen, bedroom, $12.50. 1251 Pandora, phone 4703L.

EIGHT-ROOMED house, furnished, facing sea; Fairfield district; low rent. Phone 4228Y.

FAIRFIELD, splendid five-room bungalow. A. A. Meharey, 409 Sayward Building.

FOR particular people. No small children. In best locality. Three public rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 w.c.'s, wash tubs in basement. Apply J. T. L. Meyer, 511 Belmont House, phone 4331.

FOR rent, furnished house, 8 rooms, bath and pantry. Apply 1320 Yates Street.

FOUR-roomed modern cottage, nicely situated, well furnished, with grounds. Apply B.C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd.

FURNISHED bungalow for rent; Oak Bay Junction. Phone 322 or 912R.

LADY with house in good locality, near sea and park, would rent half to respectable party. Box 4107, Colonist.

NORTH Hampshire Road, seven rooms, $30 per month; Fernwood Road, seven rooms, $35 per month; Foul Bay, five rooms, $21 per month; Amphion Street, Oak Bay, six rooms, $22.50 per month; Richardson Street, nine rooms, $50 per month; Cambridge Street, seven rooms, $30 per month; Linden Avenue, five rooms, $21 per month; Richardson Street, six rooms, $30 per month; Foul Bay, unfurnished, five rooms, $12 per month; Fort Street, unfurnished, eight rooms, $16 per month; McClure Street, unfurnished, six rooms, $12 per month. Dalby & Lawson, 615 Fort Street.

NEWPORT Avenue, Oak Bay—Well furnished, five-roomed bungalow, pianola; $18. Phone 1185L.

PART of furnished house, with all household privileges. No children. Apply 667 Head Street.

SIX-roomed furnished house, Michigan Street, phone 2340X.

TO Rent—Small furnished house, suitable for ladies, $3 per month. Box 4048, Colonist.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES (Continued)

TO let, furnished cottage, West Arm, Shawnigan Lake. Phone Mrs. Davies, 1185R, mornings.

TWO well furnished houses, close in. Rent $22 and $18. Phone 4281Y.

TO Rent — Neatly furnished six-roomed bungalow; all modern conveniences. Apply 1346 Mitchell Street, or phone 36.

TO Rent—Magnificently furnished dwelling, 513 Linden Avenue, $50 per month; would lease six or twelve months. Apply Douglas, Mackay & Co., 613 View Street, phone 617.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—For first two weeks in July, small furnished cottage, with boat, at Shawnigan Lake. State rent. Box 3712, Colonist.

SUMMER RESORTS

CAMP Solemnie opens July 1 for vacations. A mountain camp with trout lake; not far from Victoria. Write for photographs and particulars. Manageress Camp Solemnie, Ganges P. O., B. C.

CORDOVA Bay 35c return. Autos leave Yates and Broad, Saturday, 1:45, 5:05; Sunday, 10:00, 1:15, 2:30 Special trips arranged. Phone 2576L.

STRIKE for a short, peaceful holiday; good food, charming scenery and warm bathing beach. "The Chalet," Deep Bay, two miles' interesting walk from C.N.R., Patricia Bay; thirty miles by launch, twenty-two by motor and eighteen direct by aeroplane. Apply early for location for Summer camp.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE

ENGLISH dog cart, rubber tires, good order exchanged for buggy. P. O. Drawer 579, Victoria.

WE specialise in exchanging all classes of property; 600 trades to choose from. Campbell Bros., 1007 Government Street.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

AIREDALE pups for sale, nine weeks old; male and female; extra good pedigree. Apply 2733 Blackwood Street.

ALL kinds of poultry wanted. We pay spot cash. Phone 4344. We will call.

ANY quantity of chickens or ducks wanted for cash at your house. Phone 5019L. Write 615 Elliott Street, city.

ANY quantity of live rabbits wanted. Phone 4344.

BRONZE turkey eggs for hatching, now 40c each, or $3 for 8. Mrs. Veness, Colwood.

BILLY goat for service. Shoe shop, opp. Vic. West Fire Hall. Phone 264R.

CYPHERS incubator, new condition, cost $23.50. Also Mandy Lee incubator; sell both for $12. No further use. Carey, 929 Cowichan Street.

FOR Sale—Berkshire boar about eight months old, very fine animal. Address Box 4057, Colonist.

FOR Sale—Jersey-Holstein, also Jersey-Shorthorn, both rich milkers. Address Charles Espley, Atkins Siding, E. & N. Railway.

FOR Sale—Family cow, Jersey, 5 years. Apply 1621 Fernwood.

FOR sale, blue-eyed, white Persian cat, male, pedigree. Box 3918, Colonist.

FOR sale, pure bred Jersey bull calf. Dean Bros., Keatings P.O.

ORDER your eggs for hatching from purebred prize stock, $1.00 upwards. Seaview Poultry Farm, 423 Dallas Road, phone 4068L.

POULTRY, calves or hogs. Cash paid for any quantity. Phone 398Y2 or write E. H. Rendle, Mt. Tolmie, R.M.D. 4, Victoria.

ROCKSIDE Poultry Farm, Lakehill P.O. Phone 4344. Buyers of poultry in large or small quantities.

WANTED—Ten head of horses, mares preferred, 1,200 lbs. and up. Apply Box 4108, Colonist.

WANTED—Registered Chester-White sow in young. Reply with full particulars to A. A. Mutter, Somenos.

WHITE Spitz puppies for sale. Apply 457 Quebec Street.

WE trade, buy or sell horses, harness and wagons. Brown & Simmons, 741 Fisgard Street.

LOST AND FOUND

BOY seen taking a baby's sulky from 1025 Johnson Street last week-end kindly return same to save further trouble.

FOUND—Watch and chain in Victoria West. Phone 274R after 5 p. m.

LOST—Ten dollars reward for the return of a lady's blue Irish crochet handbag lost at Beacon Hill on Friday evening, containing money, watch, keys, etc. Please reply to Box 7,000, Colonist.

LOST—English setter pup about six months old. Anyone harboring same will be prosecuted. Reward, Frank Higgins, 842 Quadra Street.

LOST—On Saturday morning, between Stanley Avenue and View Street, small pocketbook containing about $40 and receipts. Name inside, E. Exton. Phone Standard Laundry, 1017. Reward.

LOST—On June 14, between Resthaven and Victoria, a brown Holland bag marked "Boots," containing boy's things. Finder please notify Dr. Stanier, 1345 Richmond Avenue.

LOST—Gold engraved locket, in the vicinity of Dallas Road and Cook Street. Reward. Box 4080, Colonist.

LOST — Check coat; finder please phone 2342. Reward.

LOST—In city on Friday afternoon, slat brown leather purse, strap for hand, containing between three and four dollars. Please phone 1126L. Reward.

LOST, stolen or strayed from my place at Mount Tolmie, on the 13th instant, a tame Canada wild goose. Anyone giving information leading to recovery of same will be rewarded. Capt. S. Williams, Bay Road, Mount Tolmie.

LOST—Auto robe, Friday, between city and Gorge, yellow one side, dark green on other. Phone 4343L and receive reward. Wm. Sullivan, 2107 Clark Street, Victoria.

LOST—Receipt for war loan certificate, payable to No. 511212, Sergt. Anderson, 4th Divisional Train, France. Finder write Mrs. A. Anderson, Marigold P. O.

LOST—Small leather purse containing a few cents and car tickets. Please return this office.

LOST—Week ago, small leather purse. Please return to Box 4071, Colonist.

AUTOMOBILES

A CAR for sale, one you have been saving your money for. A late model Overland with electric starter, electric lights, all good tires, two spare tires, full equipment of tools, etc. This car is equal to new. Cost $1,700. Our price $700. We have several other snaps. Apply Cameron, 521 Superior Street, behind Parliament Buildings, one-half block west of Government Street.

ALL Auto Snaps—Late model Overland, electric lights and self-starter; Hupmobile, 2-passenger, $165, in perfect shape; two 5-passenger Ford touring cars in splendid order, new tires; Hudson 5-passenger and 7-passenger Winton, six-cylinder, price $450. Cameron, 521 Superior Street, behind Parliament Building.

A SWELL five-passenger car just overhauled. Bosch mag., slip covers, etc. Make good jitney. $250 cash. 941 View Street. Phone 2536.

A LATE Ford for $250, Ford roadster, $260, Tudhope $375, also Russell, Cadillac, Paige, Saxon and late 7-passenger Studebaker, cheap. Get one of these on easy terms, and get away from the street car brigade. E. J. Cameron, 1012 Yates Street.

AUTOS for hire. Phone 3766L.

A JITNEY for hire. Phone 3159Y.

A FULLY equipped twin motorcycle (Indian), T. T. model, in perfect order; used very little; headlight, Presto tank and tandem seat; tires new. Will dispose of same very reasonable if sold at once. Address Box 3769, Colonist, for inspection.

EXCHANGE motorcycle and little cash for light car. Phone 4061L.

FIVE-PASSENGER Dodge automobile, 1917, complete with bumper, non-skid tires front and rear, extra spare tire and tube; this car is brand new, having just left the warehouse. Plimley's Garage, Johnson Street.

FOR Sale, 1914 Studebaker car; self starter, electric lights; a good car, in excellent running order; $550. Apply Box 4029, Colonist.

FORD Car—Five-passenger, in good condition. Apply F. C. Dillabough, 3016 Quadra. Phone 4721R.

FOR Sale—Six-passenger 4 cylinder car in good running order; make good jitney; cheap for cash. Phone 3562.

AUTOMOBILES (Continued)

FOR sale or exchange for Ford passenger body, nearly new Ford truck body. Phone 1582L.

FOR sale, Stodart Dayton 35, in first-class order. Apply McLaughlin Agency, 923 Fort Street, or 617 Vancouver Street.

FOR sale, 1911 Cadillac, in excellent order. All oversize tires. Apply McLaughlin Agency, 923 Fort Street, or 617 Vancouver Street.

FOR sale, 1916 five-passenger Ford, $375. 563 Dupplin Road.

FORD Repairs—What $4 will do: Remove carbon, re-seat valves, overhaul ignition and adjust carburetor. Result: Powerful and economical running engine. Arthur Dandridge Motor Works, Yates Street, next Dominion Theatre.

NEW Hudson motorcycle; four horsepower; three speeds, Presto; splendid condition; $140, or offer for quick sale. Phone 4041L.

OVERLAND car for hire, suitable for jitney purposes; terms reasonable. For particulars apply Box 4116, Colonist.

SEVEN-passenger motor car, cost $4,000; first class condition; will sacrifice for cash or sell on easy terms, or trade for Esquimalt property. Phone 4899, or 511 Union Bank Building.

WILL trade good five-passenger car for roadster. 1012 Yates Street.

WILL pay cash for your car. E. J. Cameron, 1012 Yates Street.

WE carry a stock of second-hand parts for 1911 Cadillac, Mitchell and Everitt cars. Call on us for your wants. Plimley's Garage, Johnson Street.

WANTED—Experienced automobile repairmen; none other need apply. Plimley's Garage, Johnson Street.

1917 FIVE-passenger Dodge automobile, complete with bumper, Non-Skid tires front and rear; extra spare tire and tube. This car is bran new, having just left the warehouse. Plimley's Garage, Johnson St.

1916 Indian motorcycle, three-speed, electric light and horn. "Dream" tandem seat and basket carrier, new tires. Box 3964, Colonist.

BUSINESS CHANCES

BARBER'S shop for sale, Sidney, without a barber. Three mills running. Owner joined up. Finch, Sidney, B.C.

FOR Rent—Old established grocery business, corner Cook and Fisgard Streets; doing good business; with or without house attached; just renovated; rent low. Phone 4415L.

THERE is an opening in an established business in the city for party who is prepared to invest, say, from $3000, to $5,000, and undertake light duties. For the right man this is an opportunity to secure an immediate income from a sound and progressive business. An ideal opportunity for a semi-retired man. References as to commercial integrity will be required. Box 4095, Colonist.

WANTED, party with $500 to open up copper shipping property on tide water. Apply Box 3962, Colonist.

PERSONAL

DURING strike. To our Customers—We will do our utmost to deliver all orders of 50 cents upwards C.O.D. Phone up 1582 Saturday morning, Hamsterley Farm. See market advertisement, page 13.

LITTLE Arctic, Cordova Bay, now open for the Summer months. Groceries, candies, fruit, tobacco, afternoon teas, ice cream and sodas, all kinds of soft drinks. City prices. C. C. Smith, Prop.

MRS. Shaw pays the best prices for ladies' and gents' castoff clothing. 735 Fort Street, phone 401.

WARNING to the public.—Whereas certain maliciously disposed persons have for some time past been propagating and disseminating certain statements regarding the nationality, actions and sympathies of Mr. and Mrs. M. Enke, of 572 Island Road, Oak Bay, which statements are of a slanderous nature imputing offences against the law and tend to hold the said Mr. and Mrs. M. Enke up to public execration. Now this is to give notice to all and sundry whom it may concern that any person who propagates, disseminates or repeats any such slanderous statements will be proceeded against with the utmost rigor that the law allows. S. T. Hankey, Barrister and Solicitor, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B.C.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY to loan in small amounts for short period, on approved security. Apply 213 Jones Building, City.

CROFT & ASHBY

Phone 3899—604 View Street—P.O. Box 396

TIMBER Lands—Over 30,000,000,000 feet in British Columbia, Oregon and Washington.

MINES, farms, pulp propositions.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

COAL mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years, renewal for a further term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5, which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V., assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY
Deputy Minister of Interior

N. B.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—83575.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned, under the name of A. L. Smith & Co., and Cabello Cigar Co., has been dissolved. All debts of the partnership will be paid by Leo Binzer, to whom all accounts are to be paid.

S. L. SMITH,
LEO BINZER.

NAVIGABLE WATERS PROTECTION ACT
R. S. C. Chapter 115.

The Lemon, Gonnason Company, Limited, hereby give notice that it has, under Section 7 of the said Act, deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the office of the District Registrar of the Land Registry District of Victoria, at Victoria, a description of the site and the plans of a wooden pile wharf, proposed to be built in Rock Bay, Victoria Harbor, at Victoria, B. C., in front of Lots 15, 16, 17 and 18, at the southwest corner of Orchard and Government Streets.

And take notice that after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice the Lemon, Gonnason Company, Limited, will, under Section 7 of the said Act, apply to the Minister of Public Works at his office, in the City of Ottawa, for approval of the said site and plans, and for leave to construct the said wooden pile wharf.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 23rd day of May, 1917.

THORNTON FELL,
Solicitor for Lemon, Gonnason Co., Ltd.

WANTED

Tenders will be received until noon on June 30, 1917, for the purchase of Two Motor Boats, about 20 feet long, with cabin or shelter.

Boats must be suitable for harbor service and capable of proceeding to Esquimalt under their own power.

Offers should be addressed to the undersigned, stating the size of boat, make of engine, where to be seen and the price required.

The envelope should be endorsed "Tender for Motor Boats."

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

(Signed) GEORGE PHILLIPS,
Naval Store Officer,
H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The graduate nurses and Cloverdale Red Cross are holding a garden fete at the home of the Misses Tolmie, Cloverdale Avenue, on Saturday, from 3 to 10. High tea and concert. Jitneys will convey visitors to the grounds.

Garden Fete, July 4, to be held in the grounds of Mrs. J. Newberry, the Gorge, in aid of St. Jude's Mission.

A vaudeville show will be given by the Vimy Ridge Club, assisted by the returned soldiers of Resthaven, on Thursday, June 21, at 8:15 p. m., in the Princess Theatre. Admission 75c, 50c and 15c.

Whist Drive will be held in K. of P. Hall by Pythian Sisters, Monday, June 18. Drawing for centrepiece will take place. Ice cream and cake. Admission 25 cents.

The ladies of St. Mary's Guild will hold their annual sale of work and garden party at the residence of Mrs. J. D. Fraser, 2149 Oak Bay Avenue, opposite High School, on Wednesday, June 20, from 3 to 6.

Military five hundred to be given by Victoria Ladies' Swimming Club at K. of P. Hall, Thursday evening, June 21, has been indefinitely postponed. All who have purchased tickets will have money refunded.

Women's Christian Temperance Union silver medal contest in Esquimalt Methodist Church, June 18, 8 p.m. Collection.

Owing to the car service having been withdrawn the Victoria Club, Campbell Building, will open its dining room for the convenience of the public on and after Monday, June 18.

AT THE CITY CHURCHES

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral—Holy Communion 8 and 8 a. m.; Matins, 11, preacher the Dean. Evensong, 7 p. m., preacher, the Rev. R. Connell. Wednesday, Intercessional Service, 8:15 p. m.

St. John's Church, Quadra Street—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, preacher the Rector, Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick; 7:30 p. m., Evensong, preacher, the Dean, Rev. C. S. Quainton.

St. Matthias' Mission, Foul Bay—Sunday, June 17: Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; Sunday School, 3 p. m.; Evensong and Sermon, 7 p. m.

Royal Jubilee Hospital, Sunday, June 17—Service in Memorial Chapel at 10:30 a. m., consisting of morning prayer, hymns and sermon. Nurses, patients, members of hospital staff and the general public resident in the district cordially invited.

BAPTIST

First—Yates Street. Services, 11 a. m., Rev. H. G. Estabrook of Summerland, B. C., now with His Majesty's forces; 7:30 p. m., Rev. Thos. Habershorn, of Douglas Street Baptist Church. Usual Sunday and mid-week services.

Tabernacle—Rev. B. H. West. Services 11 a. m., "The Infallible Word," 7:30 p. m., "Christ in Heaven With His Human Body." Sunday School, 2:30, Tuesday and Thursday week meetings, 8 p. m.

Emmanuel — Rev. William Stevenson: Morning, 11, "The Mirror of Christ." Evening, 7:30, "Christ Among the Lawyers."

CONGREGATIONAL

Corner Quadra and Mason, Rev. Charles Croucher, pastor. Services, 11 and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Everlasting Arms." Evening, "Have You Found Christ?" Everybody welcome.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

First Church of Christ, Scientist, 935 Pandora Avenue. Services are held on Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for Sunday, June 17, "God the Preserver of Man." Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Visitors welcome.

METHODIST

Centennial—Gorge Road, near Government. Rev. A. S. Colwell, B. A., pastor. Rev. Robert Hughes, of Esquimalt, will preach at 11 a. m. and the pastor at 7:30 p. m. Seats free and strangers welcome.

Metropolitan—Pastor, Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D.: 11 a. m., the pastor; 7:30 p. m., Musical Service: Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Soloists, Miss Eva Hart, Miss Charlotte Spencer, Mr. Gideon Hicks and Mr. McKenzie. Brief address by the pastor. Everybody made welcome.

MISCELLANEOUS

First Spiritual Church meets in St. John's Hall, Herald Street, at 7:30 p. m. Mr. Plummer, speaker. Psychic message at the close. Everybody welcome.

Christadelphian Hall, 1041 North Park Street. Sunday School 10 a. m.; Breaking of Bread, 11 a. m. Evensong 7:30 p. m.

Evangelistic services in tent opposite new Hudson's Bay Building, northeast corner Herald and Government Streets. Sunday at 7 o'clock, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. Mr. Robt. Miller will speak. Come and bring a friend.

New Thought Temple, corner Pandora and Blanshard Streets. Dr. Butler will speak at 11 a. m. on "Spiritual Psychology," 8 p. m., at the Dominion Theatre; subject, "The Majesty of Man and His Coming Glory."

Believers meet in Oaklands Gospel Hall, near Hillside car terminus—11 a. m., "Breaking of Bread," 3 p. m., School; 7:30, bright Gospel service. Speaker, Mr. Roberts. Hearty welcome extended to all.

PRESBYTERIAN

First—Preacher for the day, Rev. A. F. Munro. Morning subject, "Hagar in the Wilderness." Evening, "John Knox, the Reformer." Everybody welcome.

UNITARIAN

Corner of Fernwood and Balmoral. Preacher, Rev. E. J. Bowden, B. D. Subject, "The Social Crisis—How Shall We Meet It?"

MESSRS. STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

Duly instructed, will sell by Public Auction, at 128 Wildwood Crescent, Foul Bay, on

Tuesday, June 19th

At 2 o'Clock

The whole of the well kept and nearly New

Household Furniture

Contained therein, including: Columbia Grafonola, cost $200, with 50 Records; Grass Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Occasional Tables, Plants, Jardinieres, Oak Bookcase, with glazed doors; Oak Extension Table, Oak Diners, Oak Arm Chairs, very fine Grandfather's Clock, large Davenport, Oak Buffet, Window Curtains, Axminster, Brussels, and other Carpets, Rugs, Enamelled Bedsteads, with Springs, Mattresses, and Feather Beds, Pillows, White Enameled and Oak Bureaus and Washstands, Chiffonier, Oak Wardrobe, Bedroom Chairs, 2 Axminster Hall Runners, Kitchen Table and Chairs, Cooking Utensils, Garden and other Tools, Hose, Lawn Mower, Linoleum, Step Ladder, Refrigerator, and other Goods too numerous to mention.

On view Monday, June 18.

The Auctioneer STEWART WILLIAMS

City Market Auction
Tuesdays and Fridays

Tuesday, 2 p.m.

Livestock, Chickens, Ducks, large quantity of fine Wyandottes, etc.

ARTHUR KERENSWAY
Phone 9994 Auctioneer

John Bartholomew

"SELECT" AUCTION ROOMS, 730 FORT

"As the cars are not running, don't ye know what to do?

For GENUINE BARGAINS phone two-two-seven-two!"

And if inconvenient to call at above, phone or mail us your requirements, and you'll be served just the same as if you called personally. Goods shipped to all parts of the country on mail order. You save from 50 to 70 per cent on Furniture and Household Goods.

Finest selection in Victoria. PHONE 2272

McVicker's Gift Shop

727 Pandora Avenue

Half Block From City Hall

Old China, Antiques and Curios

Unusual Things From Everywhere

FEATURELESS DAY ON STOCK MARKET

Dealings Confined Largely to Specialties and Low-Priced Rails — Money Market Is Unfavorable Factor.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Business during today's brief session was perfunctory, specialties and low-priced rails making up an unusually large percentage of the relatively small turnover of 280,000 shares. Savage arms scored a net gain of 8⅝ points at 104⅝. Extreme gains of 2 to 4 points were made by Industrial Alcohol, Virginia Iron, Wilson Company, and Brunswick Company, but most of these advances were forfeited in part.

United States Steel reacted more than a point, and make almost full recovery, but lost ground again in the final operations.

Motors and oils met with reversals of 1 to 4 points; American Sugar declined almost 2, and coppers were lethargic.

There was some misgiving regarding the money situation, and this feeling was accentuated after the publication of the bank statement, which disclosed a further actual decrease of almost $15,000,000 in reserves. This leaves excess reserves at about $54,000,000, the lowest level of the year, but considerably over the minimum reported in the early part of last December. Actual loans increased by less than $25,000,000, and combined demand and time deposits contracted by slightly more than $29,000,000.

Bond dealings were exceedingly restricted, with an irregular tone. Total sales (par value), $750,000. Liberty bonds were moderately active, the price ranging from par to 100⅛. United States regular issues declined ⅛ to 1 per cent on call during the week.

(Furnished by Burdick Bros. & Brett, Ltd.)

Stocks—	High.	Low.	Close.
Alaska Gold	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Allis-Chalmers	28¼	28	28¼
Amn. Beet Sugar	95	95	95
Amn. Sugar	121⅝	120½	121¼
Amn. Can. Co.	50	50	50
Amn. Car Fdy.	73¼	73¼	73¼
Amn. Cotton Oil	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
Amn. Loco.	72½	71⅞	72¼
Amn. Smelt. and Ref.	108⅜	107⅞	107⅞
Amn. T. and T.	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
Amn. Wool	55	54⅝	55
Amn. Steel Fdy.	72	71	71⅝
Anaconda Mining	84¼	83⅝	84⅛
Agr. Chem.	93	93	93
Atchison	102	102	102
Atlantic Gulf	113⅜	113	113⅜
Baldwin Loco.	66	65	65⅝
Balt. and Ohio	73½	73¼	73½
Beth. Steel	152¼	152¼	152¼
Butte Sup. Mining	42½	42½	42½
Brooklyn Transit	60	60	60
Can. Pacific	159½	159	159½
Central Leather	96⅝	95⅝	96¼
Crucible Steel	81⅜	79½	81⅛
Ches. and Ohio	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
Chicago G. W.	12	12	12
Chic., Mil. and St. P.	78⅝	78	78
Chic., R. I. and Pac.	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞
Colo. Fuel and Iron	53	52⅝	53
Chino Copper	58¼	57⅝	57⅝
Cal. Petro.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
Chile Copper	22	22	22
Corn Products	32⅛	31⅝	32
Distillers Sec.	22½	21⅞	22½
Denver and R. G.	15	15	15
Erie	26¼	25⅝	26¼
Great Nor. Ore.	33¼	33¼	33¼
Granby	81½	81½	81½
Great Nor. pfd.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
Inspiration Cop.	64¼	64	64½
Int. Nickel	41½	40½	41
Int. Mer. Marine	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
do pfd	83⅜	81⅝	83
Illinois Central	104	104	104
Kennecott Copper	46¼	46	46⅛
Kan. City So.	23	23	23
Lehigh Valley	64	64	64
Lack. Steel	98½	97½	98¼
Maxwell Motors	50	49⅝	49⅝
Mex. Petro.	99	98	98
Miami Copper	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
National Lead	57	57	57
N. Y., N. H. and Hart.	36	36	36
N. Y. Central	92⅛	92¼	92⅛
Norfolk and Western	124	124	124
Northern Pac.	104¼	104¼	104¼
Nevada Cons. Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
N. Y. Airbrake	146	146	146
Pennsylvania R. R.	53¼	53	53¼
Pressed Steel Car	77	77	77
Reading	98	96⅝	97⅝
Ry. Steel Spring	54	54	54
Ray. Cons. Mining	29⅛	29	29⅛
Republic Steel	92½	91½	92
Southern Pac.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Southern Ry.	28	27⅞	28
Studebaker Corp.	83⅜	82½	82¼
Sloss Sheffield	61½	60	60⅛
Third Ave. Ry.	21	21	21
The Texas Co.	215½	214	214
Union Pacific	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝
Utah Copper	111	110⅝	111
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	169⅝	165⅝	167
U. S. Rubber	61⅝	61½	61½
U. S. Steel	131⅜	130⅝	131⅛
Virginia Chem.	44	43	44
Western Union	93⅝	93¼	93⅝
Wisconsin Cent.	51	51	51
Wabash R. R. Co.	12½	12½	12½
do "A"	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
Willys-Overland	31⅛	30½	30⅝
Westinghouse Elec.	52⅝	52	52⅝
Anglo-French Loan	93½	93⅝	93⅝
Beth. B.	148½	147	148⅝
Del. and Hud.	110⅝	110½	110⅝
Gen. Motors	112½	111⅜	110⅝
Col. Gas	41½	41½	41½
P. Coal	56⅛	55⅝	56⅝
Northwestern	111	111	111
Savage Arm	104⅝	98	104⅝
W. R.	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛
Sinclair Oil	54⅝	54	54⅝
Tenn. Copper	16½	16½	16½
Ohio Gas	137	137	137
Tobacco	60	59⅝	59⅝

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Furnished by Burdick Bros. & Brett, Ltd.)

NEW YORK, June 16.—Afr. 5s, 93⅝@½; Canadian fives, 21s, 97½@⅝; 26s, 96@½; 31s, 95¼@⅝; Paris sixes, 93½@⅝; U. K. fives, 18s, 97½@⅝; U. K. 3-year, 5½s, 19s, 98½@⅝; U. K. 5-year, 21s, 95⅝@½; U. K. 1-year, 21s, 2-year, 1918 and 19s, 99¼@⅝; French fives, 95@½; do 5½s, 99@¼.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

NEW YORK, June 16.—Can. Copper, 2 7-16@9-16; S. S. Lead, ⅜@⅝; Magma, 43@45; Big Ledge, 2⅝@3; B. and B. 1¼@⅝; Mid. West Oil, 77@80; do Rfg. 132@134; Chev. 94@99; N. A. Pulp, 5¼@6; Sub. Boat, 22⅝@23; Ray. Hercules, 3⅝@4; Hecla, 8 11-16@13-16; United Motors, 25½@29; Success Mining, 37@39; Howe Sound, 5½@⅝.

MONTREAL STOCKS

(Supplied by Burdick Bros. & Brett, Ltd.)

MONTREAL, June 16.—Canada Steamships again led the local market in activity and strength, selling up to 43. The preferred also was in good demand at 81. Scotia Steel resumed the advance and gained two points with very little stock changing hands. The other steel issues were neglected. Brazilian Traction was in fair demand on improvement in exchange rates. Price movements during the week have been irregular but some good advances have been scored during the past few days and a broadening tendency is evident.

Stocks—	High.	Low.	Close.
Ames Holden pfd	..	..	44
Bell Tele.	..	..	140½
Brazilian Trac.	..	..	39
B. C. Fish	..	..	45
Can. Pac. Ry.	..	..	159
Can. Cement	62	62	62
do pfd	92	92	92
Can. Car Fdy.	32¼	32	32¼
do pfd	..	..	75
Can. S. S.	43	42	43
do pfd	81	81	81
Can. Loco.	..	..	57
Can. Cottons	..	..	52
Can. Gen. Elec.	..	..	105
Civic Inv. and Ind.	76⅝	76½	77
Cons. M. and S.	27¼	26½	27⅛
Detroit United	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
Dom. Bridge	..	..	130
Dom. I. and S.	62	61⅝	61⅝
Dom. Textile	..	..	86
Laurentide Co.	..	..	176
Laur. Power	..	..	54
Lyall Const. Co.	70	70	70
Maple Leaf Mlg.	104¼	104¼	104¼
MacDonald Co.	..	..	13
N. S. Steel	101¼	101	101⅛
do pfd	..	..	110
Ont. Steel Prods.	..	..	20
Ogilvie Mlg. Co.	..	..	140
Penmans, Ltd.	72	72	72
Quebec Ry.	20	20	20
Riordon Paper	..	..	121
Shawinigan	..	..	122
Spanish River Pulp	..	..	15⅛
do pfd	..	..	50
Steel of Can.	59	58⅞	59
do pfd	91½	91⅛	91½
Toronto Ry.	..	..	80
Twin City Elec.	..	..	89⅝
Winnipeg Elec.	..	..	52
Wayagamac Pulp	..	..	68
Dom. War Loan (old)	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
do 1931	94½	94½	94½
do 1937	94¼	94¼	94¼

Victoria Taxpayers

PAY YOUR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS ASSESSMENT BY 31st MAY, 1917

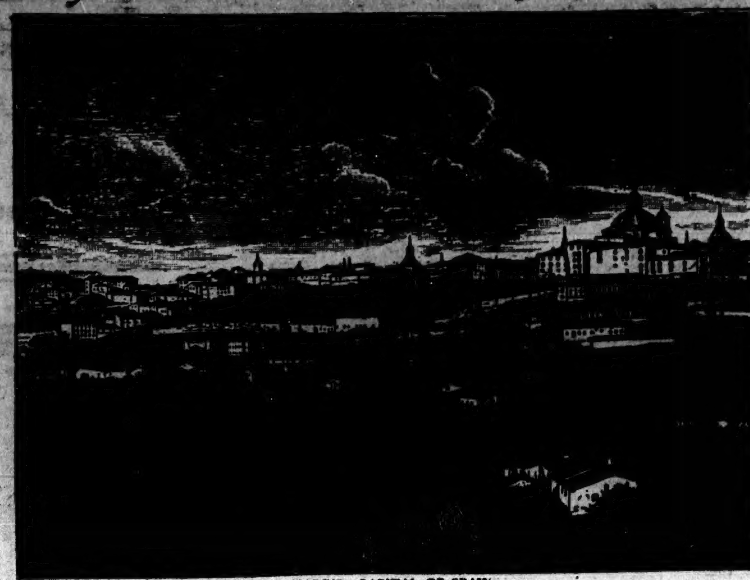
to avoid interest penalty. Full particulars as to payments given on application.

EDWIN C. SMITH,
Treasurer and Collector.

City Hall, Victoria, B.C.,
30th May, 1917.

Bank of France

May See Revolutionary Outbreak



MADRID, CAPITAL OF SPAIN

PUBLIC MARKET

Every stall was taken, and the display of products excellent. The early portion of the day was a little slower than usual on Saturday, but increased towards noon. First Gordon Head strawberries sold readily at 25c per box. Prices ruled as follows:

Fruit—Strawberries, per box, 25c; gooseberries, 3 lbs., 25c.

Dairy Produce—Eggs, per dozen, 42½c to 45c; butter, per lb., 45c to 50c; cream cheese, per packet, 20c; gouda cheese, per lb., 40c.

Vegetables—New potatoes, 2 lb., 25c; new carrots, per bunch, 5c; beets, per bunch, 5c; onions, 3 bunches, 10c; radishes, 4 bunches 5c; lettuce, 2 bunches 5c; cabbage, from 5c; cauliflower, from 5c; asparagus, 2 for 25c; tomatoes, per lb., from 15c; cucumbers, from 10c; spinach, 6 lb., 25c; rhubarb, 12lb., 25c; cress, bunch, 5c; sage, thyme, mint, and parsley, bunch 5c.

Meat—Spring lamb, per lb., 30c to 35c; mutton, 25c to 35c; pork, 20c to 28c; veal, 20c to 25c; beef, 15c to 20c; squab broilers, each, 35c; Spring duckling, per lb., 33c; Spring chicken, 30c; fowl, 27c; rabbits, 22c.

Fish—Fresh herring, 3 lb., 25c; cod, per lb., 10c; spring salmon, 20c; halibut, 10c; soles, 10c; crabs, each, 10c; smoked salmon, per lb., 20c; smoked cod fillets, 15c; smoked belly fillets, 10c; smoked cod tips, 5c.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

WINNIPEG, June 16.—The week-end market was a very quiet one. Reports of growing crops were generally favorable. The cash situation showed little or no change as regards wheat, but there was a slackening off in the demand for cash oats. Offers of both wheat and oats were fairly liberal. There was an active demand for July oats for export. The demand was sufficient to advance the price 2½c for a time. The price fell away towards the close, which was 1⅞c over Friday. October oats was ¼c higher. Flax was strong, July closing 5c and October 4c higher. There was no trading in October wheat, which nominally closed 1c higher. Cash wheat was down 4c on No. 1 Nor., 5c on No. 2, 6c on No. 3, and 5½c on No. 4 wheat. No. 6 and feed were unchanged. Basis contract prices were off 4c for June and July.

	Open.	Close.
Wheat—		
July	..	208
Oats—		
July	67⅞	71⅝
Oct.	59⅛	59
Flax—		
July	283	289
Oct.	..	269

Cash prices: Wheat—1 Nor., 256; 2 Nor., 253; 3 Nor., 248; No. 4, 236; No. 5, 214; No. 6, 188; feed, 138; No. 4 special, 228; No. 5 special, 214; No. 6 special, 200; Basis contract—June, 253; July, 248.

THE MERCHANTS BANK HAS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The annual statement for April 30, 1917, shows increase in total assets amounting to close on 25 millions. Very strong Liquid Reserve, and Current Loans steadily expanding. Profits for the year were at satisfactory level, and with enlarged volume of business the outlook is most gratifying.

The Merchants Bank of Canada during the year ending April 30, 1917, established a record of progress which is exceptional even in these days of generally expanding bank business. In those twelve months the total assets of the Bank increased by 25 per cent, rising from $96,361,363 to $121,130,558, and this on top of substantial though less spectacular increases in every preceding year without any break as a result of the war.

This brilliant expansion was brought about by equally remarkable advances in all classes of deposits and in note circulation. The non-interest bearing deposits advanced about ten million dollars, from $17,181,939 to $27,101,587; the interest bearing deposits advanced about the same amount, from $54,995,069 to $65,000,484; and the note circulation took on an additional two million dollars; while a three-million-dollar growth in the balances due to correspondents abroad made up the total of 25 millions which roughly represents the addition to the funds of the public placed in charge of the Merchants Bank during the year.

Against these public liabilities, which now total about $106,530,000, there are held liquid assets (consisting of cash, call loans, bank balances and high-grade securities) to the extent of $52,041,624, an increase of eleven millions during the year; so that the proportion of liquid assets to liabilities is 48.9 per cent., while no less than 15 per cent of the liabilities is held in the form of actual cash; current coin, Dominion notes, and coin or Dominion notes deposited in the Central Gold Reserve.

On account of the very strong position in which the Bank found itself last year, it is evident that a large proportion of the new funds at its disposal was quite properly available for the purpose of assisting Canadian business activity. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that the current loans and discounts in Canada have increased during the year by nearly fourteen millions, from $48,835,365 to $62,737,958; but the figures show the extent of the service rendered by this Bank in financing Canadian business operations, and also the increased confidence in the conservative management. Another token of the Banks share in the increased commercial activity of the time is the item of cheques on other banks in process of return to their makers, which has risen from $2,754,968 to $5,674,828.

Among the liquid assets the chief change is the addition of six million dollars, presumably of British Treasury Bills, to the item of "Canadian municipal, and British, foreign and colonial public securities, other than Canadian." This item representing chiefly the aid accorded the Bank to the financing of Imperial munitions orders in Canada, now totals $11,263,196.

Profits for the year much exceeded those of recent years, amounting to $1,120,308.84, thus allowing for the payment of war taxes, Pension Fund contribution and several donations, the dividend of $700,000, and an appropriation of $100,000 for writing down bank premises, and still leaving nearly $170,000,000 to add to the profit and loss balance. The whole report must be a source of great gratification to Mr. D. C. Macarow, the general manager, and to the board of directors.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

LONDON, June 16.—Bar silver, 29 11-16d. per ounce. Money, 4 to 4¼ per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 11-16 per cent; three months bills, 4¾ per cent.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. Sterling: Sixty day bills, 4.72; demand, 4.75⅝; cables, 4.76 7-16. Francs: Demand, 5.75¼; cables, 5.74¼. Guilders: Demand, 41⅛; cables, 41¼. Lires: Demand, 7.11; cables, 7.10. Roubles: Demand, 23; cables, 23¼. Bar silver, 77. Mexican dollars, 59⅞.

METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, June 16.—No material change has been reported in the copper market during the past week. The scarcity of offerings for delivery this side of August has become more marked, but demand has been comparatively quiet. Today's quotations for spot and nearby electrolytic were nominal at $33 to $34, while prices ranging from about $32 down to $29.50 were named for third quarter and later deliveries. Iron was strong with prices unchanged.

Lighten the house keeping by serving a ready-cooked, ready-to-eat food that contains the maximum of nutriment at lowest cost, and with the least tax on the digestion. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is the real autocrat of the breakfast table—the one cereal food that holds its own against all comers, with increasing sales every year. It is a boon to the busy housewife, a welcome relief to the jaded stomach that has wrestled with meat and other heavy Winter foods. Try it for breakfast with milk or cream; for luncheon or dinner with berries or other fruits. Made in Canada.

ESQUIMALT TAXES

Tax statements have been mailed to all persons whose names appear on the Assessment Roll of the Township of Esquimalt. Any person owning property in the above mentioned township who has not received a statement should communicate at once with the undersigned.

G. H. PULLEN,
Treasurer and Collector.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1875

CAPITAL PAID UP $7,000,000 RESERVE FUND $7,000,000

PELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

SAVE your Money, SECURE your Future and SERVE the Country.

Interest allowed at current rate on Savings Deposits at all Branches.

VICTORIA BRANCH

A. R. GREEN, Manager

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up - $16,000,000
Rest - - - - 16,000,000
Total Assets (April 1917) 386,806,887

Accumulating savings in the Bank of Montreal to purchase Dominion Government War Savings Certificates is a patriotic step on the part of the individual as well as helpful to our Country.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

D. R. CLARKE, Supt., British Columbia Branches, VANCOUVER.

A. MONTIZAMBERT, Manager, VICTORIA.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Capital Fully Paid - $1,000,000 Reserve Fund - $1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, Bart., President.
SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C. V. O., Vice-President.
R. B. ANGUS
A. BAUMGARTEN
A. D. BRAITHWAITE
E. W. BEATTY, K.C.
E. J. CHAMBERLIN
H. R. DRUMMOND
C. B. GORDON
HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G.
C. R. HOSMER
SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD
MAJOR HERBERT MOLSON, M.C.
LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR.

VICTORIA BRANCH
612 View Street
206-7 Union Bank Building
A. MONTIZAMBERT, Chairman of Local Advisory Board.
F. B. WINSLOW, Acting Local Manager
A. E. HOLT Manager

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1817)

Paid-up Capital - $18,526,600.00
Reserve Fund - 13,625,000.00
Reserve Liability of Proprietors - 18,526,600.00
$50,678,200.00
Aggregate Assets 30th Sept., 1916 - $277,488,871.00

J. RUSSELL FRENCH, General Manager.

338 BRANCHES and AGENCIES in the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua (New Guinea), and London. The Bank transacts every description of Australian Banking Business. Wool and other Produce Credits arranged.

Head Office: GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.
London Office: 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

Agencies—Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank of Canada and Bank of British North America.

Burdick Bros. & Brett, Limited

Stock Brokers

Stocks—Bonds—Grain—Cotton

Direct Wire to Correspondents
E. & C. RANDOLPH, New York
McDOUGALL & COWANS, Montreal

Phones 3724, 3725 620 Broughton St., Victoria

Private Executors

who find that the duties which they have assumed under wills take up too much of their time, are invited to consult this company.

The fees charged for acting as attorney or agent for executors, holding the securities of the estate for safekeeping, collection of interest, etc., are very moderate.

We shall be pleased to quote fees and to have a representative call on you when and where desired.

Solicitors introducing business to the company are retained in the professional care thereof.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

Registered under British Columbia Trust Companies Act
Registered in the Province of Alberta

Head Office, 1221 Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C.

Phone 738 Cable Address: "Contl"

Three Important Things—

Lawn Mowers

—to keep your lawn in good shape. We have them at all prices and in all sizes.

Garden Hose

—all qualities, but the best is the cheapest.

Gasoline Engine

We sell the "Waterloo Boy," the best in the world. Always reliable, never failing. The most useful piece of machinery round the farm or country home.

Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

HARDWARE, Wholesale and Retail

554-556 YATES STREET

Store Phone 59 Office Phone [illegible]

Provincial Happenings

ROSSLAND

On June 13 The Rossland Miner observed that "Rossland is enjoying some real Summer-like weather today, about the first that has been experienced after the long Winter."

Rev. Father McIntyre, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Sisters' Hospital, Rossland, is reported to be recovering, his progress being regarded as satisfactory.

Miss Joyce Stewart, principal of the Cooke Avenue High School, whose health has been poor of late, having intimated to the School Board that she would not teach longer than the present term, the Board expressed regret at this announcement, and decided to grant Miss Stewart a year's leave of absence, so that if at its expiration she should desire to resume her duties as principal she would be at liberty to do so.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, a well known Rosslander, was seriously injured when at work in the Centre Star mine on June 18. A high power electric wire was struck by a falling rock, and the wire came in contact with Mr. Gordon's shoulders while he was engaged in tending a motor, burning him badly about the neck and shoulders. He is now receiving surgical treatment in the Sisters' hospital.

Rossland's City Council has reappointed most of its officials, after having for a short time delayed doing so. Mr. McLeod is city clerk, Mr. Raymer fire chief, Mr. W. H. Falding auditor, Dr. J. W. Coffin medical health officer, and Mr. Glenross city foreman. Among other business transacted at the last meeting was the passing of a resolution, by four to three votes, to in future call for tenders for printing supplies for the city, notwithstanding that the local newspaper, The Daily Miner, claims that it pays the best wages to its employees of any industry or business in Rossland, that its workmen are all expert in their respective lines, and are all union men of long standing in their organizations, beside which The Miner's charges are reasonable.

Mrs. C. B. Smith has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Velma Roberts, to Mr. Irvin James Trembath, and that their marriage will take place shortly.

Mrs. J. W. Coffin, wife of Dr. Coffin, who was hurt in an automobile accident last month, has been able to go to her home from the hospital. Mr. W. D. Willson, M.P.P. for Rossland, has returned from Victoria. The local Pythian Sisters recently held their regular meeting and nomination of officers, received reports of their representatives at the Grand Lodge meeting, and initiated two candidates from Trail.

TRAIL

Yesterday the Salvation Army held a Tag Day in Trail, the proceeds being for huts for the soldiers at the front in France.

The Rev. J. F. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw were presented with purses of gold by members of the Methodist church before they left Trail for Fernie, to which place Mr. Shaw has been transferred.

Building Inspector Ferguson has reported that there were issued during the month of May twenty-four building permits for structures, the total value of which it was stated will be $8,250. Nearly all the permits were for small houses or additions to houses.

The City Council has decided to hire a man for four months, at an estimated cost of $400, to care for the Trail cemetery grounds and plots. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company has offered to supply the requisite pipe and water for use at the cemetery conditionally that the city will look after the grounds.

The city assessor, Mr. W. E. B. Monypenny, has reported having completed the assessment roll for 1917. The total value for the Corporation is $1,626,420, which The Trail News says is an increase over the 1916 total for the city proper of $106,925, this including land and improvements. This year's total for the Trail City school district is $1,325,585, which is $40,775 higher than for last year.

The secretary of the Trail School Board has received a communication from the Provincial Superintendent of Education, Victoria, practically endorsing the recommendations for Trail school district made by School Inspector Miller regarding enlarged school facilities. The appropriations, to be made under specified conditions, are $5,000 toward cost of a modern two-room school across the Columbia river from Trail, the new town of East Trail being within the boundaries of the Trail School District; $500 toward additions to the new school on Smelter Hill; $1,200 toward the extra cost of furnishing two more rooms at the Trail Central School, and $11,250 toward the cost of a four-room addition to the last-mentioned school for High School purposes.

THIS MEDICINE WOMEN VALUE

Positively Relieves the Suffering.

More Convincing Proof.

When Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was first introduced its curative powers were doubted and had to be proved. But the proof came, and gradually the use of it spread over the whole country. Now that hundreds of thousands of women have experienced the most beneficial effects from its use its value has become generally recognized and it is now the standard medicine for women's ills.

The following letter is only one of the thousands on our files.

Denison, Texas.—"I cannot feel that I have done my duty until I tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered from female troubles so I could hardly drag around and do my work. I was very nervous, and had dizzy spells, heat flashes, and backaches until life was a burden. My husband brought me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I soon began to improve. I continued its use and am now free from all pains and aches that made life a burden. You may use this letter in any way you like for I want the world to know what a good medicine Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is."—Mrs. G. O. Lowrey, 911 S. Barnett Ave., Denison, Texas.

Write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for free advice.

NELSON

Nelson's sixth annual rose show is to be held in this city on July 11.

At a meeting of the local chapter held on June 13, the I.O.D.E. pin was presented to the mothers of three Nelson soldiers who have been killed at the front. The mothers so honored are Mrs. T. H. Gibson, Mrs. Geo. Johnstone, and Mrs. D. McFarland.

Notwithstanding that no monetary aid is likely to be received this year from the Provincial Government, the Board of the Kootenay Lake General Hospital has decided to continue operations on the new hospital building to the limit of the available funds, the building at present in use being overcrowded.

About 150 men and women attended a business men's lunucheon given in honor of Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works, and at which Mr. John Keen, member for Kaslo, and Mr. W. D. Willson, member for Rossland, were also present. Mayor Annable presided, and, The Nelson Daily News states, the attendance was non-political, including members of both major parties and independents.

Mr. M. S. Middleton, for the last six or seven years Provincial horticulturist for Kootenay district, is about to leave Nelson to visit his parents in the East and then proceed to Victoria to enlist in the Canadian Army Service corps for service at the front. By arrangement, his work will be carried on in his absence by Mr. E. C. Hunt, of Grand Forks, who for several years has been his assistant.

About 300 women attended a meeting held at the local Y.M.C.A. on the night of June 11, at which was effected preliminary organization of an independent political educational society. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. McAllister; first vice-president, Mrs. Keys; second vice-president, Mrs. Gibbs; corresponding secretary, Miss McClure; recording secretary, Miss McCoy; treasurer, Mrs. E. A. McBeth. Mrs. Beattie, Mrs. Bloomer and Mrs. Winter were appointed conveners of standing committees on publicity, literature, petition and membership. At the next meeting of the society a study programme will be arranged and the constitution drawn up. It will be modelled from the constitution of the pollitical educational league of Manitoba and the non-partizan league of Cranbrook.

NEW WESTMINSTER

By a vote of twelve to five, the New Westminster Trades and Labor Council, on June 13, refused to endorse a resolution passed by the New Westminster Typographical Union in favor of Sir Robert Borden's conscription measure.

Thirty men were put to work last week clearing the site preliminary to establishing a shipbuilding plant on Poplar Island, where four vessels are to be built by the New Westminster Construction & Engineering Company to the order of the Imperial Munitions Board.

The New Westminster Military Hospital Auxiliary, which is arranging for furnishing the military wing of the Royal Columbian Hospital for returned invalided soldiers, has already received the necessary amount of $50 each for many beds, states The British Columbian, of New Westminster.

On Wednesday evening, June 13, many of the old students of the Columbian College and their friends met at the college to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, having assembled at the call of the principal, Dr. A. M. Sanford. Dr. Whittington, the first principal of the college, and Mrs. Whittington, were present to greet the old students. Dr. Sanford, in his address of welcome, suggested the organization of an Old Students' Association, and his suggestion was afterwards carried into effect by the formation of The Alumni Association of Columbian Methodist College.

At a meeting held in the Queen's Avenue Methodist Church, of the New Westminster Committee for Co-operation in Boys' Work, it was decided that a field day shall be held at Queen's Park on Labor Day, next September, in place of during the current month; there having been so many other events arranged for June that a postponement of the Boys' Work field day had been considered advisable. Some of the outdoor trials in connection with the Canadian standard efficiency tests will, however, take place this month.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Provincial W. C. T. U. was opened in New Westminster on the morning of June 12. There were present about sixty delegates from various parts of the lower Mainland and Vancouver Island. The conference was opened by Mrs. C. Spofford, president. Among the delegates were the following from Vancouver Island: Mesdames O. Fair, McAdam, Fred. H. Parsons, and H. Webster, Victoria; Mrs. T. G. Barlow, Ladysmith; Mesdames Paul Bennett, Alfred Broadford, J. O. Challoner, A. Dunsmore, J. McMillan, M. A. Priestly, and J. Wilson, of Nanaimo; and Mesdames W. Graham, J. Louden, and A. A. Willey, of Wellington.

FRASER VALLEY

The Woodwards-Ladner ferry steamer the William H. Ladner, which has been under repair for some time, resumed her run on June 12.

Dominion Day is to be celebrated on July 2, at Central Park, Burnaby, the Daughters of the Empire at Edmonds having taken the preliminaries in hand and arranged for a public meeting to make the necessary arrangements.

News from Ladner printed in The British Columbian includes the statement that the farmers of the Delta are greatly disturbed over the conditions of the root and light produce crops, caused by cutworms, which are very numerous and in many instances doing serious damage.

The Abbotsford Post says that the Methodists and Presbyterians of the Rosedale circuit have decided to unite and form one charge under the care of the Presbytery, a special meeting of which is to be held at Chilliwack on June 19, to appoint a moderator or overseer of the new charge.

The reeve of the Matsqui Council has been authorised to interview members of the Sumas Council to discuss with them the question of oiling breeding places of mosquitoes, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture having informed the Matsqui Council that Government funds are not at present available for fully dealing with the mosquito pest.

Mr. London, of Westham Island, while returning home one evening was run into and knocked into a ditch by a motor car travelling without lights and carrying an advertisement, "I Want Your Hides." The victim of the mishap was not seriously injured; he says that while he has nothing against sell-ing any hides, he decidedly objects to being "skinned" himself.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Dee were recently recipients of an address of congratulation and a pair of silver centre dishes engraved with their monogram, the occasion being the silver anniversary of their wedding day. The address was read by the Rev. E. C. McColl, and the presentation was made by Mr. A. H. White, after which there was music and dancing for the entertainment of all taking part in the surprise party.

West Burnaby School Board has appointed Mr. C. Brown as principal of Kingsway West School, at a salary of $125 a month, and Miss M. A. Gray assistant principal at $100. Other appointments made included the following: As principal of Kingsway East School, Mr. J. M. McKenzie, salary, $90; of Hamilton Road School, Mr. E. Cantell, salary, $85; and Miss Wiltshire, at the same school, $75. Four lady teachers were appointed to other schools, two to be paid $70 each and two $65.

KAMLOOPS

The Kamloops Chamber of Commerce has gone on record as favoring conscription. The Standard-Sentinel observes that "the people of Kamloops are patriots all the time."

Mr. J. A. Maclean, professor of husbandry at the University of British Columbia, recently interviewed local stockmen at Kamloops. Mr. W. F. McDonal, livestock commissioner, was also a visitor to the city.

Mr. M. E. Purcell, of Rossland, has been looking over the Kamloops mining field. The Standard-Sentinel remarks in this connection that there are more people interested in this mining district than residents in Kamloops dream of these days, and it would be well to bear this in mind."

Mr. James Gill, who, with his partner, Mr. W. H. Johnstone, is interested in the development of a large tract of land near Clearwater, states that there is a marked improvement in that part of the country, with new settlers coming in every month. The Clearwater district, which is tributary to Kamloops, promises to become one of the best parts of this Interior country.

At a meeting of the executive of the Woolgrowers Association, held in Kamloops, the principal subject discussed was that of marketing the wool clip. During the discussion there were submitted for consideration reasons why every effort should be made to promote co-operation, so as to secure as high a price as possible for the wool, not only for this season's clip, but as well that of years to come.

A Chautauqua course will be begun in Kamloops on June 27, and will be continued for six days. The programme includes vocal and instrumental music and addresses by people of note and orators of distinction, and will be a veritable "feast of reason and a flow of soul." The generosity of a number of Kamloops residents has enabled the making of arrangements for holding this Chautauqua course, which otherwise could not have been held in a district not possessing a densely populated farming area.

Mr. J. F. Smith, Indian agent for Kamloops district, who recently completed a tour of the Indian reserves west and south of Kamloops, reports that in six settlements, included in what is designated the Lower Nicola band there will be upwards of 15,500 acres under cultivation. Other figures and particulars are given as under: The Upper Nicola, 2,200 acres; Coldwater, 350 acres; Cook's Ferry, 300 acres; Deadman's Creek 500 acres; Miskemslith, 600 acres; Adams Lake, 600 acres; North Thompson, 200 acres; Oregon Jack, 95 acres; Little Shuswap Lake, which includes Tappen, 80 acres; Ashcroft, 84 acres; Bonaparte, 75 acres; Kamloops, 840 acres on the flat and 300 acres in the Shedam Valley. The Kamloops Reserve produced in 1916 10,880 bushels of potatoes, 2,040 bushels of carrots, 1,360 bushels of turnips, 680 bushels of beets; and other roots, 3,060 bushels; cultivated hay, 1,350 tons; wild hay, 75 tons; other fodder, 50 tons. The Indians of this agency own 64 stallions, some of which are pedigreed and thoroughbred, and 4,874 head of horses, 36 bulls, and 2,659 head of cattle. A number of them own sheep, hogs, turkeys, geese, ducks, and chickens.

ASHCROFT DISTRICT

Mr. Robert Graham, of Green Lake, has been gazetted a justice of the peace for that district.

The copious rains that have fallen lately are worth thousands of dollars to farmers in this district and the country generally.

A Lillooet district road gang is doing some good work on the roads in the neighborhood of Cache Creek, which will be much appreciated by those who have to drive over them.

At the Spring Assizes, opened on June 5, at Clinton, by Mr. Justice Morrison, there were only two indictments, one for cattle stealing and the other for murder. The Grand Jury found a true bill in each case. In the former case the accused, an Indian, was found not guilty. In the latter case, Chinley, an Indian, charged with the murder of his wife, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

At the meeting of the Interior Stock Breeders' Association, held in Ashcroft on June 5, the following officers were elected: Honorary presidents, Hon. Senator Bostock, Hon. C. A. Semlin, and Mr. F. W. Ward; president, Mr. L. F. Stobart; first vice-president, Mr. A. Fehr; second vice-president, Mr. H. S. Cleasby; secretary, Mr. S. C. Burton. A discussion of the new Brands Act took place. The Dominion Government is to be asked to place black leg on the list of contagious diseases. The action of the authorities in releasing a man convicted of stealing cattle was condemned, and it will be urged that stockmen be heard before tickets of leave be granted in future. Lillooet delegates want the Government to recognize certain areas as range land. Windermere delegates complained of improper fencing of the Kootenay Central Railway. The next annual meeting will be held at Kamloops in June, 1918.

SALMON ARM

St. John's Church W.A. will hold its annual garden party in aid of their work for church and mission on June 27.

August Puff and his son Henry, who had been incarcerated in the city cells for a while, have been removed, under military instructions, to the internment camp at Vernon.

Mr. T. A. F. Wiancko, of the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, has been here obtaining certain important data concerning the local creamery, for his information in connection with his interview at Nelson with the Railway Commissioners in the interests of the Dairymen's Association.

On Sunday, June 10, in St. Joseph's Church, about 40 young people from Chase, Notch Hill, Tappen and Salmon Arm, were confirmed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic church. Ven. Archdeacon Casey, of Vancouver, officiated at three services held during the day, and was assisted by the Rev. Father Bellot.

Mr. J. R. Morton, who for two years has ministered to the Methodist churches in the Upper Valley, Silver Creek, has gone to Larkin, to remain there until September, after which he expects to enter Columbian Methodist College at New Westminster. He will be missed greatly from Silver Creek, where he has done much good work.

NICOLA VALLEY

News notes from The Merritt Herald are as under:

Mr. E. B. Tingley, road foreman, states that he has completed the repair of twenty-five miles of road on the Nicola side of Tulameen, and has now moved his camp to Aspen Grove.

Mr. Winston Smith is now accountant for the Merritt Collieries, Limited, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. A. R. Defieux, who has returned to the Coast.

Nicola River continuees to rise and has overflowed its banks in many places between the lake and the river's confluence with the Coldwater river below Merritt. No damage has been reported, however.

Sawing operations have been commenced at the Brookmere sawmill, with full crews of men both at the plant and in the woods. The outlook for the coming season is excellent, and Mr. Betterton expects to make a large cut.

SIMILKAMEEN

The Princeton Rebekahs at their last meeting initiated four candidates and then held a social session.

Numerous United States citizens who have been working in or about Keremeos have been called home to their own country to register.

Mr. I. H. Moody, of Vancouver, who has been appointed Church of England missionary to Hedley and Princeton, has commenceed to hold the usual church services in the district. He expects to be ordained next Autumn.

Mr. J. Riddle, who has a logging contract on the Tulameen river, has placed about 1,000,000 feet of logs at the mouth of Otter Lake, to which place the logging train is making regular trips and hauling the logs thence to the Canford mills.

The report of the Collector of Customs at Princeton, Mr. W. M. Frith, shows that the colections for May totalled $830.83. The value of the dutiable goods that came in was $2,699, and of the free goods, $346.

The new cannery at Keremeos, so the local correspondent of The Hedley Gazette says, "is going right ahead and will soon make a big showing in the town; also a new freight shed and a packing house." There is much farm and garden produce grown about Keremeos, with a lot of fruit and vegetables available for canning.

Mr. G. Prideaux, for four years machinist at the Nickel Plate mine, has left Camp Hedley for the Coast, hoping to there make some money out of a patent he has taken out for an improvement on the Holman machine drill piston. The Gazette says that this improved device has been in use at the Nickel Plate for some time and has worked satisfactorily, beside being more economical.

The Similkameen Star said on June 8 that the previous morning the underground men at the Princeton Colliery did not turn out for work, and since then the mine has been idle. The men, about 50 in number, are asking for an increase in wages, and at the time of going to press their differences with the management have not been adjusted.

BOUNDARY

The Ledge gives the following news of Greenwood and surrounding districts:

Two Seattle mining men have been looking over some mining property at Carmi, up the west fork of Kettle River. Mr. D. L. McElroy has contracted to haul some ore from the Bell mine to the railway at Beaverdell.

The sawmill of the Western Pine Company near Grand Forks has been removed to Lynch Creek, where it will be operated by Messrs. W. Mark DeCew and B. Lequime.

Miss Eileen Oliver was presented with a gold wrist watch on the eve of her departure from Greenwood to Trail by a number of friends from that town and from Phoenix. Just before the train on which she was to travel left Greenwood she was handed a purse of gold from the Greenwood telephone subscribers in appreciation of her faithful service and courteous attention in carrying out her duties as telephone operator. Her father and two brothers have been killed in the war.

The Grand Forks Gazette, which is published in the eastern part of Boundary district, prints many news items, among them the following:

The South Kootenay Power Company is building a new sub-station at the Emma mine, Denoro.

Francesco Fernelli, of Fife, aged fifteen years, is dead. He was the victim of an accident two months ago, when in coming down a ladder his foot got caught and he was suspended head downward for a considerable time. He was very ill as a result, and eventually blood poisoning set in and caused his death.

Gateway Lodge, I.O.O.F., Grand Forks, has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: N.G., Percy W. Clarke; V.G., Rev. M. D. McKee; R.S., James Cadoo; F.S., John B. McDonald; Treasurer, L. G. Allen. Banner Rebekah Lodge elections are: N.G., Mrs. E. Spraggett; V.G., Mrs. Pritchard; R.S., Mrs. P. W. Clarke; F.S., Mrs. John A. Hutton; Treasurer, Mrs. J. N. Currie.

The liquidator for the Grand Forks Steam Laundry has made payment at 36 cents on the dollar. Mrs. Kingston, regent of the local I.O.D.E. chapter, has been attending the Provincial convention of the order in Vancouver. Miss Donnan, matron of the hospital at Penticton, has returned to the Okanagan after a short visit to her home in Grand Forks.

British "Bulls."

Sir Henry Graham, who recently retired from the office of "clerk of the Parliaments" in the United Kingdom, has many good stories to tell of the curious "slips" made in the final drafts of bills, which it was one of his duties to submit to the King for the royal assent. One bill, for instance, Sir Henry discovered, as the result of his careful scrutiny, gravely provided for a new Government institution to be built out of the material of the existing building, but expressly stipulated that the inmates of the building should not be disturbed until their new quarters were completed. Another bill provided, with judicial exactness that "the King's officers may travel by sea from one place to another within the land of Ireland."

Wrist watches are the style at present; you can be up-to-date by securing one of Haynes' reliable 7-jewel wrist watches at $8. 1124 Government Street.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Store Hours: 8:30 to 6:00; Friday, 9:30; Saturday, 1 p.m.

A Most Interesting Sale of
Women's Silk and Cloth Dresses
Planned for Monday's Selling at
$10.90

A range of very smart Dresses, all new and just arrived direct from the factory. They represent new models—forerunners of next season's styles. Twenty-five Dresses only in the assortment and no two alike. There are Dresses of crepe de Chine, taffeta silk and fine serges, in shades of green, blue, grey, fawn and brown. Each Dress is beautifully made and finished, and features entirely new effects in the one-piece style—some showing blouse and skirt of self material with sleeves and vestee of crepe de Chine or silk. They are styles you will appreciate as well as the values. The quantity being limited, and the special price about one-half the regular, we would suggest early shopping to avoid disappointments.

—Selling First Floor

A Big Shipment of Full Length Kimonos of Pretty Colored Crepes, All Colors. On Special Sale Monday at $2 and $1.50

—Mantles, First Floor

Three Groups of New Wash Skirts on Sale Monday at $2.75, $3.50 and $5.75

—These are New Novelty Wash Skirts, made up in latest styles from the very newest wash fabrics of the season. All priced most attractively for quick selling.

In the Groups Priced **$2.75 and $3.50** there are smart checks and plaids, also plain fabrics with the new fashionable coin spot and diagonal designs in various colors. Particularly smart for outing wear.

At **$5.75**—A very smart range of heavy quality Natural Pongee Silk Skirts in styles suitable for street or dressy outing wear.

—Selling First Floor

Summer Weight Knit Combinations for Women—Specially Priced

Reliable makes in all sizes, and a nice light weight for Summer wear. Some have short sleeves and others have no sleeves; loose or tight knee; plain or crochet fronts. Special value, a suit, 50c, 75c and ...... **85¢**

Combinations for Children, low neck, short sleeves, loose knee, lace edged; closed style. All sizes, a suit, **50¢**

—Selling First Floor

Corset Covers of French Nainsook, $1.75

This is a very special value, and one many will appreciate. It is a very dainty garment, beautifully made and finished from fine quality French nainsook; hand embroidered and trimmed with Val. lace. Most attractive value at **$1.75**

—Selling First Floor

100 Green Window Shades
For Sale Monday at
55c

—This is a good quality Green Window Shade, mounted on a strong spring roller. 36 x 72 inches.

Note.—100 only at this price.

—Drapery, Third Floor

Sample Hemp Carpet Squares, Monday at Very Low Prices

—Just five of these useful Carpet Squares, and at the following prices should sell quickly. They are Sample Rugs, in four sizes, and they are made of strong quality hemp. Hard-wearing, clean and easy to sweep.

1 only, size 2 x 3, in tan color. Sample price **$4.75**
1 only, size 3 x 3, in tan color. Sample price **$7.75**
1 only, size 3 x 3½, in tan color. Sample price **$8.75**
2 only, size 3 x 4, in blue and gold. Sample price **$10.75**

—Carpets, Third Floor

Warmer Weatheer Again Emphasizes the Necessity for Screen Doors and Windows

—Increased activity on the part of the common house fly has made itself manifest the past few days, thus emphasizing the necessity for having all outer doors and windows well guarded.

—Nothing to equal Spencer's Screen Doors and Windows. They are the best made, strong and durable, such as will stand the hottest weather. Each Screen or Door is finished with best quality Japanned screening, that does not rust.

Screen Doors in five designs and four sizes—2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., 2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in., 2 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10 in., and 3 ft. x 7 ft. Special, each, $1.25, $1.60, $2.25, $2.65 and **$3.15**

Extending Screen Windows—

Height	Closed	Open	Price	Height	Closed	Open	Price
14	14	20	30¢	18	18	28	40¢
14	18	28	30¢	18	20	32	40¢
14	22	36	35¢	18	22	36	45¢
14	26	44	40¢	18	26	44	55¢
14	30	52	50¢	22	22	36	50¢
14	34	60	60¢	22	26	44	60¢

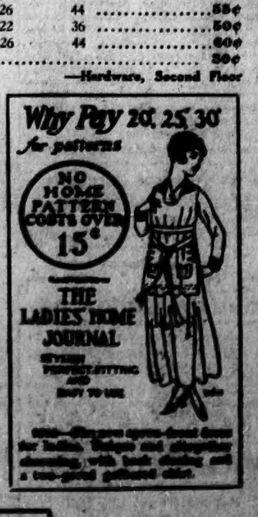
Lower Grade Window Screens at 20c, 25c and .... **30¢**

—Hardware, Second Floor

Boys' Wash Suits
45 Models Only, to Clear Monday at - - 75c

—Made from imported wash fabrics in latest novelty styles. Sizes 2 to 7 years.

—Boys' Clothing, Main Floor



Our Famous Cushion Sole Boot for Men Sells at $6.00 a Pair

—The same price at which we have sold this famous Boot for during the past few years. It's the same standard quality, too, made from finest glazed kid in Blucher style on wide fitting last.

—This is one of the most comfortable Boots on the market. Special, while present stock lasts, a pair **$6.00**

—Men's Boots, Main Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.